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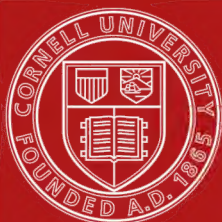
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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U.S. Congress
CONSISTING OF

HON. C. C. DILL, *Chairman.*

HON. JOHN N. TILLMAN.

HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM W. HASTINGS.

HON. HOMER P. SNYDER.

DECEMBER 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 1918

PRESENTED TO
HARTWICK COLLEGE
ONEONTA, N. Y.



BY
J. P. KINNEY

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

CHARLES D. CARTER, Oklahoma, *Chairman*.

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona.

DENVER S. CHURCH, California.

WILLIAM J. SEARS, Florida.

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JOHN N. TILLMAN, Arkansas.

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T. C. BENNETT, *Clerk*.

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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, December 4, 1918.

The committee this day met, Hon. C. C. Dill, presiding.

Mr. DILL. Gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Carter, I understand, has been and is sick. Mr. Hayden is in the Army, and therefore if devolves upon me to preside at this hearing. I understand that Mr. Carter thinks it would be wise to have a subcommittee, the same as we had last year and the previous year, consisting of five members, to go through this bill, and to take up these estimates, and I do not know that there is any objection to proceeding without a quorum this morning. Mr. Hastings had a talk with Mr. Carter, and I would be glad to have him make a statement.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Carter is ill in bed, and I went out to see him, and he suggested that this being a short session of Congress, we ought to proceed with the hearings on this bill as expeditiously as possible, and for that reason that there ought to be a subcommittee appointed, consisting of yourself, Judge Tillman, myself, Mr. Snyder, and Mr. Campbell, they being the ranking members of the committee who were present in the city. He suggested that we could pursue the course which we pursued a year ago, and invite all other members of the committee to be present, and when present they should be considered members of the subcommittee with the same rights as the members of the subcommittee, to ask questions, to develop facts, etc., and he suggested that he would ask the clerk of the committee to call us together this morning at half past 10 o'clock and also ask the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be present, so that we could proceed as we have in the past and as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DILL. If there is no objection, I think we had better go ahead as a subcommittee, and proceed with these hearings. The hearings can be started now, and if Mr. Carter is able to get out and take charge of the hearings, that will be so much the better. This is a short session and if we do not get started we will not get through at all, and I think we ought to go ahead. What is your idea about that, Mr. Snyder?

Mr. SNYDER. I agree with that.

Mr. DILL. Then we will go ahead.

STATEMENT OF EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, in preparing our estimates this year we endeavored to keep the amounts down to the lowest possible figure. We eliminated practically all new construction and all new items of any importance.

Our estimates for this year amount to \$11,939,813.89 as compared with \$12,255,210 estimated for last year. This year's estimates contain requests for gratuity appropriations amounting to \$8,543,039.95; reimbursable appropriations amounting to \$2,561,913.94, and treaty items amounting to \$834,860.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed with the first item.

Mr. MERITT. The first item in this bill reads as follows:

SURVEYING AND ALLOTTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS (REIMBURSABLE).

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the Act of February 8, 1887 (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other Act or Acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$10,000, to be repaid proportionally out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purposes and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June 30, 1914.

Mr. Chairman, you will notice we reduce our estimate \$40,000 below the appropriation last year and I submit in support of this item the following justification:

Surveying and allotting Indian reservation (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated..... \$50,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Unexpended balance from previous year..... 145,775.54

Amount appropriated..... 100,000.00

245,775.54

Amount expended..... 97,594.47

Unexpended balance..... 148,181.07

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc..... 66,708.53

Traveling expenses..... 8,442.54

Transportation of supplies..... 865.56

Telegraph and telephone service..... 10.90

Printing, advertising, binding, etc..... 765.53

Subsistence supplies..... 11,962.18

Forage..... 2,913.92

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 193.65

Medical, stationery, etc..... 12.67

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 4,253.84

Rent of buildings..... 53.14

Miscellaneous..... 1,412.01

97,594.47

Allotment work, now in progress on the Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., Gila River Reservation, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal., should be continued until completed in order that all Indians having rights may be provided with land, to the end that they may be properly encouraged in agricultural and other pursuits, which will ultimately lead to their independence and self-support. On the Umatilla Reservation there are yet to be allotted 300 Indians, on the Gila River Reservation there are 1,200 allotments to be made, and on the Hoopa Valley Reservation allotment work has just been started, and it is estimated that 400 allotments should be made there.

RESERVATIONS OPENED.

Round Valley, Cal.
 Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.
 Lapwai, Idaho.
 Potawatomi, Kans.
 Bois Fort, Minn.
 Deer Creek, Minn.
 Fond du Lac, Minn.
 Grand Portage, Minn.
 Leech Lake, Minn.
 White Oak Point and Chippewa, Minn.
 Fort Peck, Mont.
 Flathead, Mont.
 Niobrara, Nebr.
 Devils Lake, N. Dak.
 Standing Rock, N. Dak. and S. Dak.
 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
 Iowa, Okla.
 Kickapoo, Okla.
 Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
 Oakland, Okla.
 Ottawa, Okla.
 Pawnee, Okla.
 Peoria, Okla.
 Potawatomi, Okla.
 Sauk and Fox, Okla.
 Shawnee, Okla.
 Wichita, Okla.
 Wyandot, Okla.
 Siletz, Oreg.
 Lake Traverse, S. Dak.
 Yankton, S. Dak.
 Uncompahgre, Utah.
 Chehalis, Wash.
 Puyallup, Wash.
 Spokane, Wash.
 Colville, Wash.

RESERVATIONS PARTLY OPENED.

Navajo, Ariz.
 Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Ute, Colo.
 Fort Hall, Idaho.
 Red Lake, Minn.
 Crow, Mont.
 Omaha, Nebr.
 Walker River, Nev.
 Fort Berthold, N. Dak.
 Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
 Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 Rosebud, S. Dak.
 Uintah Valley, Utah.
 Wind River, Wyo.

RESERVATIONS NOT OPENED (CONTAINING SURPLUS AREAS).

Camp McDowell, Ariz.
 Colorado River, Ariz.
 Fort Apache, Ariz.
 Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 Gila Bend, Ariz.
 Gila River, Ariz.
 Havasupai, Ariz.
 Hopi, Ariz.

Kiabab, Ariz.
 Papago, Ariz.
 Salt River, Ariz.
 Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Northern Cheyenne, Mont.
 Sioux Additional, Nebr.
 Winnebago, Nebr.
 Duck Valley, Nev.
 Moapa River, Nev.
 Paiute, Nev.
 Shoshone, Nev. (Winnemucca, Battle Mountain Band).
 Pyramid Lake, Nev.
 Mescalero Apache, N. Mex.
 Pueblos, N. Mex.
 Cocopah, Ariz.
 San Carlos, Ariz.
 Walapai, Ariz.
 Digger, Cal.
 Mission, Cal.
 Paiute, Cal.
 Tule River, Cal.
 Yuma, Cal.
 Seminole, Fla.
 Sauk and Fox, Iowa.
 Vermillion Lake, Minn.
 White Earth, Minn.
 Blackfeet, Mont.
 Lower Brule, S. Dak.
 Goshute and scattered bands: Panguitch and Shivwits, Utah.
 Hoh River, Wash.
 Kalispel, Wash.
 Makah, Wash.
 Ozette, Wash.
 Zuni, N. Mex.
 Alleghany, N. Y.
 Cattaraugus, N. Y.
 Oil Spring, N. Y.
 Oneida, N. Y.
 Onondaga, N. Y.
 St. Regis, N. Y.
 Tonawanda, N. Y.
 Tuscarora, N. Y.
 Klamath, Oreg.
 Umatilla, Oreg.
 Warm Springs, Oreg.
 Skull Valley, Utah.
 Quileute, Wash.
 Quinalt, Wash.
 Shoalwater, Wash.
 Yakima, Wash.
 Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 La Pointe, Wis.
 Menominee, Wis.

NOTE.—Some of the reservations classified under "Reservations not opened, containing surplus areas," have not as yet been allotted.

RESERVATIONS CLOSED.

Pala, Cal.
 Chippewa and Munsee, Kans.
 Iowa, Kans.
 Kickapoo, Kans.

Sauk and Fox, Kans.
 Isabella, Mich.
 L'Anse, Mich.
 Ontonagon, Mich.
 Ottawa and Chippewa, Mich.
 Medewakanton, Minn.
 Mille Lac, Minn.
 Ponca, Nebr.
 Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.
 Apache, Okla.
 Kansa or Kaw, Okla.
 Fort Sill Apaches, Okla.
 Modoc, Okla.
 Osage, Okla.
 Otoe, Okla.
 Rosebud, S. Dak.
 Crow Creek, S. Dak.
 Ponca, Okla.

Quapaw, Okla.
 Seneca, Okla.
 Grande Ronde, Oreg.
 Columbia, Wash.
 Klickitat, Wash.
 Lummi, Wash.
 Muckleshoot, Wash.
 Nisqualli, Wash.
 Port Madison, Wash.
 Skokomish, Wash.
 Snohomish, Wash.
 Squaxon Island, Wash.
 Swinomish, Wash.
 Lac Court Oreille, Wis.
 Red Cliff, Wis.
 Oneida, Wis.
 Stockbridge, Wis.

MR. DILL. Do I understand that there are only some nineteen hundred Indians still left to be allotted?

MR. MERITT. No, sir.

MR. DILL. Your justification speaks of nineteen hundred as the total, mentioning them particularly, and I was wondering why they were mentioned specifically.

MR. MERITT. We have several thousand Indians remaining to be allotted. Only about two-thirds of the Indians throughout the United States have been allotted.

MR. DILL. What I meant was, is that all you expect to allot during the coming year, on these reservations which you mentioned?

MR. MERITT. No, sir; we will allot on those reservations in addition to such other reservations as may come up for allotment. There are many Indians on the public domain who are entitled to fourth-section allotments.

MR. DILL. The amount of the estimate would indicate that the allotment work was to be dropped off very largely.

MR. MERITT. It will, because we are not making as many allotments now as we have heretofore.

MR. DILL. What is the reason for that?

MR. MERITT. Because most of the large reservations have been allotted, and those reservations that remain unallotted consist of such character of land that we would not be justified in making allotments at this time. The Navajo Indians are not allotted in large numbers because they occupy a desert country, and it would be impossible for the Indians to live on an allotment of 160 acres, and they are therefore permitted to use the lands in common and occupy a much larger area than they would receive as an allotment.

MR. DILL. What has been the history of this appropriation? Do you know how long it has been \$50,000?

MR. MERITT. The appropriation has been more than \$50,000. We have been gradually reducing the amount. You will notice that we have an unexpended balance of \$148,000. We can continue to use that appropriation, but we thought it would be desirable to have a small appropriation to continue this work, to keep the item in the Indian bill.

MR. DILL. What I was trying to get at was this: Is it the tendency of the department to decrease allotments and not allot these Indians, and not prepare them for citizenship?

Mr. MERITT. The attitude of the department is to allot the Indians as quickly as they are prepared for allotments, but the remaining unallotted Indians will not be allotted as rapidly as those who have heretofore received allotments because of the nature of the land they are occupying as heretofore explained.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to ask why, since you have an unexpended balance of \$148,000, it is necessary to make any appropriation at all.

Mr. MERITT. We thought it would be desirable to ask for a small appropriation simply to keep this item in the Indian appropriation bill. We will probably not use all this money during the next year, but we should like to have this as a continuing appropriation.

Mr. WALTON. Why is there an exception as to New Mexico and Arizona?

Mr. MERITT. That legislation was placed in the bill about three or four years ago at the request of a Senator from New Mexico. Objection was offered to making further allotments on the public domain in that State. In our justification, we have shown the reservations that have been allotted, those that have been partly allotted, and those that have not yet been allotted.

Mr. DILL. Will you take up the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item is for irrigation on Indian reservations, and reads as follows:

IRRIGATION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS (REIMBURSABLE).

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto, when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below:

Irrigation district one: Sand Creek and Agency projects, Klamath Reservation, \$21,000; Round Valley Reservation, California, \$2,000; Colville Reservation, \$10,000; total, \$33,000;

Irrigation district two: Moapa River, \$1,200; Shivwits, \$1,200; Walker River, \$8,500; Western Shoshone, \$5,000; total, \$15,900;

Irrigation district three: Tongue River, Montana, \$2,000;

Irrigation district four: Agua Caliente Reservation, \$6,000; Ak Chin, Maricopa Reservation, \$3,200; Big Pine Reservation, \$3,500; Grindstone Creek Reservation, \$1,300; La Jolla Reservation, \$6,000; Martinez pumping plant, \$2,000; Morongo Reservation, \$1,600; Owens Valley Reservation, \$1,000; Papago pumping plants, \$5,000; Pala Reservation, \$6,000; Rincon Reservation, \$3,000; miscellaneous projects, \$7,600; total, \$45,200;

Irrigation district five: Southern Ute Reservation, Pine River project, \$8,000; San Juan Reservation, \$22,000; New Mexico Pueblos, \$12,000; Zuni Reservation, \$18,200; Navajo and Hopi miscellaneous projects, including Tes-nos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Caprain Tom Wash, and Red Lake, \$20,000; total, \$80,200;

For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including salaries of not to exceed five supervising engineers:

In Indian irrigation district one: Oregon, Washington, northern California, and northern Idaho, \$10,000;

In Indian irrigation district two: Southern Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, \$12,500;

In Indian irrigation district three: Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, \$11,000;

In Indian irrigation district four: Central and southern California and southern Arizona, \$15,000;

In Indian irrigation district five: Northern Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, \$12,000;

For cooperative stream gauging with the United States Geological Survey, \$4,000;

For necessary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects and power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of the act of June 25, 1910, \$10,000;

For pay of one chief irrigation engineer, \$4,000;

One assistant chief irrigation engineer, \$2,500;

One superintendent of irrigation competent to pass upon water rights, \$2,500;

One field-cost accountant, \$2,250;

And for traveling and incidental expenses of officials and employees of the Indian irrigation service, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem not exceeding \$3.50 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$6,000;

In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, \$268,050, reimbursable as provided in the Act of August 1, 1914, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available: *Provided further*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the necessary expenditures for damage by floods and other unforeseen exigencies: *Provided, however*, That the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated.

In support of this item we offer the following justification for the record, which gives the detailed information in regard to each one of these projects and the reasons why we are asking for this appropriation:

Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$250, 750.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Unexpended balance from previous year.....	124, 529.77
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Amount appropriated.....	235, 000.00
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	359, 529.77
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Amount expended.....	251, 793.21
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Unexpended balance.....	107, 736.56
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	146, 870.34
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Traveling expenses.....	8, 253.20
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Transportation of supplies.....	3, 426.51
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Telegraph and telephone service.....	526.62
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Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	227.45
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Subsistence supplies.....	1, 698.23
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Forage.....	3, 174.39
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Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2, 166.50
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Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	409.97
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Gauging streams.....	6, 260.21
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Equipment and miscellaneous materials.....	37, 929.32
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Construction cost, drainage work, Piute Indians.....	8, 154.00
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Irrigation water.....	8, 056.18
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Rent of buildings.....	1, 187.00
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Miscellaneous.....	1, 976.23
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Outstanding liabilities.....	21, 477.06
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	251, 793.21
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This item covers the construction, repair, maintenance, operation, and miscellaneous cost of numerous small irrigation projects not otherwise provided for, and the general administrative expenses of the Indian Irrigation Service, more specifically mentioned, as follows:

Sand Creek and Agency project, Klamath Reservation.....	\$21, 000
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Sand Creek project will utilize the flow of Sand and Scott Creeks which water can be placed on the land by simple diversion. It will cover 3,603 acres at an average cost of \$3.92 per acre, making the land available for the production of hay

of good quality and of a greater per acre value for a single season than the cost of the irrigation works. Twenty-six allotments held by 24 Indians and two whites will be benefited by this project.

The work proposed for the agency project consists in the construction of sublateral systems under Fort Creek Canal and Crooked Creek Canal, improvement of structures and the building up of the banks of these canals, originally constructed between 1900 and 1902. The sublateral systems will provide for the irrigation of 3,174 acres of hay land at an average cost of \$1.97 per acre.

Round Valley Reservation, California..... \$2, 000

This sum is required for the repair of dykes and for preventing the erosion of allotted lands. The creeks on this reservation are subject to extreme floods annually and considerable work must be done to hold the water within the banks.

Colville Reservation..... \$10, 000

It is proposed to construct a canal 3 miles in length on the west side of Nespelem River for the purpose of irrigating 1,000 acres of practically level lands which the Indians have been attempting to farm, but without success owing to insufficient moisture. Funds are also required for the maintenance and operation of the Little Nespelem project, comprising 1,600 acres, and for some slight extensions to it for the purpose of reaching additional Indian lands. There is a pressing necessity of making full use of the waters of the Nespelem River in order to protect our rights against other appropriators.

Moapa River..... \$1, 200

These funds are required for the annual maintenance and repair of the ditches and structures. The system covers approximately 600 acres of excellent land.

Shivwits..... \$1, 200

This system covers but about 300 acres but is subject annually to damage by high waters which entails more than average high maintenance and operation cost. Funds are required also for payment of an annual maintenance charge for the carrying of water through a private ditch to a portion of the lands and for the proportionate part of the cost of a water master appointed by the State to supervise the distribution of the waters of the Santa Clara River.

Walker River..... \$8, 500

This project has been constructed to cover over 4,000 acres. Many of the ditches are badly in need of a thorough overhauling; it is estimated that this work, together with the usual operation expenses, will require not less than the sum estimated.

Western Shoshone..... \$5, 000

This system comprises various old Indian ditches and certain ditches constructed by this service, and covers 770 acres of land cultivated by the Indians and 4,000 acres from which they cut hay. The structures in the old ditches are rapidly requiring renewal, and considerable cleaning and repair work are necessary.

Tongue River, Mont..... \$2, 000

This project has been constructed to cover 2,000 acres, of which one-half is in cultivation by Indian and white lessees. The Indians have been slow to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by this project. The lack of use and cooperation increases the per acre cost of maintenance and operation, for which purpose this sum is required.

Agua Caliente Reservation..... \$6, 000

This sum will be required for operating and maintaining the gravity system at Agua Caliente and for the operation, maintenance, and extension of pumping plants in the Coachella Valley at Augustine, Cabezon, and Torres. This section is exceptionally dry, so that water from the pumping plants is very valuable; therefore, to prevent losses it is conducted through pipe lines to the points of use. These lines should be extended to reach new land, up to the capacity of the wells, as rapidly as a disposition to cultivate them is manifested. This land is adapted to date culture and produces highly remunerative crops.

Ak Chin, Maricopa Reservation..... \$3, 200

Three pumping plants installed at Ak Chin during 1916 are being used almost continuously and to good advantage. The sum requested is required for the upkeep of

the machinery and for fuel and operating expenses. It is estimated that 400 acres will be in cultivation during the fiscal year 1920.

Big Pine Reservation..... \$3, 500

Allotments in the vicinity of Big Pine, Cal., comprise a total area of 400 acres but are valueless without water. No source of gravity water is available; therefore, it is proposed to drill two test wells for artesian water. If successful, appropriations for additional wells will be requested as the Indians progress in the use of the land. These allotments when fully developed will provide for 40 Indians who are otherwise homeless and without adequate means of providing for themselves.

Grindstone Creek Reservation..... \$1, 300

This reservation consists of 80 acres of land which has been purchased for a band of homeless Indians. It is bisected by a creek from which it is proposed to pump water by means of a small pump and distillate engine. The Indians are destitute and the land is of no practical value without water. Thirty-two Indians reside on this tract. They will be able to provide for themselves comfortably when water shall have been supplied.

La Jolla Reservation..... \$6, 000

One of the most favorable irrigation projects remaining to be undertaken on any of the reservations of Southern California is the proposed second unit at La Jolla.

It is proposed to irrigate an area of approximately 150 acres by the installation of 6,700 feet of main pipe and 4,420 feet of lateral pipe. These conduits are to consist of 5 and 8 inch cement pipe lines laid on fairly heavy grades. Water is obtainable from a near-by mountain stream by the installation of a small diverting dam and headgate. The land to be irrigated is strong clay soil, permitting a fairly high duty of water. Drainage work will not be required as the land has a heavy slope. The land is suitable for a large variety of crops, including orchard crops of all kinds.

The Indians of La Jolla living under irrigation Unit No. 1, which was installed eight years ago, are energetic farmers who are making good use of the irrigation facilities provided for them. A grain crop is generally grown on the land each year in addition to the irrigated crop.

When the reservoir was constructed two years ago the concrete lining was not carried to its full height, it being thought advisable to wait a year or two for the earth bank to settle. A small item has been included in this estimate to complete this work.

Martinez pumping plant..... \$2. 000

The new pumping plant at Martinez subagency was placed in service on April 6, 1918. Since that date water for irrigation has been delivered to the Indians daily, and it seems probable that these people will gradually increase the acreage if the water supply is assured. This region is famous for the large crops that can be grown and the Indians will only require the operation of this plant for a few years to become self-supporting.

The continuous operation of this plant is very important, since the crops would die in a very few days were the water supply cut off.

Morongo Reservation..... \$1, 600

The operation of the pumping plant at Morongo Reservation is necessary during the greater part of the irrigating season, about April 15 to October 31, in order to insure crops and to save the thousands of fruit trees on which the Indians are dependent for their sustenance. The project embraces an area of 1,400 acres of highly developed fruit land. It will probably be necessary to operate the gas engine in connection with the Felton wheel in order to obtain sufficient water. This will require fuel and a competent operator.

Owens Valley Reservation..... \$1, 000

After several years of litigation, the water rights of Taboose Creek, in the Owens Valley, have finally been adjudicated. One Indian, living on an Indian allotment, received so little water that it will be necessary to conserve every gallon during low water, or he will have to abandon all attempts at cultivation, thus making useless most of the expense already incurred to establish his water right. It is proposed to lay about a quarter of a mile of cement pipe and build a small reservoir. Without this help he will have to abandon his allotment on which he now irrigates from 20 to 30 acres.

Papago pumping plants..... \$5, 000

There are five pumping plants at San Xavier having an aggregate horsepower of 188 and delivering a total of 7,000 gallons per minute.

The total acreage under cultivation at the present time is 1,500, two crops being generally obtained per year. This year the Indians had 1,300 acres planted in wheat, which yielded probably not less than 30 bushels per acre, and 200 acres of barley. A large crop of corn, beans, etc., will be grown during the summer.

The amount estimated above is required for the maintenance of the pumping plants and for the general upkeep of the irrigation system during 1920.

Owing to the increased amount of water pumped, it will be necessary to replace many of the old wooden ditch structures and \$1,500 is included for this purpose.

Pala Reservation..... \$6, 000

The unprecedented flood of January, 1916, washed out the upper part of the ditch supplying the south side of the reservation and the bridge on which water was carried across the river to the north side. Since then irrigation has been maintained on the south side only by temporary intakes. The temporary intakes wash out each year and are located at a point which becomes dry each summer except during wet years. Estimates for the reconstruction of this system were made in 1916, amounting to \$20,000. Since then the cost of material and labor has gone up, amounting to an average of 30 per cent. Twenty thousand dollars has been authorized for the fiscal year 1919, and the \$6,000 requested for 1920 is the estimated deficiency due to causes beyond the control of the service.

Rincon Reservation..... \$2, 000

Water for the irrigation of Indian lands at Rincon is obtained from the tail race of a power house owned by the Escondido Mutual Water Co., and from a series of wells located on various parts of the reservation. It is necessary that the greater part of the water be pumped from about April 1 to November 15, especially during the latter part of the summer, when the supply available at the power house is small. The area under cultivation at Rincon is close to 400 acres and large crops of beans and corn are harvested each year.

Miscellaneous projects..... \$7, 600

The continuance of investigations into the feasibility of power and irrigation projects is essential to the further development of the Indian reservations of district No. 4. A large number of private power and irrigation projects and enlargements are being launched at the present time, and the investigation of power and water rights as affecting the Indians is becoming of great importance. During the past two years a number of compromises favorable to the Indians have been effected with private interests.

Southern Ute Reservation, Pine River project..... \$8, 000

The construction of the new units is about complete, but there is much new and repair work to be done on the old canals which have been built for many years and have had little or no repair. The system includes over 56 miles of canals. Completion of the new units, necessary repair, maintenance, and operation will require the amount here requested.

San Juan Reservation..... \$22, 000

It is estimated that this sum will complete the Hogback project and provide for operation during the next fiscal year. This project is designed to serve 4,000 acres of Indian land. Approximately 1,100 acres under it were in cultivation and produced excellent crops during the past season.

New Mexico Pueblos..... \$12, 000

This sum will be required for the repair, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems within the several Pueblo Reservations in New Mexico and for the protection of irrigable lands within these reservations from floods.

Zuni Reservation..... \$18, 200

The spillway of the reservoir, after the disaster of the sinking of the adjoining mesa, was rebuilt 9 feet lower than the original spillway. Owing to the rapid accumulation of silt it has become necessary to restore this spillway to its former level in order to store sufficient water for the project. It is imperative that this work be undertaken at an early date in order to avoid such a shortage of water as will result in certain losses

on 3,500 acres of land dependent upon it for irrigation. This estimate includes also an allowance for maintenance and operation.

Navajo and Hopi, miscellaneous project..... \$20,000

This sum is for the maintenance of existing miscellaneous projects within the Navajo and Hopi Reservation and for the investigation and development of new sources of water supply. Water is extremely scarce in this country, so that it is desirable to develop every practicable project, even though small. The Indians eagerly put to beneficial use all this water as fast as developed. Heretofore the Hopi Reservation has not been mentioned in connection with this item, but it is entirely within the outboundaries of the Navajo Reservation, it is occupied by a large number of Navajos, and the conditions with respect to water are the same; therefore, it is desirable to extend the benefits of the appropriation to that reservation.

Miscellaneous administrative expenses of irrigation districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, \$10,000, \$12,000, \$11,000, \$15,000, and \$12,000, respectively.

These amounts cover the salaries of the five supervising engineers in charge of the respective districts, their traveling expenses, office assistance, equipment and supplies, and incidental expenses of administration. Much work and responsibility rest upon each supervising engineer and his office force, so that these estimates, which remain the same as for 1919 with the exception of a \$2,000 increase in district 2 and a \$3,000 increase in district 3, are regarded as very conservative.

Cooperative stream gauging..... \$4,000

The gauging of streams is necessary in order to obtain information upon which to base calculations for dams and reservoir sites and to be able to know definitely the average flow available for irrigation purposes at all seasons of the year. The Geological Survey is equipped with the necessary instruments and qualified employees and is in a position to do this work cheaper than the Indian Service could do it. Therefore it has been the practice to have this work done in this way, reimbursing the Survey for its actual costs.

Miscellaneous surveys and investigations..... \$10,000

Investigations from time to time as to water resources, possible irrigation and power projects, and encroachments upon Indian water rights are indispensable to the efficient conduct of irrigation work and the protection of existing rights. Such investigations require the presence in the field of survey parties. The expense of such work is estimated for under this heading.

Pay of chief irrigation engineer and others..... \$11,250

This sum covers the salaries of the chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, superintendent of irrigation, and cost accountant, whose services are necessary to the efficient conduct of the Irrigation Service. The estimates for the respective salaries remain the same as heretofore. A more liberal compensation for these positions is merited.

Travel and incidental expenses..... \$6,000

This sum is intended to cover the traveling expenses of the chief irrigation engineer and the officials and employees of his office when in the field. It is essential that considerable traveling be done by these persons in order that efficient administration may be maintained.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that up to last year this was a lump-sum appropriation, and the committee asked us to give a detailed estimate showing how we proposed to expend this money, and in compliance with that request we have submitted our estimate in detail.

Mr. DILL. I notice that you strike out that provision for the Yakima Reservation in the first paragraph and cut out \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. That project is taken care of specifically in the bill under the items for the State of Washington.

Mr. DILL. Why is the Colville Reservation included here? Is there no appropriation for Colville?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. You speak in the justification about the necessity of taking the water in the river at Nespelem to avoid other appropria-

tions. Is there a mining company trying to get that water? There is a mining company building a dam, and I wondered if it was feared that they were going to interfere with that water.

Mr. W. M. REED, chief irrigation engineer, Indian Service. The mining company has, to a certain extent, interfered, but there are times of the year when they would be perfectly justified in taking the water out, such times when it is not possible to use the water in irrigation. The main point in taking the water is to take it now and apply it to the land of the Indians in order to prevent some other white man later from coming in and taking it and barring the Indian from its use.

Mr. DILL. Will the proposed extension of irrigation take practically all the water of the river that would be available for irrigation purposes?

Mr. W. M. REED. Very nearly; yes, sir. That river is not a large stream.

Mr. SNYDER. In the enumeration of these items in the justification, did you find by specifying these items that there was the possibility of making any saving over the carrying of the items in a lump sum, as you did heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Then how do these items as you have them in your estimates here compare with the items of previous years? I do not care for exact comparisons, but how much greater are they as a whole? I notice that the total amount is only up about \$13,000. Does that increase come about by the normal increase in the expense of conducting the normal business of those different activities, or is it because of some particular increase in one or two of the items?

Mr. MERITT. Our estimates last year were in a larger amount than we are estimating for this year, and Congress cut the estimate down to \$250,700, which is about \$17,000 less than the estimate for this year. This appropriation we are asking for now is less than we have been using for this work heretofore, but because of the war conditions we are not entering upon any new projects, except some small projects. This work here is largely for maintaining projects already constructed and enlarging some projects.

Mr. SNYDER. If it is not going to cost us any more to have the items enumerated and have specifications given on each one, it seems to me it is a great improvement over the old system. It gives us a great deal of information we never had before.

Mr. MERITT. We are glad to furnish the information to the committee, and it will not cost the Government any more to have the items enumerated.

Mr. DILL. I notice there is an unexpended balance of \$107,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is the amount up to the time we prepared this justification. There are outstanding obligations, and there will not be much of that unexpended balance left.

Mr. DILL. Is that largely true of all the unexpended balances we will see in going through the bill?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely.

Mr. DILL. In other words, between now and the time you get this appropriation the unexpended balance will be used up?

Mr. MERITT. In nearly all cases, except in the item for allotment work. We have a large unexpended balance there which will not be used during this fiscal year.

Mr. DILL. Then, in reality, when we read here of an unexpended balance, that does not mean that that amount will be left to you during the next fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. There are outstanding obligations that may come in, which have not yet been paid, and under our system of accounting it is practically impossible for us to state this early in the year the exact amount that is outstanding against the appropriations.

Mr. DILL. Would it be fair to assume that these unexpended balances, compared with the amount of money that has been spent up to the time this report was made, would be prorated in the same proportion for the following months of the fiscal year? You spent on this item \$251,000, according to this report, up to a certain period. This does not include the expenses up to the end of the fiscal year, but only up to the time you made this report.

Mr. MERITT. This statement is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Mr. DILL. Then, how do these unexpended balances correspond with that?

Mr. MERITT. There are outstanding obligations that have not yet been settled.

Mr. DILL. Will those be added to the \$251,000, out of the unexpended balances?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are those unexpended balances included in the analysis of expenditures presented here?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That does not show what the expenses for the fiscal year will be at all?

Mr. MERITT. Not the exact figures.

Mr. DILL. This is a matter that varies somewhat. Last year the unexpended balance as reported in this particular item was \$151,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That is exactly the same as it is to-day.

Mr. DILL. No; the actual unexpended balance for the year is \$124,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That is in some other report.

Mr. DILL. I found this in the hearings, and in the justification they have \$151,000 unexpended, but when the year was up they had \$124,000 unexpended, as shown by this justification, so that the large part of the appropriation has been cared for in making up this statement.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You will find that will run pretty nearly up—that the unexpended balance is not greatly misleading.

Mr. SNYDER. What I wanted to clear up was whether the expenses from now on until the end of the fiscal year would be added to the \$251,000, and subtracted from the unexpended balance of \$124,000.

Mr. DILL. The exact amount of those they do not know. There are certain expenditures that are bound to go against this fund, and there are some you do not know about, and they amount to a few thousand dollars also, do they not, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. May I make this matter clear?

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. This statement here shows the status of the fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the amount appropriated being \$250,700. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the unexpended balance from the previous year was \$124,000, and the amount appropriated was \$235,000, making a total of \$359,000. The amount expended for the last fiscal year, up to June 30, not during this fiscal year, was \$251,793.21, leaving an unexpended balance of \$101,000.

Mr. DILL. That is perfectly clear now.

Mr. MERITT. That is the unexpended balance out of last year's funds up to June 30 of last year.

Mr. DILL. These items here are expenditures of last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we can not give you the figures for this year.

Mr. DILL. I wanted to clear that up so that in going through these other items we would not have to go over that every time. Will you take the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

SUPPRESSING LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$125,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$150,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	150,000.00
Amount expended.....	150,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	67,911.85
Traveling expenses.....	72,439.76
Transportation of supplies.....	16.54
Telegraph and telephone service.....	388.72
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	122.50
Forage.....	96.23
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	212.47
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	35.35
Live stock.....	85.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,996.63
Miscellaneous.....	256.85
Outstanding liabilities.....	5,438.10
	<hr/>
	150,000.00

The title indicates clearly the purpose of this appropriation. It is a well-known fact that liquor is particularly harmful to Indians in many ways, and intoxicated Indians are dangerous. Congress has for years recognized this and has enacted general and special legislation designed to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants among Indians and has made appropriations annually for many years to make the legislation effective. On account of the large profits involved in selling liquor to Indians a great deal of vigilance is required to reduce the unlawful traffic to a minimum and to prevent the introduction of liquor within Indian reservations.

It will be observed that the appropriation for 1919 was \$150,000, while the estimate for 1920 is \$125,000, a reduction of \$25,000, or 16½ per cent. In view of the progress of prohibition it is believed that it will be safe to make this reduction, though, of course, it should be remembered that the amounts heretofore appropriated never permitted the organization of a sufficient force to cover the whole field at all times and make violation of law practically certain of prosecution, it being necessary to send the force to those places where the needs seem greatest, while other places had to wait.

With the increase in the number of States adopting prohibition, the effectiveness of liquor suppression appropriations has increased, though, of course, even in "dry" States there are those who will disobey the law and endeavor to continue the traffic which has been made unlawful. This difficulty is especially troublesome where the "bootlegger" can obtain supplies in adjoining "wet" States and endeavor to run the blockade.

For the continuation of the protection of the Indian from his probably greatest enemy it is believed the amount asked for is necessary.

You will note that we have voluntarily reduced the estimate for that appropriation by \$25,000. Congress last year gave us \$150,000 as well as in the previous year.

Mr. DILL. Previous to that I remember we raised it from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. During the last two years we have had \$150,000 for this work.

Mr. DILL. What has been the experience of the department?

Mr. MERITT. We have done very valuable work with this appropriation. It has enabled us to keep liquor away from the Indians. But because of the general prohibition conditions throughout the country we find we can get along with a less appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Do you think that this \$125,000 is necessary? For instance, the State of Washington has voted bone dry, and it will be much more difficult for the Indian to get liquor at all, and it seems to me your work of protection will be much less there because of that fact, and I think other States have taken similar action and I wondered if this \$125,000 were necessary?

Mr. MERITT. It is true a large number of States have gone dry.

Mr. DILL. The same thing is true in New Mexico but there is considerable bootlegging in those States.

Mr. MERITT. It is necessary to do a certain amount of liquor suppression work even in a dry State.

Mr. DILL. But less in a bone dry State than in a State which has simply abolished saloons?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is true. We felt, however, that we would not be justified in reducing this appropriation too rapidly, and we have cut it down \$25,000, and we would like to have this amount for our work next year.

Mr. BILL. You have no unexpended balance on here?

Mr. MERITT. We have expended practically all of the appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. This item for traveling expenses here looks rather large to me.

Mr. MERITT. Necessarily the traveling expenses would be large under this appropriation because the men doing this work are traveling constantly from one reservation to another.

Mr. SNYDER. Usually by automobile or railroad?

Mr. MERITT. By railroad.

Mr. SNYDER. Mostly by railroad?

Mr. MERITT. Mostly by railroad, and, of course, they use Indian Service automobiles on the reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. How large a number of men do you use in this department?

Mr. MERITT. We have 1 chief special officer, 1 assistant chief special officer, 17 special liquor-suppression officers, and 95 deputies employed in this work.

Mr. SNYDER. What States do they work in?

Mr. MERITT. They work in all States where we have Indians living.

Mr. SNYDER. What States do they work most largely in?

Mr. MERITT. I would say we have been doing considerable work in Oklahoma, notwithstanding that it is a dry State, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, and we have done considerable work in Montana.

Mr. SNYDER. What States do the largest number of them work in?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that we have more working in Oklahoma than in any other State.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is a fact that you have more Indians there?

Mr. MERITT. One-third of the Indians in the United States are located in Oklahoma.

Mr. DONOVAN. In how many of the States that are bone dry, or where prohibition is now in force have you your work going on?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that a majority of the States are now either prohibition or will be prohibition within the next year. For example, Montana will be prohibition after the 1st of January.

Mr. DONOVAN. How many have already heretofore been prohibition where the work has been carried on?

Mr. MERITT. A number of the States have been prohibition heretofore. Oklahoma has been prohibition, and so has Arizona. We have over 100,000 Indians in Oklahoma and over 40,000 in Arizona.

Mr. SNYDER. Is not the State of Oklahoma surrounded by States that are either bone dry or very largely dry?

Mr. MERITT. It is surrounded by prohibition States with the exception of the northeastern part of the State. Considerable liquor is shipped into Oklahoma from Missouri.

Mr. DILL. Last year you included in the hearings a statement of the prosecutions.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the following is a similar table:

TABLE 22.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States.	Paid de- pau- ties em- ployed.	Cases pend- ing July 1, 1917.	New cases fiscal year 1918.	Total cases 1918.	Disposition of cases.					Fined and imprisoned.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).				Total.	
					Convic- tions.	Dismis- sals.	Acquit- tals.	Died, es- caped, or bonds for- feited.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pend- ing June 30, 1918.	Num- ber.	Fines.	Term (mos.).	Whisky	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.		Mis- cella- neous.
Total, 1918.	51	3,079	2,100	5,179	993	451	48	130	1,522	3,657	993	\$120,007	2,774	8,655	343	12,709	13,293	1,584	36,564
1917.	46	2,389	2,371	4,760	956	568	86	51	1,661	3,079	956	94,643	2,163	5,086	492	7,571	8,486	1,997	18,639
1916.	29	2,159	2,161	3,778	906	410	64	29	1,409	2,369	906	88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,986	1,922	21,532
1915.	38	1,621	1,705	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,139	1,196	102,067	3,629	2,468	186	16,558	687	2,223	21,129
1914.	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	2,468	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,942
1913.	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	37	9	693	1,365	551	\$50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,187
1912.	184	1,846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	637	67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,460
1911.	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	80	1,547	766	685	\$80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900.	143	4,463	4,463	2,313	1,168	265	34	80	1,547	766	685	\$80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
Arizona.	1	53	29	82	12	3			15	67	12	730	16	29			3	389	421
Arkansas.	1	10	34	44	13	1			14	30	13	1,700		104		1		3	108
California.	3	49	62	111	54	6	5	1	66	45	54	2,360	131	41	2	111	16		170
Colorado.	2	8	5	13	4				4	9	4	200	7	8				8	
Florida.																			
Iowa.	1	72	18	90	3	1	1	1	6	34	3	300	15	8				1	9
Kansas.	24	14	14	38	1				1	37	1	100	2	1					
Minnesota.	8	377	39	46	16	3			20	26	16	2,550	29	57	3		1		61
Missouri.	2	41	10	51	4	4			422	430	203	17,040	550	1,491	45	721	12,099	808	15,164
Montana.	1	198	161	359	74	42	5	5	126	233	74	6,325	142	16					16
Nebraska.	129	25	154	154	81	16	5		102	53	81	8,450	281						2
Nevada.	44	111	155	155	81	16			102	53	81	8,450	281						2
New Mexico.	2	110	162	272	72	25	1	2	100	172	72	7,350	199	3	7	5			15
New York.		37	3	40	2				2	38	2	1,000	24						
North Carolina.				6															
North Dakota.	30	31	1	31	4				4	27	4	450	12						
Oklahoma.	21	1,316	642	1,958	292	106	11	10	419	1,539	292	42,217	874	4,516	266	11,743	956	308	17,789
Oregon.	2	21	47	68	35	1		3	40	28	35	5,045	34	132		16	212	2	362
Pennsylvania.																			
South Dakota.	1	71	14	85	6	13	2		21	64	6	375	7	32	8	28			68
Tennessee.			6	6	1				1	5	1	1,000	6	29				29	
Texas.	8	27	35	35	8	1			9	26	8	10,200	95	2,173	19	82	1	53	2,328
Utah.																			
Washington.	4	23	35	58	17		1		18	40	17	1,490	27						13
Wisconsin.	1	422	167	589	77	23	2	1	103	486	77	8,525	273	13					
Wyoming.			13	24	9	2			11	13	9	900	18						

1 Includes 6 deaths and 3 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

Mr. HASTINGS. What are you paying your officers? You have three sets of officers?

Mr. MERITT. Our chief suppression officer receives \$2,000 and his expenses.

Mr. HASTINGS. What does the assistant receive?

Mr. MERITT. The assistant receives \$1,600 a year.

Mr. HASTINGS. What do the deputies get?

Mr. MERITT. The special officers get between \$1,300 and \$1,500 a year.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many of these officers do you have in the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. They are not permanently located there.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are subject to the direction of the Department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they go and come.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many have you kept there the greater part of the time?

Mr. MERITT. We have kept as many as three officers in the Osage Nation alone recently.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean in the whole State of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. I would say we have as many as 15 officers.

Mr. HASTINGS. That includes the deputies and other officers?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have you any head officer there?

Mr. MERITT. No. Our chief special officer has his headquarters at Denver. We have had as many as 20 officers in Oklahoma at one time.

Mr. HASTINGS. During the past year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many of them did you have on the entire force at any one time?

Mr. MERITT. We have had 17 special officers and 95 deputies.

Mr. SNYDER. Do these men have the privilege of other kinds of employment? Do they have any other means of remuneration except the salaries which they draw for this work?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We require them to devote their entire time to this work; that is, the regular officers, but not the deputies. Some of the special deputies devote only a part of their time to this work.

Mr. SNYDER. They have no other way of picking up any additional remuneration?

Mr. MERITT. Not the regular officers.

Mr. SNYDER. How about the deputies?

Mr. MERITT. They only devote part of their time to the work, and while they are in our employ they do not work for other people.

Mr. SNYDER. While they are in your employ are they paid by the year on the basis of from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year?

Mr. MERITT. They are paid not exceeding \$4 per diem.

Mr. SNYDER. Certain of them are not employed the year round?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. During the months which they are employed, are they paid on the basis of \$1,200 a year or are they paid \$1,200 a year.

Mr. MERITT. No, they are paid on the basis of that compensation.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not think the compensation is too high, providing the men are employed; but I am wondering how much work they do and how much time they put into the Government work for the money they get.

Mr. MERITT. They are often inadequately paid for the services which they render.

Mr. SNYDER. The salaries seem to me to be low for men who are putting in the time, if they actually do put in their time and have no other means of remuneration for their services.

Mr. HASTINGS. I see you have eliminated a part of this item. Is that permanent law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is permanent law.

Mr. HASTINGS. Would you give the committee the benefit of the experience of the department in the enforcement of this provision since it became a law? It was effective on September 1.

Mr. MERITT. It was only effective on September 1 of this year, and we have not had a very extensive experience with it as yet. We hope for splendid results, and have given wide publicity to the fact that such stringent legislation had been enacted by Congress.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you know what any of the courts have held in Oklahoma with reference to it? I have understood that the enforcement officers—I do not mean your enforcement officers, but the representatives of the Department of Justice—hold that that is not operative unless you show that the whisky was seized on the land of a restricted Indian. Has there been any decision upon that point in any State that you know of by any of the trial courts?

Mr. MERITT. I think not.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know you have not had time to have a decision by any appellate court.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; and I think we have not had any decision by any court to that effect. If we do, we will take an appeal and fight the case to a finish.

Mr. HASTINGS. I am satisfied that the representatives of the Department of Justice in Oklahoma maintain that opinion, and for that reason I do not think that they are trying to enforce the law as we thought it would be enforced when we enacted it.

Mr. MERITT. We would not be in favor of that narrow construction of the law, and we would want a final decision of the Supreme Court before we would adhere to that interpretation.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the name of the head enforcement officer?

Mr. MERITT. His name is Larsen.

Mr. TILLMAN. Where is his office?

Mr. MERITT. His headquarters is in Denver, Colo., but he travels from one reservation to another.

Mr. TILLMAN. His traveling expenses are paid by the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is he furnished an office, also?

Mr. MERITT. He has an office in a Government building in Denver, Colo.

Mr. TILLMAN. It seems to me that this is a very small compensation for a man with such a vast amount of territory to cover, and in charge of such important work; only \$2,000 a year, as I understand it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In my business at home ordinary workmen will make \$2,000 a year.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are these enforcement officers empowered under the Federal law to search for liquor and seize it and destroy it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do they ever come in conflict with the local authorities in their attempt to enforce the law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have had more or less trouble in certain localities.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are your officers usually of a high type and men who are respected by the communities, and do you select them with that end in view?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are selected with that end in view, and I think they will compare favorably with other officers doing that line of work.

Mr. SNYDER. This question is simply for information. Suppose the United States should finally become dry, under the Federal amendment to the Constitution, would we be able to discontinue this bureau entirely?

Mr. MERITT. I doubt if we would be justified in discontinuing it entirely, but such legislation would very materially reduce the amount of work being done under this appropriation. Even if the whole United States should go bone-dry there would be considerable illicit dealing in liquor, bootleggers would be around the Indian reservations, and it would be necessary to protect the Indians even if the entire United States should become bone-dry.

Mr. SNYDER. Does this suppression go to the extent so that if you find an Indian making his own whisky you can take it away from him?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is as follows:

RELIEVING DISTRESS, AND SO FORTH.

For the relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for, and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including transportation of patients to and from hospitals and sanatoria, \$375,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of said amount may be expended in the construction and equipment of new hospitals at a unit cost of not exceeding \$15,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used also for general medical and surgical treatment of Indians, including the maintenance and operation of general hospitals, where no other funds are applicable or available for that purpose: *Provided further*, That out of the appropriation herein authorized, there shall be available for the maintenance of the sanatoria and hospitals hereinafter named, and for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, equipment, and improvements, not to exceed the following amounts: Blackfeet Hospital, Montana, \$12,500; Carson Hospital, Nevada, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, Oklahoma, \$10,000; Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital, Oklahoma, \$35,000; Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, \$40,000; Laguna Sanatorium, New Mexico, \$17,000; Mescalero Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Navajo Sanatorium, Arizona, \$10,000; Pima Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Phoenix Sanatorium, Arizona, \$40,000; Spokane Hospital, Washington, \$10,000; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, \$30,000; Turtle Mountain Hospital, North Dakota, \$10,000; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, \$15,000; Crow Creek Hospital, South Dakota, \$10,000; Hoopa Valley Hospital, California, \$10,000; Jicarilla Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Truxton Canyon camp hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Indian Oasis Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000.

You will observe we are asking for an increase of \$25,000 in this appropriation. We are also asking for \$45,000 instead of \$40,000 for new hospitals to enable us to build not to exceed three new hospitals during the next year at not to exceed \$15,000 each, and we are asking for an increase in the appropriation for the Sac and Fox sanatorium, Iowa, of \$30,000; \$25,000 was appropriated last year for this sanatorium.

We have quite a large number of children at this hospital with incipient tuberculosis, and because of the general increase in the cost of supplies we find it is almost impossible to conduct this hospital with the appropriation now available.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$350,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	350,000.00
Amount expended.....	326,790.65
Unexpended balance.....	23,209.35
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	127,081.99
Traveling expenses.....	23,340.40
Transportation of supplies.....	4,014.39
Telegraph and telephone service.....	360.56
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	212.65
Subsistence supplies.....	62,361.52
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	14,093.12
Forage.....	8,713.24
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	15,756.06
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	12,014.66
Live stock.....	1,225.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	19,258.06
Construction of buildings.....	1,846.82
Repair of buildings.....	10,476.82
Special hospital and medical service.....	10,792.25
Miscellaneous.....	1,011.39
Outstanding liabilities.....	14,231.22
Total.....	326,790.65

The general appropriation, for the purposes of explanation and justification, may be considered as divided into three classifications, based on approximate estimates designated as follows:

(a) Maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria.....	\$275,000
(b) Maintenance of medical and dental service at large.....	50,000
(c) General reserve for the relief of distress and for exigency and other purposes.....	50,000
Total.....	375,000

The purpose of this appropriation is set forth in its title and more fully explained in the complete phraseological structure of the estimate, but it should be borne in mind that the word "relief" as used is intended to have a broader meaning than its application to measures and means for combating disease, for the money from this source is used for other objects than those coming strictly within the definition of medical and surgical aid, inasmuch as it is the only fund generally applicable for assistance to the needy in cases of special exigencies, such as might be occasioned by disasters, catastrophes, and emergencies that can not be anticipated and made the subject of fixed special estimates, as, for instance, the recent exigency pertaining to the forest-fire sufferers and the cost of the interment of indigent victims of Spanish influenza.

This appropriation is used also for inoculations against smallpox, typhoid, and other communicable diseases.

It will be observed that an increase of \$25,000 is asked for over last year, and in justification there are submitted the following tabulated statements:

Maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria.

State.	Hospital or sanatorium.	Capacity (beds).	Appropriation.
Arizona.....	Navajo.....	20	\$10,000
	Phoenix.....	100	40,000
	Pima.....	60	10,000
	Truxton Canon.....	10	10,000
	Indian Oasis.....	20	10,000
California.....	Hoopa Valley.....	20	10,000
Idaho.....	Fort Lapwai.....	100	40,000
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.....	80	30,000
Montana.....	Blackfeet.....	20	12,500
Nebraska.....	Winnebago.....	50	15,000
Nevada.....	Carson.....	20	10,000
New Mexico.....	Jicarilla.....	25	10,000
	Mescalero.....	20	10,000
	Laguna.....	34	17,000
North Dakota.....	Turtle Mountain.....	20	10,000
Oklahoma.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	20	10,000
South Dakota.....	Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	60	35,000
	Crow Creek.....	12	10,000
Washington.....	Spokane.....	20	10,000
		701	309,500

With the exception of the Truxton Canon Hospital, for which the estimate carries an increase of \$2,000, that is, \$10,000 as against \$8,000, for the current fiscal year, and the Blackfeet Sanatorium, for which an additional appropriation of \$2,500 is requested, that is, \$12,500 as against \$10,000, the items for the maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria have not been changed.

In the case of the two institutions mentioned increased appropriations are urgently needed on account of purposed expansions in their activities and the increased cost in their maintenance.

Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma.

The most recent statistical information concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians is tabulated as follows:

Tuberculosis (basic population, 336,243):

Number examined for the determination of the prevalence of..... 64, 272

Cases found (latent)..... 3, 067

Cases found (active)..... 3, 941

Total..... 7, 008

Percentage relation of findings to number examined (approximate)..... 11

Estimated number of cases in entire population..... 23, 021

Percentage relation of estimates to entire population (approximate)..... 7

Trachoma (basic population, 336,243):

Number examined for the determination of the prevalence of..... 64, 272

Cases found..... 12, 474

Percentage relation of findings to number examined (approximate)..... 19

Estimated number of cases in entire population..... 30, 375

Percentage relation of estimates to entire population (approximate)..... 9

Death statistics.

The statistics pertaining to deaths among Indians compiled for the reports for the fiscal year 1918 are as follows:

Deaths under 3 years of age..... 1, 541

Total number of deaths..... 4, 682

Death rate per 1,000..... 24. 73

Deaths due to tuberculosis..... 1, 266

Percentage relation of deaths from tuberculosis to entire number of deaths (approximate)..... 27

Referring particularly to hospital, medical, and dental activities, in the hearing before this committee when the appropriations for the current year fiscal were under consideration, I testified as follows:

"The construction of these hospitals and the maintenance thereof has been of inestimable value to the health work of the Indian Service. In many cases home conditions are not good, and there is no satisfactory way of caring for the sick unless they can be sent to a hospital or sanatorium. The hospital is available, however, not only for caring for the sick Indians, but it reduces the number of foci of disease among the Indians from which infection can spread. The institutions have also been of great educational value.

"During the past two years it has been necessary to support several hospitals from the appropriation which formerly were not supported therefrom, being but recently constructed, and it has amounted during the fiscal year 1918 to a heavy burden. This is one of the reasons for increasing the appropriation requested.

"This appropriation also supports a force of traveling physicians and dentists. The 14,365 cases of trachoma referred make the incidence of eye diseases among the Indians very high, and the need for operation for trachoma and its many complications urgent. An attempt has been made to meet this great need by the traveling physicians, who are all eye specialists. They move from reservation to reservation operating on the cases requiring it and leaving the patients under treatment of the local physician. The western country is divided into districts, one specialist being assigned to each district, and when the fact that it takes nearly two years for each one to complete the circuit in his district is considered, the tremendous volume of the work and the necessity for the further maintenance will be plainly apparent.

"The duties of the seven dentists of the service are to visit the agencies and place the teeth of the pupils in proper shape, as well as any reservation Indians who can be persuaded to accept the service. Seven dentists for more than 300,000 Indians, almost as many people as there are in Washington, is altogether too few. They are unable to get around their itineraries oftener than once in two years. Dental work is very often necessary, and it is now well recognized in medical circles that infections of the teeth are in many cases one of the contributing causes of infection elsewhere in the body. The need for the maintenance of this service is therefore great.

"The balance of the appropriation is to be used for the control of epidemics of measles, whooping cough, smallpox, infantile paralysis, and other infections or contagious diseases. Every year there are a number of Indians who have not yet become economically independent who must be aided through the winter to be kept from starvation. This appropriation is applicable for this purpose and has been of great assistance in the past in handling such cases. There are many cases every year on reservations where there are no hospitals which need medical assistance or emergency operations, the expenses of which are always paid from this appropriation when other funds are not available.

"The demands upon this fund are increasing, due to the higher cost of supplies of all kinds and a demand for better facilities for carrying on health work. The Indians are taking to the various health activities more and more, and the time is not far distant when the medicine man will become a thing of the past. Until these Indians become economically independent, however, it will be necessary to maintain an organization for the purpose of caring for their health."

I now wish to reiterate that testimony, with due changes in the figures pertaining to the prevalence of diseases, and to add that the cost of maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria has increased considerably, owing to advance in prices for foodstuffs, particularly in articles required as special diet for the sick, such as milk and butter, together with other milk products, eggs, fruit, and delicacies.

I also call attention to the demand that will be made upon this fund by the payment of claims growing out of special exigencies, such as those occasioned by forest fires and the widespread epidemic of Spanish influenza, which have not yet been paid.

To relieve the urgent needs of the forest fire sufferers on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., the sum of \$5,000 was allotted on October 22, 1918, and, according to reports, more will be needed.

Notwithstanding the utmost economy in allotments and expenditures, the entire appropriation for "Relieving distress, and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians, 1919," had been expended or hypothecated before a third of the fiscal year had expired, and the cost of the burial of the indigent dead who succumbed to the influenza epidemic, probably amounting to \$10,000—it may be twice this sum when the reports are all in—remains with the claims unpaid and standing against the appropriation for the next fiscal year, which makes it necessary to ask that at least a part of the sum authorized by Congress shall be made immediately available if these and other urgent claims are to be paid within a reasonable time.

The demands upon this appropriation this year were so great that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in order to avoid the necessity for individual explanation to the

several superintendents who were appealing for aid for their Indians, deemed it advisable to issue the following general circular as early as November 5, 1918, announcing that the appropriation had been expended and that he had been compelled even to discontinue the official subscriptions to two medical journals, paid for out of this fund, that have been circulated heretofore among the physicians of the service. The said circular reads as follows:

"I am receiving so many requests for allotment from the appropriation for 'Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, 1919,' that I deem it advisable to notify all superintendents that the reserve in this fund has been entirely exhausted by exigency demands.

"Expenses already incurred which are payable from this fund should be submitted as claims for liquidation at some future time.

"I have already given notice that the subscriptions to the medical journals heretofore circulated by the office among the Indian Service physicians would have to be discontinued on account of the lack of money in the said appropriation."

On account of the constant demands upon this appropriation, it is necessary that the office should exercise unusual care in making allotments, for since there is not enough money to grant all requests, a selection has to be made. so far as practicable, of the most urgent cases, and it is very important that at least a small reserve be maintained for extraordinary exigencies, and to do this allotments often have to be withheld from worthy activities, and we are confronted with such a problem this year—a choice of leaving vacant positions that really ought to be filled, or maintaining a small reserve for emergencies.

By not filling certain authorized positions in the medical and dental service at large, made vacant by the resignation of their former occupants to enter the military service, or by transfer to other duties, a saving of \$10,250 in hypothecated funds under this appropriation can be predicated.

While such savings will be at the expense of special service heretofore rendered to the pupils of the various schools, and to some extent to reservation Indians, in the treatment of dental and ocular conditions, the money thus made available can be used for the relief of exigencies requiring immediate attention, the probability of which it is important to anticipate.

Mr. DILL. What has been your experience as to the cost of these new hospitals? How much do they ordinarily cost?

Mr. MERITT. How much per capita, do you mean?

Mr. DILL. No. You stated you were asking for \$45,000 to be allowed for the purpose of building three hospitals, and that would not be more than \$15,000 each. What has been the experience of the department as to the cost of each hospital? Have the hospitals cost \$15,000 each, generally?

Mr. MERITT. They have cost anywhere from \$12,500 to \$15,000.

Mr. DILL. Do you think you can build a hospital on the same standards as heretofore, with the same amount of money you have figured on heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. We think that by the time we are ready to build these three hospitals prices will be such that we can bring them within the \$15,000.

Mr. TILLMAN. Have the Indians suffered much from influenza?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we had a great deal of influenza on Indian Reservations, and we have lost a great many Indians. On the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., we had 100 deaths from influenza out of a population of about 2,000. Conditions were very serious on a number of reservations. We went to the Public Health Service and got their cooperation in endeavoring to control that disease.

This appropriation has been very much pressed because of the general health conditions, and we really need the increase of \$25,000 which we are asking for.

Mr. DILL. Last year you asked for \$400,000, I think?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. We cut that to \$350,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And you expended it all but \$23,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We will expend practically every dollar of the appropriation.

Mr. DILL. A great many things have gone up in price as much as 50 per cent, and I was wondering how you were going to maintain these hospitals at all on this amount of money and give the service that should be given?

Mr. MERITT. We have had to be exceedingly economical in our hospitals and schools as well as our agencies to keep within the appropriations, and unless we get certain legislation we are asking for in this bill it will be impossible for us to continue the Indian Schools, with the limitation allowed and restrictions imposed by Congress in the last bill.

Mr. DILL. That condition does not refer to hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item, reads as follows:

SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, for other education and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,750,000; *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 of this amount may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind Indian children: *Provided further*, That not more than \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made: *And provided further*, That hereafter any proceeds of sales of supplies to employees or pupils and any moneys received on account of tuition for pupils in Indian schools may be credited to current appropriations for support of the respective schools and expended for the purposes for which such appropriations are applicable.

In support of this item I offer for the record the following detailed justification:

Indian schools, support.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$1, 650, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	1, 600, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	1, 469, 455. 27

Unexpended balance.....	130, 544. 73
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	694, 675. 37
Traveling expenses.....	18, 596. 91
Transportation of supplies.....	40, 982. 72
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1, 443. 10
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	277. 26
Subsistence supplies.....	242, 158. 02
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	139, 670. 83
Forage.....	36, 397. 92
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	87, 877. 82
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	40, 924. 49
Live stock.....	3, 135. 13
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	73, 237. 30
Support and education of deaf, dumb, and blind.....	1, 244. 76
Tuition in public schools.....	23, 630. 27
Miscellaneous.....	5, 961. 08
Outstanding liabilities.....	59, 242. 29

1, 469, 455. 27

The amount requested, \$1,750,000, is \$100,000 more than the amount in the 1919 act. The fund is required for support and education of Indian children in all schools for which no specific appropriation is made or use of tribal funds authorized, including day schools and public schools where tuition is paid. Forty thousand dollars of this amount is requested for payment of expenses in connection with the education of deaf or blind Indian children. Defective children who are unfitted for attendance at schools for normal children are being placed in institutions suited to their needs as rapidly as accommodations can be found for them.

From reports for the school year 1918 it is found that there are, in all, 90,555 Indian children of school age, of whom 4,881 are ineligible for school attendance, leaving 85,674 to be provided for in Government, public, or private schools.

The following enrollment is shown: In Government boarding schools, 10,842; in nonreservation boarding schools, 11,464; in Government day schools, 6,215; making a total of 28,521 enrolled in Government schools.

There are also enrolled in private and mission schools 5,459, and in public schools 29,496, so far as information has been received. This makes a total of 63,476 Indian children in all schools of whatsoever character.

It should be noted that the foregoing data is not confined to schools supported from this fund, but refers to Indian children in all classes of schools.

Special emphasis has been laid during the year 1918 on the enrollment of Indian children in public schools, and this will be continued during 1919 and 1920. In many cases the children so enrolled were previously in attendance at Government schools, and their transfer to public schools permits the capacity thus released to be used by children who have heretofore been deprived of education through lack of room or who are just becoming aware of the advantage of an education.

This policy of increased enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of the United States is believed sound, and the Indian Office attaches great importance to this endeavor and to the need of ample means with which to accomplish this work. The fund will be used to secure attendance in public schools where the States do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to secure such attendance, where compulsory attendance laws applicable to Indians do not exist, or, especially where districts contain nontaxable Indian lands and the Indians do not contribute to the support of the district schools. Two hundred thousand dollars is requested for the purpose.

Many Indians whose children are not fitted to attend public schools, or for whom there are no public schools available near their homes, are able to bear the whole or some portion of the expense of educating their children. In view of the need for conserving public funds, it is believed these Indians should be encouraged to bear as much of this expense as their circumstances permit. The practice of selling supplies to employees is not extensive, but in some cases Indian schools and agencies are located in isolated places where it is impracticable for employees to secure supplies locally. Funds received from such sources are now lost to the uses of the service.

As you will note from the justification this item takes care of our day schools and all of the reservation schools not specifically provided for in the bill.

Mr. DILL. Are you planning to raise the salaries of these teachers?

Mr. MERITT. It is not our intention to raise salaries generally.

Mr. DILL. I know that in my own State you have lost teachers because of the low salaries, and I wondered whether that would not also apply at other places?

Mr. MERITT. We have lost a good many of our employees because of war conditions.

Mr. DILL. It seems to me that if you are going to maintain these schools and have competent teachers you can not afford to lose the teachers you have.

Mr. MERITT. The increase we are asking here which amounts to only \$100,000 on an appropriation of \$1,650,000, is largely for the purpose of taking care of the increased cost of supplies.

Mr. DILL. There is no plan to increase the salaries of these teachers?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we thought Congress would handle that in a separate bill, as they did last year.

Mr. DONOVAN. Would it be proper to suggest that as it has been suggested you might not need the large appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the authority to use what you do not need might be transferred to this item?

Mr. DILL. There would have to be a separate provision of the bill for that.

Mr. MERITT. We ask for a reduction of \$25,000 in the liquor traffic item and for an increase of \$100,000 in this item.

Mr. DONOVAN. It was developed here that it might not be necessary because of so many States going bone dry, to use the amount requested for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and I was wondering whether, in view of what has been said about the loss of teachers, it would not be well to provide for that contingency, rather than the other.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say for the record that upon inquiry in Oklahoma I find that teachers in all the public schools and in the high schools throughout Oklahoma are getting larger compensation than the teachers in the Indian schools. I think the salaries ought to be raised and if I have any criticism to make of the department on account of salaries it is because they do not pay the teachers in the Indian schools throughout the United States sufficient salary. As one member of this committee I am in favor of paying them adequate compensation. I do not believe they are paid enough. I have taken occasion to investigate, I have gone to two or three of the schools myself, and I have asked what salaries they get, and I find that upon comparison with the salaries of the teachers in the public schools that these teachers get less than the teachers in the country schools or some of the city high schools. It is very difficult to get the department to consent to increase the salaries. I believe we have lost a great many splendid teachers who have gone into other schools and other branches of the service because of inadequate compensation.

Mr. SNYDER. What, if any, has been the increase of the teachers and school employees salaries since the war started?

Mr. MERITT. They have received the \$120 increase authorized by Congress at the last session. That applied to the Indian teachers. Of course, it should be remembered that the teachers in the Indian schools are furnished quarters, fuel, and light; but even with that, in addition to their salaries, the compensation they receive is very low indeed and is inadequate in a great many cases.

Mr. SNYDER. I believe if you added to the increase they have already had the value of the commutation of quarters, etc., you would find the average salary of a teacher in the Indian schools would be equal to the salary of teachers in localities of similar type throughout the country. I did not know when Mr. Hastings was talking that they had received this \$120 increase.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me say in answer to that suggestion that while these teachers get quarters in the school buildings and get board at a lower rate than they would have to pay in a private boarding house, it must also be remembered that they are there seven days out of the week, and they are on duty during the entire 24 hours of the day, whereas the teacher in the high schools or the country schools has Saturday and Sunday to himself, and he has the morning and the evening to himself. These teachers at these boarding schools are on duty practically all the time and are on duty additional hours, which is more than compensation for the pay of quarters and board. That must be taken into consideration.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, I want all the teachers adequately compensated; but I understood your statement to be that they were not being compensated at the present time in proportion to those of the public schools throughout the country.

Mr. HASTINGS. I do say that an investigation would disclose that; but it is insisted in reply that they have quarters and get board cheap; but I am trying to reply for the record to show that while they get that, yet they are on duty practically all the time, and they serve longer hours and more days than teachers in high schools and other schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you not think, since the teachers in the Indian schools have been included and that all of the employees of the department have had that increase, it would be difficult to separate the teachers from the rest of the employees for a further increase in salary now?

Mr. HASTINGS. I believe they ought to be adequately compensated, and if the pay is not sufficient, I think the department ought to pay them more, and if they are receiving sufficient compensation in any particular school, then their pay ought not to be increased. I could take up the two or three schools in Oklahoma where I know they are not sufficiently compensated.

Mr. DILL. I wish you would elaborate a little more on this new legislation you desire, Mr. Meritt. Your justification is rather brief on it. Explain just what you desire to do there.

Mr. MERITT. That is where we sell supplies at a nonreservation school, or we charge tuition at a nonreservation school for an Indian who is able to pay, and we want that money available for expenditure at that school rather than to go back into the Treasury to the credit of the United States and not to the credit of the school.

Mr. DILL. In the selling of supplies, is there not a temptation to charge for the supplies rather plentifully?

Mr. MERITT. We will guard against that.

Mr. DILL. The money now goes into the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Will that not create another bureau to take charge of those expenditures? Would we not have to have a storekeeper?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the clerical force at the school can take care of this without increased cost.

Mr. HASTINGS. That would not authorize the sale of any additional supplies? It only cares for the proceeds from the sale of supplies such as you make now under existing rules and regulations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. May I revert to the salary question? It would be a very great hardship to the employees of the Indian Service if Congress failed to make an appropriation of at least \$120 extra compensation in addition to their regular salaries. We have hundreds of employees giving their lives to the Indian Service, and it is done largely through a missionary spirit. They are not working solely for the salary; they are working in many cases largely because of the good that they can do, and the salaries paid now are in a great many cases inadequate, and it would be almost impossible for some of our employees to live on their regular salaries in these times of high prices if Congress does not give them the \$120 increase.

Mr. DILL. Prices are greatly increased over last year, so that the \$120 increase would not be worth as much as it was last year.

Mr. SNYDER. Do I understand that these teachers and employees of schools have not received the \$120 that was voted to them last year?

Mr. MERITT. They received it.

Mr. SNYDER. You want \$120 in addition to that?

Mr. MERITT. I want to emphasize the necessity for the continuation of that extra appropriation, because the regular salaries are now inadequate.

Mr. SNYDER. That increase was only made for one year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That was not a provision of the Indian appropriation bill. That was a provision in some other bill.

Mr. SNYDER. But it only applied for one year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. It applies to the Indian Service as well as other employees of the Government, but there was no provision for it on the Indian bill itself.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

(Thereupon, the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 5, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, December 5, 1918.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. C. C. Dill presiding.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed, Mr. Meritt.

STATEMENT OF EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the next item appears on page 9, line 1.

Mr. SNYDER. Just a moment, Mr. Meritt—did we finish with the previous item? There was some discussion, before we finished last night, on the new legislation.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is on page 8.

Mr. SNYDER. That is on page 8, yes. I didn't feel that we were quite through with that item.

Mr. DILL. You have some questions you would like to ask?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; with reference to "any proceeds of sales of supplies to employees or pupils," etc.

It seems to me that is entering into a new proposition, and while the merits of it may be all right, it has possibilities there of making additional expense and starting a new department in all those schools, and I would like to know something about what the volume of business would amount to and what the items are that are normally dealt in, if Mr. Meritt can give us that information.

Mr. MERITT. This legislation will not involve any great amount of money. At certain of our schools they can sell certain supplies that they produce at those schools to employees. Ordinarily that money would go back into the Treasury of the United States and would not

be credited to the school. It is for the purpose of aiding the schools and encouraging them to make as much as possible on the school farms and produce as much stuff as possible at the schools that we are asking for this legislation.

Mr. SNYDER. Then I understand that what you propose to deal in is simply the products of that school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And not a resale of the items that are brought to the school for the upkeep of the school and for the needs of the school?

Mr. MERITT. That is not the intention.

Mr. SNYDER. It is simply the intention to sell the produce of those farms or lands surrounding the schools and that are being operated by the schools.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; when not needed at the school.

Mr. SNYDER. To the employees only?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And not to citizens that live in adjoining or adjacent territory.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; and also there will be certain Indian pupils attending those schools who are financially able to pay their tuition, and we are encouraging pupils who are financially able to pay their own way in our schools and this money would be credited to this school.

Mr. SNYDER. I see no objection to that so long as it doesn't contemplate the sale or resale of items that the Government buys for the supplying of those schools.

Mr. MERITT. That is not the purpose of the proposed legislation.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all I have.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction work in the Indian Service: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service who are furnished quarters necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *And provided further*, That the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section 1, act of August 24, 1912.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school and agency buildings.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$350,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	400,000. 00
Amount expended.....	378,708. 19
Unexpended balance.....	21,291. 81

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$11,767.76
Traveling expenses.....	5,901.77
Transportation of supplies.....	576.14
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2.78
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	873.42
Land, Mescalero Agency.....	10,000.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	64.78
Construction of buildings.....	59,886.09
Repair of buildings.....	199,121.55
Rent of buildings.....	18,830.86
Miscellaneous.....	1.65
Outstanding liabilities.....	71,681.39
	<hr/>
	378,708.19

For construction, lease, purchase, repair and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary land and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems \$350,000 is requested.

This is the appropriation which provides for the upkeep and repair of buildings at the great majority of jurisdictions and for new construction at those places.

The value of the present buildings is approximately \$7,500,000. The amount requested, \$350,000, is therefore 4½ per cent of the value of the present plants. Although no extensive new construction work is contemplated, in view of the unusual conditions at this time, some new buildings will be absolutely necessary to replace those which were burned and to insure sanitary conditions, etc., and this will reduce the amount available for repair and upkeep.

With the constant advance in cost of all building materials and in labor rates, there is a corresponding increase in the demands upon this fund.

Buildings in the Indian School Service receive unusually hard usage, particularly those in use for school purposes, and, as many of them are frame structures, some being quite old, they require constant repairs to keep them fit for use and to prevent deterioration. Some of these plants have never been completed, and new buildings to enable the use of the full capacity of other departments are required, as well as improvements in heating and lighting and in water and sewer systems.

It will be observed that we are asking for the same amount this year that was appropriated by Congress last year for this work. We are asking that certain language in line 9 be stricken out, the language reading "on school and agency buildings." The reason we are asking for that change is that occasionally we will want employees paid out of this fund to do work on other property besides school and agency buildings. For example, we may want some construction and repair work on a bridge, but under the working of this item the auditor may hold up our accounts. In fact, it has been questioned, and it is for the purpose of broadening that item so that we can do work on all Indian property that this change is asked.

Mr. DILL. Haven't you funds for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. Isn't there a fund to pay for work done around the agencies?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this is the appropriation that we use for that class of work.

Mr. DILL. Have you been paying them and has the auditor been letting them go by?

Mr. MERITT. The question has been raised during the last year as to whether or not we had authority to do certain work out of this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. How long has this language been in the bill, do you know?

Mr. MERITT. Several years.

Mr. DILL. And there has been no question raised about it until recently?

Mr. MERITT. Not until recently.

Mr. DILL. But you have always been doing this work and paying for it out of this fund?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. And in order to make it clear you want to strike that out?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

There appears the word "hereafter" in line 10. That is for the purpose of making that legislation permanent rather than carrying it in the bill each year. This language has been carried in the Indian appropriation bill for a number of years.

Mr. SNYDER. You don't think that that will make the language so general that the money could be used for purposes that were not necessary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Would it not be just as well to add "bridges" and some other items, and make it more definite? You think it is better to make it so general that it could be used for any purpose, even to the plowing of the land or something of that sort?

Mr. MERITT. For any repair and construction work on Government property. Now, if we limit it to bridges the question might come up in connection with sewer work.

Mr. SNYDER. But originally this item must have applied strictly to school and agency buildings, and didn't contemplate any other thing.

Mr. MERITT. It was not our intention to give the item the narrow literal interpretation that has been given it during the last year.

Mr. DILL. In fact "School and agency buildings" practically covered all the work around the agency.

Mr. SNYDER. But what I fear is that this will make such a liberal construction that it will furnish opportunities to start propositions that will call for larger appropriations. That is a very easy thing to do, whereas if it is limited as it is here to the repair of school and agency buildings, it doesn't furnish the opportunity to start things that the other scheme would.

Mr. DILL. The language might be framed "and other work in and around the agency and the school." I think the department certainly ought to be free to use this fund to do extra work around the buildings. There is no question about that. I see your objection and I think it might be guarded against somehow.

Mr. SNYDER. I am not contentious about it, but am simply raising those points.

Mr. DILL. It is in the record and we can consider it when we take up the bill.

Mr. MERITT. Now, the bridge that we did repair work on was not located at an agency or school building. It was away from the agency or school building, and that question was raised whether or not this fund was available. So in amending this legislation, if the committee wishes to change this language, we would like to have them bear that in mind. The Government has appropriated money for

bridges in certain localities, and it is our duty to keep those bridges in repair, and this is the only appropriation available for that purpose.

The next item reads:

INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$72,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$5,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their places of employment: *Provided further*, That where practicable the transportation and expenses of pupils shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native Indian pupils of school age under 21 years of age brought from Alaska.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Indian school transportation.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$72, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	72, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	68, 933. 48
Unexpended balance.....	3, 066. 52
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	1, 359. 99
Traveling expenses.....	64, 020. 33
Telegraph and telephone service.....	335. 28
Miscellaneous.....	74. 50
Outstanding liabilities.....	3, 143. 38
	68, 933. 48

This appropriation is used for payment of the transportation of Indian pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and a small percentage thereof for traveling expenses of escorts when necessary. Approximately \$5,000 is expended in obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and for payment of transportation to their places of employment. The amount requested, \$72,000, is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1919. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1918 has all been expended or obligated.

From time to time it has been necessary to use some amounts of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," at certain schools to supplement this appropriation. How far it will be necessary to do this before the end of the current year is not known, of course, but the prevailing epidemics of sickness have affected more than one hundred of the Indian schools, and while figures are not at hand, this condition will result in an increased demand upon this fund at schools where some of the pupils have been sent home.

The present policy of enrolling Indian children in the nearest nonreservation schools which offer the course of study which they require has materially assisted in conserving moneys used for railroad transportation of pupils. While it is true that at the present time some pupils are still enrolled in schools distant from their homes, yet these cases are becoming exceptional and in a large majority of cases the policy indicated has been carried out by the Indian schools.

We are asking for the same amount as was appropriated in the Indian appropriation act of last year, and we are asking for a change in the language, appearing in line 5, page 10. We ask that the words "so paid" be stricken out and the words "of pupils" be inserted.

That is for the purpose of making clear the intent of the law. It doesn't read very well as it appears in the present act.

Mr. SNYDER. How did the amount of traveling expenses this year compare with the previous year? I see it is \$64,020.32.

Mr. DILL. Last year it was \$67,000.

Mr. MERITT. It is about the same amount. We have made a small saving. We require pupils living in the same community with Indian schools to enter those schools rather than to go to schools at a greater distance.

Mr. SNYDER. I know we went into that pretty thoroughly last year and the year before to bring that about.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And there has been a slight saving?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And an increase in the amount of necessary mileage that had to be paid on account of the increase in railroad rates?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item reads:

PER CAPITA COST.

That hereafter, except for pay of superintendents and for transportation of goods and supplies and transportation of pupils, not more than \$200 shall be expended from appropriations made in this act, or any other act, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any Indian school, unless the attendance in any school shall be less than 400 pupils, in which case the Secretary of the Interior may authorize a per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$225: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded: *Provided further*, That the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be determined by taking the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part thereof: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall also apply to expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

The history of legislation limiting expenditures of public money to a given amount per pupil is too well known to require more than brief allusion. Ten years ago and prior the law allowed the sum of \$167 per capita. Even then this was not found adequate, and in 1910 the limitation was removed entirely. Later during the fiscal year 1917 a per capita limitation of \$200 was allowed by law, but was so expressed as to include expenditures formerly disregarded, such as superintendent's salary and school earnings, technically termed "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school." This numerical increase was little, if at all, more favorable than the lower rate of \$167.

This situation obtained when the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565) changed the law and required that the per capita allowance for operation of a school should be determined by taking the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, and not for any fractional part thereof; the provision also was made applicable to the fiscal year 1918. Always prior to this act the cost had been based on enrollment, which is quite a different matter, and is considerably greater than attendance, especially under certain conditions prevailing in Government Indian boarding schools, among which are epidemics, sickness, destruction of buildings by fires, and deduction of vacation intervals when the attendance is very low.

In the justifications for the estimated items for those schools receiving specific appropriations, the cost per capita is computed upon average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in accordance with the letter and intent of the law cited, although in general it has been the custom heretofore for the Indian Service to compute average attendance only for the periods of actual school sessions, which are from nine to ten months. Recently more than 100 boarding schools have been visited with the epidemic of Spanish influenza, so-called, involving a large percentage of both pupils and employees. Many of these schools have been compelled to close entirely, and schoolroom sessions have been discontinued, and the operation of the schools disrupted.

Whether or not the superintendents of schools may succeed in limiting expenditures to a prescribed basis, yet any effort toward such curtailment under present prices and conditions only results to the injury of the school. It has materially

reduced the efficiency of the Indian School as an institution for academic and vocational training. Apart from the Indian Service no other boarding schools can operate at a cost so low as that allowed for the maintenance of Indian schools. Estimates are being presented to Congress for more liberal allowances of funds for those boarding schools which are maintained by specific appropriations, but if such estimates are enacted it will be impossible for the schools to expend the full amounts, however greatly the money may be needed, unless relief from the per capita limitation may be granted.

It might appear that it would be possible for the schools to remedy the situation partially by filling the schools to or above their greatest capacity, and by making an effort to improve the attendance, but as has been pointed out, an approximately perfect average attendance would necessitate an actual attendance of pupils on each of the 365 days of the year, a result obviously impossible to secure. Furthermore, the Indian Service is without authority of law to compel attendance of Indian children, wards of the United States, in its schools which are off the reservations, and much practical difficulty is experienced at all schools in obtaining pupils to the limit of capacity.

Mr. Chairman, this is an item that Mr. Hastings called my attention to informally before the hearing began. This is very important legislation, and if we can not get this legislation it will be impossible for us to continue our schools to the close of the present year.

Mr. DILL. That is particularly the change from "one" to "four" in lines 16 and 17, and the change from "attendance" to "enrollment," I suppose.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and also the change so as to apply that law to the present fiscal year.

Mr. DILL. What is the condition at the present time that will justify or necessitate making it apply to this year?

Mr. MERITT. In the first place we can not conduct our schools with \$200 where the enrollment is less than 400 pupils. It naturally costs more to conduct a small school, per capita, than it does a school of more than 400.

In the second place, we have, prior to the enactment of the last Indian appropriation bill, figured the per capita cost on enrollment. Congress in the last Indian appropriation act changed the word "enrollment" to "attendance." Naturally that reduced the amount available for the schools, because there will be a number of pupils who will enroll during the year, but they will not attend the entire year. Those children will receive their uniforms, their mileage to the schools, and will cost the school considerable money; yet if they do not stay in the school it does not get the credit for that expense.

Mr. DILL. Have you been compelled to close any schools?

Mr. MERITT. We were compelled to close some schools before the close of the school year last year, and we will be compelled to do the same thing this year, but on a larger scale, unless we get this legislation.

Mr. DILL. How long has this provision been in the Indian bill?

Mr. MERITT. This provision regarding figuring the per capita cost on attendance appeared in the bill last year.

Mr. DILL. I thought that was when it went in.

Mr. MERITT. And it has very much embarrassed our service.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, what happens to the employees, superintendents, teachers, etc., when the school is closed down for the balance of the school year? Their salary is computed at a time when there is sufficient money to pay them out of that fund for the balance of the school year, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. We had to furlough certain employees in our schools last year, and they naturally were deprived of their salaries during that time.

Mr. SNYDER. Was any provision made later to compensate them for the time lost?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You simply ran out of funds for a certain school and it had to be closed without provision to take care of those employed to operate it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In the form of compensation.

Mr. MERITT. And an injustice was done to a number of our faithful employees on that account.

Mr. SNYDER. Wouldn't there be some way to manage the expenditure—or at least the reported expenditures—in such a way that the school could be closed down in sufficient time to protect those who are annually employed, to the extent of their compensation, before all the money was spent?

Mr. MERITT. We were in hopes that we would get relief legislation before it became necessary to close the schools, and we kept the schools open with that in view.

Mr. SNYDER. There can't be any question in my mind about the complete injustice of closing down a school and depriving the employees of that school of the money that the Government agreed to pay them for a school year.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is an injustice and an imposition both upon the employees and the pupils.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, but particularly upon the employees, because they have no place to go and no other arrangements made to compensate them, and it would seem to me that without criticizing the department particularly the finances of each school should be kept in such a way that the situation would show up in time to protect at least a sufficient amount of money to pay the employees what the Government agreed to pay them for the year, even if it was necessary to close the school down earlier for that purpose, if no other relief could be gotten.

Mr. MERITT. If we can get the legislation asked for in this bill we believe we can avoid the embarrassments that have occurred in the last year.

Mr. SNYDER. That might be very true and yet that might create an injustice. We might make this legislation so elastic that it would give you money enough and yet it might not be doing justice to everybody. It might be that it would be all right to shut down some of these schools before the school term was finally used up. I don't want to make the legislation so elastic that money can be taken from one fund and put into another. It seems as though the schools ought to be managed in such a way and proper provision made at the beginning to run them through the year. Each school should stand on its own bottom unless some extraordinary circumstance occurred at that school to bring about a greater expense than we could foresee and provide for when the bill was made up.

Mr. MERITT. This legislation is necessarily limited, because we can not expend more than \$200 per capita at schools with an enrollment of 400 or more and \$225 at schools with an enrollment of less than 400, and that is a limitation that will make it necessary for us

to be exceedingly economical in order to keep the school going during the school year. But with the changing of the word "attendance" to "enrollment" we think that we can get along with that amount.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I was going to ask you with reference to that last proviso, which makes it applicable to the present year. Now this doesn't increase the appropriation or doesn't make the appropriation, and if you don't have the appropriation in any other bill you would perhaps ask for an additional appropriation on the sundry civil bill?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where would you get the money to run the school under this last proviso—that is, to make this legislation applicable to this year, if we haven't already made a sufficient appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. The schools this year will get the benefit of the change in the word "attendance" to "enrollment," and they can figure their expenses on the basis of enrollment rather than on attendance.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, have we made a sufficient appropriation in the last Indian appropriation bill? Have we made the appropriation large enough for that purpose—to cover it?

Mr. MERITT. We have the same appropriation practically that we will have this year, but we are limited and handicapped in the expenditure of that appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then the appropriation is already sufficient, if you are permitted to expend it? That is, if the limitation is raised?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir, if the legislation we request is enacted.

Mr. DILL. Of course that would repeal what was done last year.

Mr. MERITT. Which was very unfortunate for our schools.

Mr. DILL. There was quite a good deal of discussion about that.

Mr. SNYDER. And there will be again.

Mr. DILL. Yes, there will be again.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, what this does is that it changes it from attendance to enrollment, which it was before, and increases the amount.

Mr. DILL. It simply puts it back to the old way.

Mr. HASTINGS. While I was down in Oklahoma I was told there by those in charge of a number of those schools that they couldn't be run under existing law and it would be necessary for them to close down those schools before the end of the school term, which corroborates what the commissioner has stated here to us.

Mr. MERITT. It should be borne in mind in this connection too, gentlemen, that the cost per pupil in the average school in this country at this time is considerable more than we are asking here. I think if the figures were available they would show that the average cost is not less than \$400 per year per white pupil in the schools of this country at this time.

Mr. DILL. Undoubtedly the cost of running schools, like everything else, has gone up. It couldn't help but go up. Everything else has gone up tremendously—unless you are going to make it up by keeping down the salaries of teachers in the Indian schools—which they are not doing in the public schools—and I am really surprised, very pleasantly surprised, that there are not requests here for much larger appropriations for these services. I don't see how they can be carried on at that figure.

Mr. MERITT. We do a remarkable work in our Indian schools for the money appropriated by Congress. Take an Indian boy or girl who enters one of our schools—we pay the pupil's transportation to the school; furnish the pupil clothing, medical attendance and board and lodging at these various schools, and we are asking for an appropriation of only \$200 at the schools with an enrollment of 400 and \$225 per pupil at schools with an enrollment of less than 400. It is a remarkable showing, I think, for educational work in our schools.

Mr. TILLMAN. In support of Mr. Meritt's statement, the Western State University pride themselves on the fact that they furnish pupils with an education, and if the cost of a single pupil is under \$500 they think they have done exceedingly well, and it averages all the way from \$500 to \$1,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that doesn't include clothing.

Mr. TILLMAN. No, nor transportation back and forth. This is remarkably cheap, as Mr. Meritt says.

Mr. MERITT. We couldn't possibly do this if we didn't make full use of the school farms and utilize the labor of the pupils attending these schools.

Mr. SNYDER. But, Judge, of course your statement there is based on attendance and not on enrollment—per capita attendance?

Mr. TILLMAN. It is based upon the cost of each individual student.

Mr. DILL. We will take up the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER.

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for necessary traveling expenses of such matrons, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, \$475,000, of which sum not less than \$75,000 shall be used for the employment of field matrons: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grain, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided, also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, nurses, and other hospital employees, and stockmen provided for in this act shall not be included within the limitations on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of August 24, 1912.

In support of this item we offer for the record the following justification:

Industrial work and care of timber.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$475,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	475,000.00
Amount expended.....	420,005.13

Unexpended balance.....	54,994.87
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$318,640.12
Traveling expenses	18,805.72
Transportation of supplies	436.00
Telegraph and telephone service	272.13
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.	46.80
Subsistence supplies	1,474.36
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	765.21
Forage	24,086.58
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	6,450.68
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.	1,547.24
Live stock	1,495.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	15,794.98
Construction of buildings	363.54
Repair of buildings	267.62
Rent of buildings	3,645.81
Miscellaneous	3,010.92
Outstanding liabilities	22,902.42
Total	420,005.13

NOTE.—

Expended on account of agriculture and stock	230,915.53
Expended on account of field matron	69,633.04
Expended on account of forestry	103,777.50
Expended on account of experimentation	15,679.06

Industrial work and care of timber, 1918—Analysis of expenditures.

Object.	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.		Forestry.	Total.
			Regular.	Additional.		
Salaries and wages	\$187,455.98	\$7,521.87	\$10,240.54	\$36,188.49	\$77,233.24	\$318,640.12
Buildings, construction		363.54				363.54
Repairs and rent	10.00	267.62	1,913.40	1,722.41		3,913.43
Traveling expenses	9,834.69	28.44	496.48	3,199.71	5,246.40	18,805.72
Transportation of supplies	184.10		29.97	68.94	157.99	436.00
Stationery and printing	117.00		99.78	408.91	967.45	1,594.04
Telegraph and telephone	124.26		75.35	42.46	30.06	272.13
Fuel	4,260.02	373.98	549.97	953.73	312.98	6,450.68
Forage	16,925.23		2,193.89	1,749.57	3,217.89	24,086.58
Equipment	6,046.60	1,220.31	1,198.64	1,689.32	5,640.11	15,794.98
Teams	325.00		375.00	645.00	150.00	1,495.00
Miscellaneous	588.93	163.88	275.43	955.06	3,267.19	5,250.49
Total	225,872.71	9,939.64	17,448.45	47,618.60	96,223.31	397,102.71
Additional claims and obligations settled to Oct. 2, 1918 (not yet classified) and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents.						27,257.88
Unexpended balance.						50,639.41
Total						475,000.00

Industrial work and care of timber..... \$475,000

This appropriation is known as "Industrial work and care of timber," and to simplify the expenditure thereof, is apportioned under four general headings, descriptive of the different activities involved, namely: (1) Agriculture and stock, (2) experimentation, (3) field matrons, and (4) forestry.

The above statement gives an analysis of the expenditures from this appropriation, under the different headings, for the fiscal year 1918, from which it will be noted that the total expenditures therefrom to June 30, 1918, were \$397,102.71. However, additional claims and obligations settled to October 24, 1918 (not yet classified), and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents, amount to \$27,257.88, so that the actual unexpended balance will not be in excess of \$50,639.41, and may, in fact, be less. This unexpended balance is due to the fact that the greater part of the appropriation is hypothecated early in the fiscal year to cover salaries, annual estimates or contract supplies, equipment, and incidentals, which ties up the money for such purposes. It frequently happens that positions for which funds have been set aside are vacant for a portion of the year; and also savings are sometimes made on annual estimate supplies, and furthermore, it is essential that superintendents retain a small balance for emergency needs arising from time to time during the year, but which can not be anticipated in advance.

After establishing a sufficient number of positions under the various jurisdictions to supervise the timber operations and serve as forest guards and rangers, it is necessary to hold in reserve an emergency fund sufficient to employ large numbers of men to fight forest fires in the event of any extensive conflagrations. If the fires fail to occur, or are handled by the regular force of employees, this reserve fund naturally remains unused at the close of the fiscal year.

For the sake of clearness, each of the four sections of this appropriation is justified separately.

Agriculture and stock.

"For the employment of practical farmers and stockmen in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen, and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians."

The greater portion of this part of the fund is necessarily expended for salaries, equipment, and traveling expenses of farmers and stockmen who work among the adult Indians on the different reservations, directing and supervising their farm, live stock, and other industrial activities. Where more than one farmer is employed, the general custom is to divide the reservation into districts, and station a farmer permanently in each, preferably in Government quarters, when available, and to provide him with transportation facilities, so that he can travel about among the Indians in his district, thereby keeping in close touch with their farming operations, or other industrial activities. Each farmer is expected to be personally acquainted with every Indian family in his district, and thoroughly familiar with their industrial condition, needs, and resources, so as to be in a position to help them to get the best results from their efforts toward self-support by means of farming, live stock raising, or other industrial activities. The duties of farmers and stockmen are primarily to instruct the Indians in all departments of agricultural and live stock work; as to proper methods of preparing the soil, planting, caring for, and harvesting their crops; the use of modern agricultural equipment and machinery; the building and equipment of their homes; and in general, to advise them in all phases of their industrial activity, with the view of promoting their civilization and self-support.

It will be noted from the tables at the end of this section that 184 farmers are paid from this appropriation, in addition to which 60 farmers are paid from other funds, making a grand total of 244 farmers for an Indian population of 309,755, or one farmer to every 1,269 Indians. It will readily be seen that this number is entirely too small to get proper results from their work, especially on those larger reservations where the farmer must act as administrative representative of the superintendent in addition to directing the industrial activities of the Indians. Within the past 5 or 10 years the Indian Service has become one of the very largely individualized interests, and the administration of the laws and regulations relating to leases, sales, and patents of allotted lands and the supervision of the moneys derived therefrom has added many fold to the details of reservation work and especially to the duties of the farmer. In many instances these duties involve recommendations covering considerable areas of valuable land, and where the jurisdictions are large the superintendent must rely almost entirely upon the judgment of his district representative (the farmer). This necessarily calls for men of large experience and good judgment in real estate values, as well as of the strictest integrity.

As above stated, it is necessary that the farmers on the larger reservations act as administrative representatives of the superintendents in their particular districts, overseeing all the industrial activities of the Indians therein, and where the Indians have been allotted, to view allotments in connection with applications for patents in fee; to supervise the expenditure of individual Indian funds; and to assist the Indians in the purchase of live stock, the erection of homes, barns, etc. Where the Indians have irrigated lands the farmers in many cases are charged with responsibility for the proper distribution and use of the water and the instruction of the Indians in all the details of successful farming in an irrigated country.

The act also provides for "necessary equipment and supplies" for employees paid from this appropriation. This includes transportation equipment (such as teams, buggies, and automobiles), harness, forage, etc. With the present high prices of grain and forage of all kinds, the cost thereof has been greatly increased over previous years, thus requiring the expenditure of a much larger sum from his appropriation for such purposes.

Stockmen.

On many reservations the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians depend largely upon the live stock industry. From the latest figures, the Indians of the United States, under Federal supervision, own individually \$34,435,212 worth of

live stock, in addition to tribal stock held in common, valued at approximately \$2,965,889, 47,174 Indians being engaged in the live stock industry. At the present time 39 stockmen are paid from this appropriation and 30 from other funds, making a total of only 69 stockmen to supervise the tremendous individual and tribal live stock interests of the Indians of the United States, estimated to be worth \$37,401,101, which represents an increase of \$4,456,441 over the previous year.

Farmers and stockmen.

PAID FROM INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER, 1919.

[1 chief supervisor of farming, \$3,600.]

Salary.	Farmers.		Stockmen.		Grand total.
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.	
\$1,500.....			1	\$1,500	\$1,500
\$1,400.....			1	1,400	1,400
\$1,200.....	12	\$14,400	6	7,200	21,600
\$1,100.....	3	3,300			3,300
\$1,020.....			1	1,020	1,020
\$1,000.....	18	18,000	7	7,000	25,000
\$900.....	85	76,500	13	11,700	88,200
\$840.....	17	14,200	2	1,680	15,880
\$800.....			1	800	800
\$780.....	13	10,140	3	2,340	12,480
\$720.....	28	20,160	3	2,160	22,320
\$660.....	1	660			660
\$600.....			1	600	600
\$540.....	1	540			540
\$300.....	6	1,800			1,800
Total.....	184	159,700	39	37,400	197,100

PAID FROM OTHER FUNDS.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	1	\$900	\$900				Support of Indians of Blackfeet Agency, Mont.
Do.....				1	\$600	\$600	Do.
Do.....				1	1,400	1,400	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Cantonment.....	1	840	840				Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoos, Oklahoma.
Cheyenne River..	1	900	900	2	900	1,800	Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund, support.
Do.....				1	540	540	Do.
Do.....	2	720	1,440				Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund, support.
Do.....	1	300	300				Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, South Dakota.
Coeur d'Alene....	1	900	900				Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund, support, 1919.
Do.....	1	720	720				Interest on Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund, support.
Crow.....	1	900	900	1	1,100	1,100	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Crow Indians, support.
Do.....	1	140	140				Fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana.
Crow Creek.....	1	840	840	1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, South Dakota.
Flathead.....	2	900	1,800				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Fort Apache.....	1	1,000	1,000	2	1,000	2,000	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....				1	900	900	Do.
Do.....				2	600	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Fort Berthold....	1	1,000	1,000				Do.
Fort Hall.....	1	840	840				Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Bannocks, employees, Idaho.

Farmers and stockmen—Continued.

PAID FROM OTHER FUNDS—Continued.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.	
Fort Peck.....	1	\$780	\$780	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, Mont.
Do.....	1	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support, 1919.
Do.....	2	900	1,800	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jicarilla.....	1	300	300	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$840	\$840	Do.
Keshena.....	1	1,100	1,100	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Meniminee log fund, support.
Do.....	2	780	1,560	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kiowa.....	3	780	2,340	.....	.....	.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund, support.
Do.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.
Leech Lake.....	2	900	1,800	.....	.....	.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Leupp.....	1	900	900	1	900	900	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	480	Do.
Lower Brule.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,000	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Mescalero.....	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Navajo.....	1	780	780	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Osage.....	1	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage Agency.
Do.....	2	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pawnee.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	480	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Red Lake.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Rocky Boy.....	1	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas, etc., Montana.
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,000	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, South Dakota.
Do.....	1	900	900	1	600	600	Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.
San Carlos.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,400	1,400	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	900	Do.
Shoshone.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Sisseton.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund, support.
Southern Ute.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund, support.
Do.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Standing Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,200	1,200	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, South Dakota.
Do.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund, support.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tongue River.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,400	1,400	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	900	Do.
Triuxton Canyon.....	1	780	780	1	1,200	1,200	Do.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Utah and Ouray.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund, support.
Ute Mountain.....	1	900	900	1	900	900	Do.
Do.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, employees.
Western Navajo.....	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Winnebago.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	General expenses, Indian Service.
Yakima.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, support.
Zuni.....	1	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Total.....	60	.....	50,260	30	.....	26,640	

Farmers and stockmen—Continued.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Position.	Fund.						Total.	
	Industrial work and care of timber.		Other.					
			Tribal.		Gratuity.		Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
Chief supervisor.....	1	\$3,600					1	\$3,600
Farmers.....	184	159,700	44	\$37,160	16	\$13,100	244	209,960
Stockmen.....	39	37,400	18	15,660	12	10,980	69	64,040
Total.....	224	200,700	62	52,820	28	24,080	314	277,600

EXPERIMENTATION.

"*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be used to conduct experiments on Indian school and agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits."

The money to be expended for experimental work is largely for the purpose of continuing operations along this line already in progress and to inaugurate such work at other places where the need therefor becomes apparent. It is, of course, the general policy of the Indian Service (in line with the best agricultural practice of the day) to conduct experimentation and demonstration work on the farms of the Indians, so that they may not only see directly what can be accomplished on their lands but also take an active part in experiments and discoveries along agricultural lines. There is a certain amount of experimentation work being done which, because of the discouraging effect of failure upon the Indians, ought to be prosecuted at some central point under the direction of experts, and when definite and certain results are accomplished the adaptability of the various seeds, plants, and trees can then be brought to the attention of the Indians with more hope of success. The largest and most important station for such work in the Indian Service is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, conducted under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed, and these are beneficial not only to the Indians of the reservation, but also to those on other reservations where similar conditions prevail, and to the whites as well. As a result of the experimentation work on this farm, a long-staple Egyptian cotton has been developed which during the past year sold for as much as 85 cents per pound, and is now grown extensively by both Indians and whites in that section. This cotton is very much in demand for aeroplane wings, automobile tires, and other similar purposes. In addition, tests are being made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

At the San Juan School, in New Mexico, experimentation is being carried on under the direction of practical farmers, and excellent results have been accomplished. Various kinds of alfalfa, fruits, grains, melons, trees, and vegetables are being experimented with, and the Indians are furnished with seeds and cuttings from the varieties which the experiments show to be best adapted to local conditions.

FIELD MATRONS.

"For the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary."

It is the duty of field matrons to visit the Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the general care of the house and surroundings, hygiene, and sanitation; the preparation and serving of food; the keeping and care of domestic animals, including dairy stock; the care of children and of the sick; the observance of the Sabbath; the organization of societies for building up character

and for intellectual and social improvement; and anything else that will promote the civilization of the Indians, particularly with respect to their home life and surroundings.

The industrial progress of the Indians is largely dependent upon their health. Thousands of dollars are expended each year for promoting the education, civilization, and self-support of the Indians, and for physicians and hospitals for the treatment of disease among them. But all this vast expenditure will result in little permanent benefit to the Indians if they have not the health and strength necessary to do their part in carrying out this extensive industrial program, and if we do not remedy the conditions which breed disease on the theory that "prevention is better than cure." In this important work the field matron occupies a necessary and vital place.

The success of the field matron work depends very largely upon proper facilities. There must be adequate quarters, a good team, and certain supplies, such as special food for the sick, etc., besides traveling expenses, which are necessarily incurred in many cases.

Field matrons, 1918.

Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.
4.....	\$840	\$3,360	11.....	\$300	\$3,300
2.....	780	1,560	1.....	150	150
48.....	720	34,560			
7.....	660	4,620	Total.....		53,550
10.....	600	6,000			

Total number of field matrons, 82.

FORESTRY.

"For the purpose of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests."

General supervision.

Position.	Number.	Salary.	Per diem and expenses.	Total.
Chief supervisor.....	1	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$4,000
Supervisor.....	1	2,000	1,500	3,500
Do.....	1	2,000	1,200	3,200
Deputy supervisor.....	1	1,700	1,000	2,700
Do.....	1	1,500	1,000	2,500
Lumberman.....	1	2,250	950	3,200
Do.....	1	1,800	900	2,700
Cruiser.....	1	1,700	900	2,600
Forest assistant.....	1	1,400	800	2,200
Do.....	1	1,100	500	1,600
Total.....	10	18,450	9,750	28,200

Deputy supervisors.

Reservation.	Number.	Salary.	Expenses.	Total.
Colville.....	1	\$1,700	\$300	\$2,000
Flathead.....	1	1,600	300	1,900
Port Apache.....	1	1,600	300	1,900
Jicarilla.....	1	1,500	200	1,700
Klamath.....	1	1,700	200	1,900
Total.....	5	8,100	1,300	9,400

Local employees.

Reservation.	Guards.				Assistants, rangers, etc.				Ex- penses.	Grand total.
	Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.			
	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.		
Blackfeet.....	1	12	\$75	\$900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$900
Cherokee.....	1	12	70	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	12	85	1,020	1	12	\$108½	\$1,300	\$300	2,620
Colville.....	1	12	100	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Do.....	7	5	80	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800
Flathead.....	1	12	100	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Do.....	2	12	80	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920
Do.....	5	5	80	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Fort Apache.....	2	12	80	1,920	1	12	108½	1,300	200	3,420
Fort Lapwai.....	1	12	80	960	1	12	100	1,200	200	2,360
Grand Portage.....	2	6	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Greenville.....	1	12	100	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Hayward.....	2	5	60	600	1	12	90	1,080	300	1,980
Hoopa Valley.....	■	6	75	900	1	12	125	1,500	200	2,600
Jicarilla.....	1	12	75	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Do.....	2	12	60	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,440
Klamath.....	1	12	100	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Do.....	7	■	80	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	12	80	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960
Do.....	1	6	60	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
La Pointe.....	1	4	70	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Leech Lake.....	■	6	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Mescalero.....	2	■	50	600	1	12	108½	1,300	300	2,200
Navajo.....	2	6	50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Nett Lake.....	2	6	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Pine Ridge.....	1	12	75	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Do.....	1	12	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Pueblo.....	1	8	75	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Red Cliff.....	1	12	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Red Lake.....	2	6	75	900	1	12	100	1,200	.....	2,100
Shoshone.....	1	12	75	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Do.....	1	5	75	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Siletz.....	2	2	80	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
Spokane.....	2	6	75	900	1	12	116½	1,400	200	2,500
Taholah.....	2	4	80	640	1	12	108½	1,300	300	2,240
Tule River.....	1	12	60	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Do.....	1	4	60	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Uintah and Ouray.....	1	■	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Do.....	1	12	50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Warm Springs.....	1	4	80	320	1	12	108½	1,300	200	1,820
Do.....	6	4	75	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
White Earth.....	3	2	50	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Do.....	1	12	75	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Yakima.....	1	7	85	595	1	12	125	1,500	200	2,295
Do.....	5	5	80	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total.....	86	.....	.....	43,620	11	.....	.....	14,380	2,400	60,400

Summary.

Purpose.	Classification.				Total.
	Employees.			Supplies, upkeep and repairs. ¹	
	Number.	Salaries.	Expenses.		
General supervision.....	10	\$18,450.00	\$9,750.00	.....	\$28,200.00
Deputy supervisors.....	5	8,100.00	1,300.00	.....	9,400.00
Local employees.....	97	58,000.00	2,400.00	.....	50,400.00
Labor and material.....				\$32,000.00	32,000.00
- Total.....	112	84,550.00	13,450.00	32,000.00	130,000.00

¹ Includes fire fighting, telephone lines, and road work.

In addition to salaries and wages paid from this appropriation for forestry purposes, provision must be made for forage and other supplies; teams, harness, saddles, etc.; the construction and repair of telephone lines, roads, and trails; and for an emergency fire-fighting fund.

It will be observed that we are asking for the same amount as was appropriated last year. We are omitting the permanent legislation carried in this item. It is not necessary to repeat that legislation in this bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is the reason for its elimination?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are also asking that the word "shall," line 13, page 12, be changed to "may", so that we will not be compelled to expend the entire \$25,000 unless it is deemed desirable. That would seem to be a reasonable request.

We are also asking for the new language appearing in line 18, "nurses, and other hospital employees." We find that at some of our reservations we are now up to the limit of expenditures on those reservations, as provided under the act of August 24, 1912. That limits us to \$15,000 for agencies and for consolidated agencies not to exceed \$25,000 for employees. Because of the allotment of these reservations the activities necessarily have been materially increased over what they were when purely tribal propositions, and we need nurses and other hospital employees at some of those reservations where we have recently constructed hospitals. We are not asking for additional money, but simply for additional authority.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, will you tell me what is the function of field matrons?

Mr. MERITT. A field matron is usually a woman of mature years, from 35 to 50 years old, who goes out among the Indian homes and teaches the women sanitary methods of living and modern methods of housekeeping, and helps in various ways to teach women modern domestic duties. They are very helpful in civilizing the Indians or promoting better living conditions.

Mr. SNYDER. And they are generally distributed throughout all the reservations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Indian family usually take kindly to that sort of work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they appreciate it.

Mr. TILLMAN. They do not resent it as an intrusion?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. You have an unexpended balance here of \$54,000, which is much larger than you had a year ago? I wonder if you will need this \$475,000—all of it?

Mr. MERITT. That unexpended balance is the result of vacancies that have arisen largely on account of the war, and as soon as the war is over it will be necessary for us to fill those vacancies in order to carry on the work we have been doing heretofore.

Mr. DILL. This appropriation used to be \$450,000, as I remember it. It was two years ago it was changed, I think?

Mr. MERITT. We have materially increased the industrial activities on the various Indian reservations of the country, and we need more money now than we needed a few years ago.

Mr. DILL. What about these farmers? Are you able to keep the farmers at \$50 a month?

Mr. MERITT. We have very few farmers at \$50 a month. The salaries of farmers are usually from \$840 to \$1,200 a year. We have 184 farmers paid out of this appropriation and 60 farmers paid out of other available appropriations, making a total of 244 farmers in the Indian Service. We have 39 stockmen paid from this appropriation and 30 stockmen from other funds available, making 69 stockmen in the Indian Service. We have 82 field matrons altogether. We have for forestry 10 general supervising officers, 5 deputy forest supervisors, 86 forest guards, and 11 assistants, rangers, etc.

Mr. DILL. Did you make an explanation for the record as to why you wanted "shall" changed to "may"?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. I didn't get that. You need not go into it again if you did.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, following up the chairman's suggestion about your unexpended balance, I note that, contrary to the other items, you have in this analysis here an item, "Outstanding liabilities, \$22,000." Now, in the other items that has not been shown, and therefore it would seem that the \$54,000 was a new unexpended balance.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, in that event wouldn't it be safe to reduce this item to \$25,000?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because a great many of our field positions have been vacant during the last two years on account of the war.

Mr. SNYDER. I appreciate that, but you still have your outstanding liabilities provided for here in the liabilities, and you have a net unexpended balance of \$54,994.

Mr. MERITT. But the salaries for those vacant positions have not been paid, and now that they will be filled, necessarily it will take up practically all of that unexpended balance.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

Mr. MERITT. We have made a splendid showing along industrial lines during the last few years. The Indians have increased their cultivated acreage over 100,000 acres during the last four or five years.

Mr. DILL. That is due partly to the efforts of the bureau to get them to produce for war purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The Indians have responded wonderfully to our appeal for greater production.

Mr. DILL. I know they did out in my own country. They produced more on that reservation than they ever produced before.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

EXPENSES INCIDENT TO PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

For expenses necessary to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$300,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	300,000.00
Amount expended.....	300,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	34,387.42
Traveling expenses.....	3,086.77
Transportation of supplies.....	153,802.94
Telegraph and telephone service.....	590.93
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	6,562.88
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	55.79
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	710.21
Stationery, etc.....	618.33
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	202.50
Rent of buildings.....	9,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	300.75
Outstanding liabilities.....	90,681.48
	300,000.00

NOTE.—\$51,939.96 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses.

Expenses incident to purchase and transportation of supplies, 1920.

Appropriated, 1917.....	\$300,000
Appropriated, 1918.....	300,000
Appropriated, 1919.....	300,000
Estimated, 1920.....	500,000

No part of this appropriation is expended for supplies, except such equipment as may be required to operate the Indian warehouses. The fund is used, except as noted, in the payment of expenses incident to advertisement, purchase, inspection, and transportation of supplies for the Indians and for the Indian Service generally, including the cost of maintaining the Indian warehouses.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1918 was expended as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (the following figures are as of Oct. 1, 1918):

Amount appropriated.....	\$300,000.00
Amount expended.....	410,287.52
Overdrawn.....	110,287.52

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	34,387.42
Traveling expenses.....	3,086.77
Transportation of supplies.....	354,771.94
Heat, light, and power (service), including fuel.....	710.21
Telegraph and telephone service.....	590.93
Printing, binding, advertising, stationery and office supplies.....	7,181.21
Equipment, etc.....	202.50
Rent.....	9,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	356.54
Total.....	410,287.52

NOTE.—\$55,515.58 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses, and inspection and advertising of supplies, awarding contracts, etc.

It will be noted that to date this appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of \$110,287.52. At this time last year there were outstanding indebtednesses in the

1917 appropriation totaling about \$30,000, and it is probable that the indebtednesses now outstanding against the 1918 appropriation total about \$20,000. This will make the total sum expended for all purposes approximately \$430,000, making a total deficit of about \$130,000. The deficit occurring annually in this appropriation for some years past has been covered by a deficiency appropriation for the payment of claims certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The largest item of expenditure, of course, is for the actual transportation of supplies, which for 1918 amounts to \$354,771.94 up to about October 1, 1918, with a number of bills outstanding.

A comparison of amounts expended for this purpose for the last few years is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Weight of supplies handled by Indian warehouses, including coal shipments.	Approximate amount expended for freight charges.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1914.....	60,015,338	\$288,000.00
1915.....	73,383,584	306,770.97
1916.....	87,927,608	314,613.32
1917.....	90,008,853	333,550.00
1918.....	125,565,713	354,771.94

¹ To October 1. Exclusive of 118,349,520 pounds coal not handled through warehouses.

It should be noted that a large volume of supplies on which transportation charges are paid from this appropriation are handled by the field officers and not by the Indian warehouses, particularly so was this the case during the past fiscal year, owing to the fact that all coal for the service was purchased through the Fuel Administration by field officers. This would considerably increase the weights on which transportation charges were paid during the fiscal year 1918. While the tonnage shipped by the field officers is not included in the above totals, the cost of the transportation is included.

The amount specified for 1920, to cover the transportation of supplies is \$443,500, but it is believed that at least \$460,000 will actually be required. There has been a general increase in freight rates during the past two years, and on June 25, 1918, a further increase of approximately 25 per cent was made on all rates.

If the \$300,000 only is appropriated as in the past few years there will be a deficit of about \$220,000. This deficit is based on the assumption that the same tonnage will be transported during the fiscal year 1920 as during the fiscal year 1918, and at rates approximately 25 per cent higher. Figures are as follows:

Deficit, 1918, about.....	\$130,000
Amount paid for transportation, \$374,771.94.....	
Approximate increase of 1920 rates over 1918.....	90,000
Total.....	220,000

The other expenses chargeable to this appropriation are for the maintenance of the warehouses, three in number.

The amount expended for the fiscal year 1917 and 1918; and the estimated figures for 1920 follow:

Total expenditures for maintaining warehouses, etc.:	
1917.....	\$55,666.20
1918.....	55,515.58
Estimated for 1920.....	56,500.00
Salaries, wages, etc.:	
1917.....	33,715.86
1918.....	34,387.82
Estimated for 1920.....	35,500.00
Traveling expenses:	
1917.....	3,389.59
1918.....	3,086.77
Estimated for 1920.....	3,000.00

Telegraph and telephone service:

1917.....	\$719.37
1918.....	590.93
Estimated for 1920.....	600.00

Heat, light, and power (service):

1917.....	441.89
1918.....	710.21
Estimated for 1920.....	700.00

Printing and advertising:

1917.....	3,239.20
1918.....	7,181.21
Estimated for 1920.....	7,000.00

Equipment:

1917.....	805.00
1918.....	202.50
Estimated for 1920.....	300.00

Rent of warehouses:

1917.....	7,750.00
1918.....	9,000.00
Estimated for 1920.....	9,000.00

Miscellaneous:

1917.....	568.24
1918.....	356.54
Estimated for 1920.....	400.00

Total expenditures:

1917, exclusive of outstanding indebtedness.....	410,260.30
1918, exclusive of outstanding indebtedness.....	410,287.52
Estimated for 1920.....	500,000.00

The following table shows the amounts appropriated in the Indian bills, amounts appropriated under deficiency acts, and the total amounts expended during the past six years:

Year.	Indian bill.	Deficiency acts.	Total.
1913.....	\$285,000.00	\$164,511.17	¹ \$449,511.17
1914.....	300,000.00	151,624.22	¹ 451,624.22
1915.....	300,000.00	56,307.66	356,307.66
1916.....	300,000.00	104,870.32	404,870.32
1917.....	300,000.00	110,260.30	410,260.30
1918.....	300,000.00	130,000.00	² 430,000.00

¹ Includes about \$100,000 for wagon transportation from terminals.

² Estimated.

A most earnest effort has been made for several years to regulate the expenditures from this appropriation in such a way as to prevent a deficit, but the volume of freight traffic for the Indian Service is increasing so rapidly that this could only be done by changing the entire policy of the service in the purchasing of supplies. It is not believed that any more supplies are purchased for the Indian Service than was the case in past years, but with increased attention to buying has come a complete reversal in the policy under which they were purchased, throwing a larger and larger proportion of the total cost of supplies on this appropriation, and a correspondingly less amount on the various support funds. Up to about 12 years ago, the greater quantity of flour, forage, and fuel for the Indian Service was purchased f. o. b. destination; in fact, so much emphasis was placed on the desire to purchase in this way, that very few bids f. o. b. other points were received. In 1899 the contract system of transportation was abolished and authority was given to ship supplies by common carriers at the regular commercial rates, less any reductions accruing to the Government in return for lands granted the different roads at the time they were constructed. It was almost immediately found that we could ship supplies at rates which were not only much lower than we ever received after inviting bids, but much lower than the rates paid by private shippers. The significance of this fact, as applied to purchasing supplies, was not recognized immediately; however, each year we found it cheaper to buy more supplies at points of manufacture. Several years ago we finally recognized that, owing to the reduced freight rates we receive, we can in almost every case buy cheaper at point of manufacture or production and ship to the various agencies, than by buying the same articles f. o. b. delivery point.

For example: A mill at Portland, Oreg., bidding on lumber for the Nevada Indian School, at Numana, Nev., would have to calculate its delivered price on the basis of a freight rate, Portland to Numana, of \$0.40 per hundredweight in carload lots. Their bill would be the Portland price plus freight to Numana, all of which would be payable from the Nevada school support fund. Reductions accruing to the Government, in return for lands granted to the Southern Pacific Co., in Oregon, bring the rate which we would have to pay down to \$0.086 per hundredweight in carload lots if we did the shipping on Government bills of lading. The saving in making the purchase f. o. b. Portland and doing the shipping ourselves is obvious, but as the freight on the purchase in this case would be charged against "Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies," and only the cost of the material at Portland charged to the support fund, there would be a charge of in the neighborhood of \$100 per car against the transportation appropriation which would not have been made had the lumber been purchased f. o. b. destination. Thus an actual net saving of nearly \$500 to the Government on the whole purchase, increases the charge against this appropriation by \$100.

The recognition of this fact has led to ever-increasing efforts to save money by inviting bids f. o. b. points of manufacture all over the United States, and the acceptance of such bids has led to a constantly increasing volume of freight traffic on behalf of the Indian Service through the warehouses and otherwise, with corresponding increasing overdrafts in the "Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies" fund. We estimate that we save at least \$100,000 annually on the total cost of our supplies delivered at destination, by purchasing at point of manufacture or production and shipping at Government freight rates. That is by paying \$350,000 from this appropriation for freight charges, we save at least \$450,000 from the various support funds. The reason for the constantly increasing amount spent on freight charges is shown most forcibly by the weights of supplies purchased through warehouses in the past few years:

	Pounds.
1911.....	37, 167, 594
1912.....	49, 857, 085
1913.....	58, 183, 679
1914.....	60, 015, 338
1915.....	73, 393, 584
1916.....	87, 927, 608
1917.....	90, 008, 853
1918.....	¹ 143, 915, 233

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the supplies used by the Indian Service are now purchased through warehouses, and that including those purchased f. o. b. shipping point by field superintendents, we pay for freight transportation on about four-fifths of all the supplies purchased for the service, the remainder being delivered at destination by the firm or individual from whom we buy.

You will note, gentlemen, that we are asking for an increased appropriation of \$200,000 in this item, for the reason that we have heretofore had a deficit of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 in connection with this work. The Secretary of the Treasury has certified that deficit to the Appropriations Committee and Congress has made the appropriation. We think it would be good business to consolidate that appropriation with this so that it will not be necessary to ask Congress to provide for these outstanding obligations each year.

Mr. HASTINGS. Was that cared for in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. MERITT. It is cared for in the deficiency appropriation act.

Mr. DILL. This has been going on for five or six years, I notice.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This appropriation cares for the transportation of the goods and supplies from the place of purchase to the place of delivery.

Mr. DILL. Well, Mr. Meritt, that policy of every year running in a deficiency on this item—here is six years that it has run up a total of well on to a million dollars.

Mr. MERITT. It is not good business policy.

¹ Includes 118,349,520 pounds of coal which would ordinarily have been handled by the warehouses and field officers but this year on account of war conditions the whole amount was purchased through the Fuel Administration f. o. b. mines or docks on the Great Lakes.

Mr. DILL. It is not only not good business policy, but what is the use of Congress limiting the appropriation if the Indian Department is going to go ahead with a deficiency every year? Of course, a deficiency might occur for one year.

Mr. MERITT. This is one item in the Indian bill where it is difficult for us to state just how much will be needed for the year. For instance, this year freight transportation charges have been considerably more than heretofore.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; it is 50 per cent higher.

Mr. MERITT. And also we don't know just exactly the distance that we will have to transport goods from the place of purchase to the place of delivery. It is largely an estimate of the cost of carrying on this work.

Mr. DILL. I know, but away back in 1913 you had a deficit of \$164,000; in 1914, a deficit of \$151,000—and so on. It seems to me if the department goes on making deficits there is no use of the committee putting any particular limit on these things.

Mr. MERITT. This is the only item in the bill where that condition prevails.

Mr. DILL. I thought I hadn't seen it before.

Mr. MERITT. We have called the attention of Congress to this condition, and heretofore, I think, we have asked for more money, but we did not always get it.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt's explanation would be perfectly correct covering the past 12 months, but it would hardly apply to the 3 or 4 years further back.

Mr. MERITT. I realize that we are subject to criticism in handling this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. If this increased appropriation should apply, you think that would be sufficient to cover the increase that has taken place in the last 12 months in the cost of transportation plus the increase of former years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It don't seem to me as though it would, but may be it will.

Mr. MERITT. We think we can keep within this appropriation if Congress will give it to us.

The next item reads:

TELEGRAPHING AND TELEPHONING.

For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$8,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$8,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	8,000. 00
Amount expended.....	7,377. 46
Unexpended balance.....	622. 54
Analysis of expenditures:	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	7,377. 46

The amount asked for under this heading is for the purpose of defraying cost of telegrams between the Indian Office in Washington and the field and to pay the tolls upon such messages and telephone conversations.

In view of the many urgent needs arising, it is necessary to act promptly and therefore many telegrams are sent to and from the Washington office which are paid from this appropriation.

We are asking for the same amount and in the same language as carried in the last appropriation act.

Mr. DILL. You think that will be enough?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

COURT COSTS.

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States local land offices to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$1,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorneys' fees.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	642.07
Unexpended balance.....	357.93
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses.....	55.15
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	362.50
Transcribing.....	113.49
Miscellaneous.....	13.15
Outstanding liabilities.....	97.78
	642.07

This item includes witness fees and other minor expenses of suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians with respect to their titles to allotted lands and their right to possession of personal property held by them. Also, expenses in hearings before United States land officials to determine the rights of Indians to public lands. However, no part of the item is to be used in the payment of attorney fees.

In many cases where Indians claim allotments or homesteads on the public domain, whites contest same on the ground of prior settlement. This necessitates a hearing before the local land offices to determine the rights of the respective parties, and witness fees must be paid, traveling expenses incurred, etc., in order to determine the facts and properly to protect the interests of the Indians.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to request the Department of Justice to represent the Indians in suits based on contests of this character or in the State courts when title to an Indian allotment has been clouded by reason of attempted conveyances obtained fraudulently or otherwise, for which the Department of Justice has no specific fund available.

Mr. DILL. There are no changes in this item?

Mr. MERITT. No changes either in language or amount.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there at the present time a necessity for this item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The same as heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; cases are arising where we need to defend the titles to lands, and other funds are not available to aid the Indians in the protection of their property rights.

The next item reads:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$10,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Expenses of Indian Commissioners.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	9,080.00
Unexpended balance.....	920.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	5,782.00
Traveling expenses.....	2,794.99
Telegraph and telephone service.....	9.50
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	22.00
Stationery and office supplies.....	150.94
Outstanding liabilities.....	320.57
	9,080.00

The Board of Indian Commissioners is composed of a body of men appointed by the President, without compensation, whose duties are defined by existing law. In order to enable them to carry on their duties this fund is necessary.

The members visit the various Indian reservations and schools to make investigations, etc., and their expenses, the salary of their secretary, etc., are paid from this appropriation.

This is the same language and the same amount that was appropriated in the last Indian appropriation act.

The next item reads:

Pay of Indian police.

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, for purchase of equipments and supplies, and for rations for policemen at nonration agencies, \$200,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Pay of Indian police.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	200,000.00
Amount expended.....	190,191.15
Unexpended balance.....	9,808.85
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	152,780.36
Transportation of supplies.....	82.75
Subsistence supplies.....	13,885.01
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	6,102.68
Forage.....	6,622.63
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	566.83
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	848.19
Miscellaneous.....	45.46
Outstanding liabilities.....	9,257.24
	190,191.15

This fund, as the title indicates, is for the payment of salaries of Indian police on the several Indian reservations and to pay for their subsistence, clothing, equipment, etc.

These employees are in most instances the only means for maintaining law and order among the Indians on the reservations, and to do that, and thereby assist in preparing them for taking over the full duties of citizenship, this item is necessary.

In view of the labor question throughout the entire country, it has been especially difficult during the past year to obtain good men at the present rate of compensation as fixed by law, and it may be necessary, in the near future, to ask that a higher rate of compensation be allowed.

In order to accomplish the purpose for which the appropriation is made it is advisable and necessary to obtain the best Indians possible who have the respect of the other members of the tribe and whose labors will bring about the desired results. This fund is very necessary and the employees are essential and helpful on the reservation.

We have throughout the Indian country 81 chiefs of police and 426 private policemen, making a total of 507 officers paid out of this fund.

Mr. DILL. Is this work increasing or decreasing?

Mr. MERITT. It is the same amount as has been appropriated for a number of years.

Mr. DILL. I know the amount is the same, but with the opening of reservations and the giving of citizenship to Indians I wondered if it ought not to decrease.

Mr. MERITT. The work has not decreased on that account. The opening of reservations and the bringing of white people in among the Indians sometimes necessitates more law and order enforcement people in order to protect the rights of the Indians.

Mr. DILL. That would be true at first, but I don't think it is true as time goes on and the country is settled up. It would seem that this item ought—I don't think the amount of money would decrease but it would seem that the number of judges and police, at least privates, would decrease.

Mr. MERITT. We will not increase this appropriation. It will gradually decrease as the years go by, but we feel that we need this appropriation for the present.

Mr. SNYDER. Did I understand you to say that there were some 500 men employed under this item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Their salaries are nominal.

Mr. SNYDER. Salaries, \$152,000. That would only be about \$300 each, on the average.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we pay our policemen, Indian policemen, from \$20 to \$30 per month, and the chiefs of police about \$50 per month.

Mr. SNYDER. Then they don't do much of anything do they?

Mr. MERITT. Well, they help in maintaining order on the reservations, and they are helpful in the general administration of the Indian affairs because the Indians cooperate in keeping law and order on the various reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. Are these employees largely Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. And are they to some extent the farmers, and do they work in addition to that for day wages somewhere else?

Mr. MERITT. Well, they keep up their little farms in addition to doing this work.

Mr. SNYDER. In fact, they are approximately what we would call constables?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. They go and do police duty when called upon to do it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. For which they get \$25 or \$30 a month.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all I have on that.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$8,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Pay of judges, Indian courts.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$8,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	8,000. 00
Amount expended.....	6,777. 83

Unexpended balance.....	1,222. 17
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,577. 36
Outstanding liabilities.....	200. 47

6,777. 83

On the several Indian reservations where tribal relations are maintained, there have been established, under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, courts of Indian offenses for the purpose of assisting in maintaining law and order, to handle minor infractions of the law and regulations and such cases as are not of sufficient importance to take into the Federal courts. These courts have proven very helpful and beneficial, and the punishment meted out to offending Indians is often accepted with much better grace when imposed by an Indian court than when imposed by the superintendent or some other white employee. These courts further serve to teach the Indians the ways of the white man and community and to assist in preparing them for their future duties as citizens.

We have in the Indian Service at this time 110 Indian judges on various Indian reservations throughout the country. They help in maintaining law and order.

Mr. DILL. You think this item is necessary, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Very necessary, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DILL. Well, we just put it in here—recently, wasn't it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this item has been carried in the Indian bill for a great many years.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you explain to us just what this item is for? It says: "For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist."

Mr. MERITT. These Indian judges fulfill the duties of a justice of the peace. They pass on infractions of the law by their fellow tribesmen.

Mr. SNYDER. And you say there are something over 100 of them?

Mr. MERITT. There are 110 Indian judges.

Mr. SNYDER. And that would give them an average of about \$80 a year.

Mr. MERITT. We pay them \$84 per year.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, do they, like other justices, collect fees in addition to their salary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. There are no fees connected with it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. How are they selected?

Mr. MERITT. They are sometimes selected by the tribal council; and then again they are selected by the superintendent.

Mr. TILLMAN. There is no uniform rule, then, as to their selection?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it depends largely on the custom of the various reservations.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you have any of these judges among the smaller tribes in Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Not in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know you don't among the Five Civilized Tribes, but I mean among any of the other tribes.

Mr. MERITT. None in Oklahoma, Mr. Hastings.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, give us any tribe where you have one of these Indian judges.

Mr. MERITT. We have Indian judges in New Mexico and in Arizona, in North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are all Indians, are they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean Indians by blood.

Mr. MERITT. By blood; yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they are paid \$84 a year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is received by the month?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, what kind of law do they administer? Do they administer the laws and customs of the tribe, or the Federal law or State law?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they don't attempt to administer either State or Federal law.

Mr. HASTINGS. Just tribal customs?

Mr. MERITT. Just tribal laws and general law enforcement on the reservation. For example, if an Indian man should get drunk and disturb the peace, these judges would call him before the court and fine him, or sometimes send him to jail as a punishment, and require him to work on the roads of the reservation.

Mr. TILLMAN. They have no jurisdiction over civil matters, have they? That is, if one Indian wanted to sue another on a \$10 note these judges would have no jurisdiction?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Merely public jurisdiction?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; largely for the purpose of maintaining law and order on the reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. Exactly the reverse of the justice of the peace as we know them in civil life?

Mr. MERITT. Some of these Indian judges assume the dignity of a justice of the Supreme Court. If they should be deprived of this honor and jurisdiction they would feel very much offended.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, we won't start in to deprive them of it.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads as follows:

GENERAL EXPENSES OF INDIAN SERVICE.

For pay of special agents, at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of not to exceed \$3.50 in lieu of subsistence, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$145,000: *Provided*, That \$5,000 of this amount shall be immediately available.

We offer for the record the following justification:

General expenses, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$130,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	130,000.00
Amount expended.....	122,387.67

Unexpended balance.....	7,612.33
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	74,821.18
Traveling expenses.....	32,228.35
Transportation of supplies.....	438.29
Telegraph and telephone service.....	845.97
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	645.64
Subsistence supplies.....	20.64
Forage.....	869.80
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,454.03
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	383.17
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5,225.12
Rent of buildings.....	732.00
Miscellaneous.....	840.34
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,883.14

Total.....	122,387.67
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This appropriation is to cover the traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Assistant Commissioner, and employees of the office when traveling on official business in the field; salaries and expenses of special agents; pay for clerical assistance at agencies where no other fund is available, and for the general expenses of the Indian Service where no other fund is available. The special agents are employed to visit and make investigations of the many agencies and schools in the service, to make special investigations of the numerous matters requiring personal attention in the field; to instruct agents, superintendents, clerks, etc., in the intricate requirements of accounting; to assume charge of agencies and schools when vacancies occur in the responsible officer in charge, and perform general work of a wide scope.

On many of the reservations the appropriations are not sufficient to cover special emergencies and requirements for extra employees, and this appropriation is drawn upon to meet the situation. There are always many occasions when unforeseen circumstances necessitate the incurring of expenses not specifically provided for in the Indian bill, and this fund is used for such cases. This is a very important item, and the whole amount asked for is needed for the proper conduct of the business of the bureau.

You will note, gentlemen, that we are asking for an increase of \$10,000 for this appropriation. We find that because of the general increase in traveling expenses and other general increases in the cost of everything it is necessary that we have a slight increase in this appropriation. This is the appropriation we fall back on when there are no other funds available for specific work that is necessary.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to develop for the record that there are approximately 100,519 enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes, are there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is estimated that of these there are about 75,000 Indians by blood?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And of these there are approximately 37,000 restricted Indians of one-half or more Indian blood; and of the 37,000 it is estimated that there are about one-third of them dead, about 12,000, which leaves about 25,000 restricted Indians. Now can you give the committee an estimate of about how many restrictions have been removed, not by operation of law, but by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Competency Commission appointed for the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. We have had a number of competency commissions in the Five Civilized Tribes during the last two years.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean up to date.

Mr. MERITT. We now have a competency commission working in the Creek Nation, headed by Maj. McLaughlin. During the fiscal year 1918 1,532 restrictions were removed, covering 141,524.30 acres of land in the Five Civilized Tribes. Since 1909 11,455 restrictions have been removed, covering 801,262.04 acres of land in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, you have two members appointed under this provision, Maj. McLaughlin and Mr. Wise, that are working among the members of the Creek Tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. These two members were not appointed until October.

Mr. MERITT. They were appointed recently.

Mr. HASTINGS. This provision, of course, was incorporated in this bill under the act approved May 25, 1918, and became operative July 1?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of this year, but the members were not appointed and did not commence work down there until about the 1st of October thereafter?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is this, some new agency, some new bureau, that has been created recently?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there was no new bureau created or agency created by this item. We have been sending competency commissions around on the various Indian reservations and finding out Indians who are competent to assume the burdens of citizenship and having their restrictions removed. During the last fiscal year we have issued fee patents and removed the restrictions on as many Indians as was done for several years prior to that time. It is the policy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior to get Indians out from under the control of the department as quickly as they develop their competency, thus relieving the Indian Office and the department of the responsibility of supervising their affairs, and also placing them in the status of citizens and taxpayers.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that certainly would meet with my hearty approval; but it seems singular that inasmuch as each year we dispose of more or less Indians, yet the expense for the disposal seems to keep growing. Now, are there any other employees except special agents that are provided for in the salary item of \$74,000, or does that contemplate 37 special agents, at \$2,000 each?

Mr. MERITT. This item, of course, only takes care of a few of our employees in the Indian Service, such as special agents.

Mr. SNYDER. And these special agents are for the purpose that you mention?

Mr. MERITT. That is a part of their duties. Now, in addition to that, some of those special agents go on Indian reservations and make an inspection of irregularities and submit their reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. SNYDER. Are they directed from Washington, or from some field headquarters?

Mr. MERITT. They are directed from Washington.

Mr. SNYDER. And do they start from Washington to do this work, or are they appointed somewhere near the field of their operations; and do their traveling expenses start from the field headquarters or from Washington?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they do not have their headquarters in Washington. They are kept in the field practically all the time, and when they are through with an inspection on one reservation they are given instructions to proceed to another reservation and make an inspection there and submit their report.

Mr. SNYDER. And those instructions are given from Washington?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And that is probably why the expense item is half the amount of the salary. I expect that many of those special agents return frequently to Washington to give information and receive directions, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they do not come to Washington very often; but they are traveling about all the time, and necessarily that accounts for considerable expense for that work.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, don't you think it would be possible, in view of the number of Indians that have become competent in the last few years, that the number of special agents could be reduced, so that you could at least leave the appropriation the same as it was last year?

Mr. MERITT. We would like very much to have this increased appropriation, because of the increased cost of everything.

Mr. SNYDER. I appreciate that; but my question was along another line, whether or not it would not be possible at this time to cut out, say, five of those special agents and leave the appropriation the same as it was last year, and yet be able to do all the work that is necessary to be done, due to the number of competent Indians that have been made competent in the last year.

Mr. MERITT. We would try to get along with \$40,000, provided you would let us have \$5,000 immediately available for this year, because the fund is practically exhausted at this time, and we will try to meet the wishes of the committee on economy in this item.

Mr. SNYDER. And you would be willing to make it at least \$140,000 now instead of \$145,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Provided \$5,000 was immediately available?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, how often has the personnel of this Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes been changed within the past year? Do you have in mind how many people have been appointed on that commission within the year?

Mr. MERITT. We have had different commissions in different nations of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I am talking about the different commissions to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. MERITT. We had Mr. Thackeray.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where did he live? Where was his home?

Mr. MERITT. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Mr. HASTINGS. But I want to know where his residence was.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Thackeray's legal residence is Arizona. He formerly was a superintendent in Oklahoma, at Shawnee.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of what tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Of the Shawnee Tribe.

Mr. HASTINGS. At the town of Shawnee?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, what other members of it?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. McPherson was on the commission.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where did he live?

Mr. MERITT. For a great many years he has been an employee of the Indian Bureau and has lived here in Washington. We detailed him to the field to do certain field work.

Mr. SNYDER. Had he ever done any work among the Five Civilized Tribes before?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, give me another one.

Mr. MERITT. Maj. McLaughlin is a member of the commission.

Mr. HASTINGS. He is the present member?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. But there were other members before he was appointed in October?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Give me those.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Belcher, one of the Secretary's inspectors, was a member of one of the commissions.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where did he live?

Mr. MERITT. His home, his legal residence, is on the Pacific coast.

Mr. HASTINGS. Among any tribe of Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. How long has he been in the Indian Service?

Mr. MERITT. He has been one of Secretary Lane's inspectors for several years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Had he ever done any work among the Five Civilized Tribes before?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, are there any other members appointed prior to the present commission?

Mr. MERITT. Supt. Deaver, who is now superintendent of the Shawnee Indian School, was detailed to do some of this competency work in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where does he live?

Mr. MERITT. He has lived in Oklahoma a great many years.

Mr. HASTINGS. About Wyandotte?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And has been connected with one of those little tribes up there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And not with the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And has never had any experience with the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, did either of these commissions prior to the present, ever have any experience with the Five Civilized Tribes, so far as you know?

Mr. MERITT. Not to my knowledge. One of the reasons why the commissioners have been outside people was because the office wished them to be absolutely free from any prejudice or connections whatever with Five Tribes Indian matters, as it was purely a case of exercising judgment as to whether or not an Indian was competent. These commissions went to the Indian's home, and they could judge from appearances and from talking with the Indians whether or not they were competent; and the department was anxious that only those who were actually competent to handle their affairs should have their restrictions removed.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I don't care to challenge that policy now—perhaps I may take occasion to at some later time—but I just wanted the record to show that I disagree with it.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

INDIAN SERVICE INSPECTORS.

For pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling and incidental expenses, and not to exceed \$3.50 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field, \$30,000.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Inspectors, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$30,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	19,666.61

Unexpended balance.....	10,333.39
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	11,664.37
Traveling expenses.....	7,784.88
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1.22
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	39.92
Stationery, etc.....	6.48
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	123.10
Miscellaneous.....	46.64

19,666.61

The inspectors of the Indian Service, as representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visit the several Indian reservations and other governmental activities under his jurisdiction for the purpose of making a thoroughgoing investigation and inspection.

There are about 140 bonded officers in charge of schools and agencies, and about 30 disbursing officers, with functions of various importance. Inspectors are required to survey the work of all the officers, and especially the administrative functions of each. They are required to visit these activities as frequently as time will permit, and also to make such specific investigations as may from time to time be required.

It is essential, in view of the manifest importance of these officers and the manifold and complicated interests intertwined in matters of Indian administration, that the full amount estimated for should be appropriated for the inspection work of the Indian Service.

There is an unexpended balance of approximately \$10,000, occasioned by vacancies in the personnel of the force from time to time, but with the full force now appointed and in active service the amount asked for will be almost entirely hypothecated during the fiscal year.

These inspectors are the personal representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the field, and they go to the various schools and agencies and submit more or less confidential reports on conditions existing at those schools and agencies.

Mr. TILLMAN. This \$3.50 per day is in addition to their traveling expenses, is it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; their expenses for subsistence shall not exceed \$3.50 per day.

Mr. TILLMAN. I say, that is exclusive of their traveling expenses—their railroad fare?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. For hotel and board bills?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I might say that that amount has not been uniform as applied to all the different departments. My recollection is that that amount was increased to \$4 as applied to some of the other departments.

Mr. DILL. It was decreased in this department last year, wasn't it?

Mr. MERITT. They formerly were allowed \$4, but the House Committee last year decreased it to \$3.50.

Mr. DILL. I remember that there was a difference in some of the departments and we decided to make it uniform.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the practice, Mr. Meritt? Does each inspector make out his accounts for subsistence at \$3.50 per day, or do you require him to take receipts for his meals and then pay him the amount that he actually expends for meals?

Mr. MERITT. We now allow them the per diem of \$3.50 in order to avoid the making out of the accounts, because we realize that it will cost fully \$3.50 for them to travel, and it will save the inspectors considerable work and will also save our office considerable work, as well as the office of the auditor.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is not necessary then to couch this item in the language used here. Here you say "not to exceed \$3.50 per day." You might just allow them actually \$3.50 per day, if that is the custom.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

DETERMINING HEIRS.

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$100,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$30,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and examining their wills, out of the \$100,000 appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	84,627.40

Unexpended balance.....	15,372.60
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	72,066.92
Traveling expenses.....	11,462.07
Transportation of supplies.....	28.32
Telegraph and telephone service.....	18.40
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	33.85
Stationery, etc.....	6.18
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	445.16
Rent of buildings.....	529.00
Miscellaneous.....	37.50
	84,627.40

NOTE.—\$23,491.34 of the amount for salaries was paid to clerks in the Indian Office.

The appropriation of \$100,000 asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to be used for the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), is necessary to enable the department to continue the work required by the act above referred to.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, \$100,000 was appropriated, and with this amount the Indian Office, through a corps of examiners of inheritance, has been able to make considerable progress in bringing this class of work up to date.

The mortality among Indians is, under normal conditions, very large and has been greatly increased owing to the ravages of influenza, and it will require the full amount of the appropriation asked for to carry on this work. There are at present 12 examiners of inheritance in the field with the necessary clerical assistance in the way of clerks, stenographers, and interpreters. This is a reduction of 5 over the preceding year, due to war conditions, and which has of necessity greatly retarded the work. The examiners are lawyers trained in the work, who hold the hearings after giving notice to all parties. The evidence of witnesses is taken at these hearings and submitted to the department, together with the recommendation in the case. The case is then adjudicated very much in the same way as is done in a probate court.

The wills of deceased Indians are submitted by the superintendents, with their recommendations as to whether they should be approved or disapproved.

It is very important to the Indians that the probating of the estates be brought up to date and kept up. Many of the Indian estates consist not only of lands but money deposited in bank, and in practically all cases the heirs are in need of the money or the land.

This year an increase of \$5,000 is asked over the sum of \$25,000 heretofore provided for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians and examining their wills out of the appropriation of \$100,000. This increase is asked, for the reason that the work of the Indian Office has fallen behind, due to the fact that the clerical force provided for has been also materially reduced by the necessities of the war.

A fee of \$15 is charged the Indians for the probating of their estates and approving their wills. This fee is in the way of a reimbursable fund, which is deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

During the last fiscal year 2,400 estates of deceased Indians were finally acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and in addition thereto 123 wills were approved and 22 disapproved.

The accounts of disbursing officers submitted to the Indian Office during the fiscal year 1918 show that all moneys collected and deposited under the provisions of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582, 586), as heirship fees for determination of heirs of deceased Indians amounted to \$31,352.46.

You will note that we are asking for one change in this item, an increase from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office. That is made necessary for the reason that we have accumulated quite a large number of heirship cases in the Indian Office, transmitted by the heirship examiners from the field, and it is for the purpose of disposing of that extra work in the Indian Office and finally passing on these accumulated cases that we are asking for this appropriation. The total amount is not increased; it is simply for the purpose of equalizing the work.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, how can you get along and take this \$5,000 additional for the purpose suggested and have sufficient for the other activities of that department, inasmuch as you have needed it all, apparently, before?

Mr. MERITT. We will decrease our activities in the field to that extent and dispose of the accumulated cases in the Indian Office.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the subcommittee adjourned until 10.30 o'clock a. m., Friday, Dec. 6, 1918.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, December 6, 1918.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. C. C. Dill presiding.

Mr. DILL. The committee will come to order. Proceed, Mr. Meritt.

**STATEMENT OF EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.**

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the next item reads as follows:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1925: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians.

We offer in support of this item the following justification:

Industry among Indians..

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$150,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from 1917-----	¹ 320,913.47
Amount expended-----	283,340.11
Unexpended balance-----	37,573.36

¹ Amount appropriated in act of Mar. 2, 1917, \$400,000, partly used in 1917.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$29,104.20
Traveling expenses	106.72
Transportation of supplies	4,290.35
Telegraph and telephone service	4.73
Subsistence supplies	105.68
Forage	42,259.84
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	2,668.43
Live stock	60,864.92
Equipment and miscellaneous material	36,111.18
Construction of buildings	8,704.64
Seed, trees, etc.	68,039.95
Outstanding liabilities	31,079.47
Total	283,340.11

The reimbursable appropriations made by Congress have continued to be of great benefit to the Indians in aiding them to become self-supporting and industrially active.

The appropriation asked for is intended solely for the purpose of aiding worthy Indians to become more active on their lands along agricultural lines.

Similar appropriations have been made in the following acts and amounts:

Acts of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), and Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), for Fort Belknap, Mont.	\$25,000
Act of Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), for Tongue River Reservation	15,000
Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1062), for general use at all reservations	30,000
Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-80), for general use at all reservations	100,000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-586), for general use at all reservations	600,000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-594), for cattle for Tongue River Reservation	25,000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-595), for cattle for Standing Rock Reservation, advanced from tribal funds in the Treasury	100,000
Joint resolution of Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L., 1228), for general use at all reservations	600,000
Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123-127), for general use at all reservations	300,000
Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123-139), for Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	100,000
Act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-973), for general use at all reservations	400,000
Act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 567, sec. 1)	150,000
Act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 573, sec. 9), for Choctaw Indians of Mississippi	25,000
Total	2,470,000

In addition to the appropriations above, approximately \$700,000 from tribal funds available prior to the current fiscal year for general use in the industrial upbuilding of the Indians was set aside and used for the same purposes and under the same regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

As has been explained in justifications to previous estimates, the appropriations by Congress have enabled the Indians to make rapid advancement toward self-support through the systematic development of their resources. At some reservations the need for assistance from appropriations of this kind has so far diminished as to enable the officers in charge to supply the requirements of the Indians with but a very small allotment of this money. At other places, however, there is still great need for the extension of aid to worthy Indians who have not yet come fully into the field of activity. It has remained for the successes of a few in a locality to awaken in many Indians heretofore inactive the realization of the possibility for the attainment of self-support with the accompanying comforts resulting from the proper use of their lands, both for farming and stock-grazing purposes.

It will be recalled that in previous hearings before the committee mention was made of the fact that reports received a few years ago from the scattered reservations indicated the need for between eight and ten millions of dollars to give the Indians a start in the industrial development of their lands. From the above citations of appropriations heretofore made it will be readily seen that so far only about one-third of the estimated required amount has become available, and the excellent results thus far accomplished, without question, would seem to justify a continuance of the aid begun in previous years through appropriations of this character. Through the purchase of cattle and sheep for the Indians it has become possible for them to utilize for their own direct benefit the most excellent grazing facilities found at many jurisdictions. Through the purchase of teams large and strong enough to subdue virgin soil, agricultural equipment, and seeds, farming land heretofore more or less idle has been placed in a state of cultivation. Through the purchase of larger work animals, which, wherever practicable, has been confined to mares and a good grade of stallions, the extinction of the small and, in many instances practically unfit, type of pony animal is becoming possible.

In this great industrial campaign, growing out of the appropriation of reimbursable funds, it is quite essential that the home environment of the Indians be not forgotten. Investigations developed from time to time that many of the homes of the Indians were virtually breeding places of disease. They were found to be often without floors or proper ventilation, dirt roofs, and the one room of which the usual home consisted was utilized by the entire family for cooking, lounging, and sleeping purposes. The surrounding grounds were usually equally insanitary, and barns for the accommodation of stock and agricultural implements were of the crudest type. Through the use of reimbursable funds in the purchase of lumber for floors and roofs, wire for fencing, wagons and tools, seeds for the garden, material for barns and implement sheds, these homes are gradually being transformed into refined places of abode.

The old fire kindled in the center of the tepee, which, in addition to smoking up the living quarters, thus attacking the eyesight of the Indians, kept the women, to a great extent, out of the army of industrial workers because of the arduous and lengthy labor of preparing the meals for the family with the crude instruments available, is now rapidly being supplanted by ranges adaptable for both cooking and heating purposes. Through the purchase of sewing machines for the use of the Indian women, they are now equipped to not only save through repair much of the clothing heretofore discarded when only partly worn out, but they are also able to make, at a saving in cost, new garments, thus enabling them to devote more of their earnings toward the attainment of the comforts of life and the equipment required in industry.

While the results thus far accomplished are exceedingly encouraging, considering the largeness of the problem of the industrial development of the Indians on the various reservations, only a small beginning has been made. The need for further appropriations remains great, and consequently this item, submitted for the appropriation of \$250,000, may be very properly classed as an exceptionally important one. In fact, in view of the present urgent need for the increased production of food, it might very properly be considered as an absolutely necessary item. The appropriation for the current fiscal year amounted to only \$150,000, and although there remain eight months during which undoubtedly urgent demands from the field may be anticipated, there remains a balance of approximately \$11,000 available for use. Already estimates aggregating more than \$200,000 have been received involving the proposed purchase of seeds and equipment for which there are no funds available.

Up to June 30, 1917, approximately \$2,210,000 were expended from the previous appropriations by Congress and tribal funds utilized in the same manner, in the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment, building and fencing material, and other necessary items required in the promotion of industry among the Indians.

The appropriations of \$30,000 in the act of March 3, 1911, and \$100,000 in the act of June 30, 1913, were in the nature of revolving funds, the former with the repayments being available for expenditure until June 30, 1917, and the latter until June 30, 1924.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the following expenditures were made from the \$100,000 fund appropriated in the act of June 30, 1913:

Irregular labor	\$321.99
Forage	46.20
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	3,068.52
Seeds	359.38
Miscellaneous	35.70
Total	3,831.79
Act of Mar. 3, 1911	30,000.00
Act of June 30, 1913	100,000.00
Repayments	66,335.89
	196,335.89
Expenditures to June 30, 1918	125,441.31
Balance	70,894.58

It will be noted from the above tabulation that there is now in the Treasury, largely through repayments, the sum of \$70,894.58, so that the appropriation made in the act of March 3, 1911, may now be fully repaid into the Treasury of the United States, thus wiping out in its entirety the obligation created by that act.

The appropriation of \$400,000 made in the act of March 2, 1917, was for general use at all reservations during part of the fiscal year 1917, beginning with the date of the appropriation and for the entire fiscal year 1918. The sum of \$79,086.53, as stated in House Document No. 401, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, was expended during the fiscal year 1917. The additional sum of \$252,260.64 was expended during the fiscal year 1918 for the following purposes:

Salaries, irregular employees	\$29,104.20
Transportation of supplies	4,290.35
Forage	42,259.84
Fuel	2,668.43
Live stock	60,864.92
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	36,111.18
Construction and repairs of barns, etc.	8,704.64
Seeds, trees, plants, etc.	67,459.85
Spraying orchards	580.10
Miscellaneous	217.13
Total	252,260.64

The prospects for the return of the appropriations to the Treasury are exceptionally good. The general attitude of the Indians toward the settlement of their obligations indicates that repayments may be anticipated in large amounts. Up to June 30, 1917, the reports from the field indicate that the Indians repaid on their accounts the sum of \$371,053.05. Approximately 52 reports received from various reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, indicate that from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, the sum of \$200,702.84 was repaid by the Indians, and this amount will be augmented, perhaps, by the addition of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 when the remaining reservations submit their reports. These funds are used at 84 jurisdictions, and thus far, as stated, only 52 have reported. From this it will be seen that the collections up to June 30, 1918, will, when the final summary of collections becomes possible, aggregate between \$600,000 and \$625,000.

When it is remembered that the use of these appropriations in the early years was devoted quite largely to pioneer work, so to speak, the showing made by the Indians in carrying out their obligations to repay the Government is most remarkable, and justifies the confidence reposed in them by the Congress when it advanced the money. Many of the jurisdictions have already completely reimbursed the Government, and there is absolutely no question of the surety with which the return of the largest part of the existing obligations may be anticipated. Large investments have been made in cattle, and these have become, under present conditions, most substantial security for the unliquidated obligations. About 50,000 contracts with individuals have been entered into. Some Indians have procured property on different occasions resulting in the execution by the same party of, perhaps, two or more contracts,

but it may safely be stated that more than 30,000 separate individuals or families have participated in the use of this money in amounts ranging from 50 cents' worth of garden seed up to \$600 worth of agricultural equipment and stock.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the Indians are cautious in requesting assistance from reimbursable funds and restrict their prospective obligations to actual needs and in amounts which they feel fully capable of liquidating. Aside from the security held by the Government in the cattle and property bought for the Indians, title to which remains in the Government until full payment is made therefor by the individual beneficiaries, the Indians have ample resources to guarantee repayments of the amounts advanced by Congress. The value of the land and timber allotted to the individuals or belonging to the tribes as a whole may be summarized about as follows:

Value of land, exclusive of timber:

Allotted	\$353, 643, 882
Unallotted	105, 800, 281

Value of timber:

Allotted	11, 044, 615
Unallotted	73, 020, 168

It is highly desirable that the good beginning made with the funds which have heretofore become available be continued so that the Indians may properly utilize their lands, but this can only be done through an appropriation such as is contemplated in the proposed item. The proposed appropriation is not a gratuitous one, but rather is one reimbursable within a specified time. The experience of the past fully indicates that the repayment of the money asked for may be anticipated with full confidence.

It will be observed, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking for an increase of \$100,000 over the amount allowed last year, which was only \$150,000. Prior to that year we had received much larger appropriations than this. For the year 1917 we had an appropriation of \$400,000, a general appropriation, with about \$175,000 specific appropriations. For the year 1916 we had \$400,000 appropriated, and for the two preceding years we had about \$600,000 each, so the request is a material reduction over the amounts that have been appropriated in previous years.

Mr. DILL. Is any money being used from the tribal funds for this purpose?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have been using tribal funds in certain places where the funds were available.

Mr. DILL. By the way, that brings up the proposition—has the Indian Department made its report according to the law of 1916 or 1917 with reference to tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have submitted that report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

Mr. DILL. I wonder if it has been printed.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not yet.

Mr. DILL. We ought to have it before this bill is printed.

Mr. SNYDER. How did this item come to be reduced from the amount appropriated by the act of March 7, 1917, of \$400,000, to \$150,000?

Mr. MERITT. Congress arbitrarily reduced the amount, because of the war conditions and the desire to cut the appropriations to the minimum.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the largest amount that was ever appropriated for this item?

Mr. MERITT. \$600,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, was that when this activity was first organized?

Mr. MERITT. Those appropriations were made about three or four years ago. We have made splendid use of these funds. It has enabled us to furnish farming equipment and stock to Indians who have received allotments, and as the result of that equipment the Indians have begun to farm their lands and grow considerable stock.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it is proper work for the department to develop.

Mr. MERITT. The Indians, in a number of cases, are paying back the money that has been advanced to them. A splendid showing has been made along that line.

Mr. DILL. Have you a system of bookkeeping in shape so that we could get some idea as to what the status of this fund is; what money has been paid back and whether this expenditure is making these Indians self-supporting, so that they are able to turn back this money?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You state in your justification here that in some instances, on some reservations, the need for assistance has diminished; that they are getting along better, and I wondered if there was a report anywhere—statistics anywhere which would show the committee what was being done, or what the results of spending the money are.

Mr. MERITT. Our records show that the Indians during last year have increased the acreage cultivated, approximately, 100,000 acres, and they could not have done that splendid work unless they had this farming equipment furnished largely out of this appropriation during the last three or four years.

Mr. DILL. What I wanted to get at was this: We provided, I think, for repayment by or before June 30, 1925. Now, I just wondered—we are taking out of the Treasury and pouring money into this fund, and is any of it coming back or what prospect is there that it will come back?

Mr. MERITT. Considerable of the money has already been returned, and I will get a concise statement for the committee showing the money that has been returned to the Government.

Mr. DILL. I think that would be of value not only to the committee but to the House if the matter comes up on the floor. You can insert that in the hearings.

Mr. MERITT. The matter referred to follows:

While as stated in the justification of this item approximately \$2,470,000 was appropriated and an additional amount of \$700,000 was used from tribal funds for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians under the reimbursable system, not all of the amount appropriated was expended. The reports from the field for the last fiscal year have not been completely audited, and it is, therefore, impracticable to arrive at the precise amount of the total expenditures. It is estimated, however, that the expenditures will aggregate perhaps a little more than \$3,000,000, of which perhaps from \$600,000 to \$800,000 is invested in cattle and other live stock which represents first class security for the return of the money to the Government. The stock is increasing in number, as well as value, so that it may be safely said the entire amount invested in live stock will be returned to the Government.

On the amount expended for agricultural equipment and supplies for individual Indians a loss of probably not to exceed 5 per cent will result. Even such a small loss is entirely problematical for the reason that under a recent revision of the regulations governing the handling of reimbursable funds, provision was made for the insertion in agreements of a surcharge of 5 per cent

of the cost of the property in order to make up losses which might occur through handling of the property, unliquidated accounts, etc.

The appropriation of \$30,000 made in the act of May 3, 1911, available until June 30, 1917, may now be reimbursed in its entirety for the reason that the collections from Indians are ample to accomplish that purpose. All of the other appropriations are reimbursable June 30, 1925, and the manner in which the Indians are repaying their obligations is a most excellent indication of the probable complete repayment of the money advanced by Congress. Already an aggregate of between six hundred and six hundred twenty-five thousand dollars has been repaid. When it is remembered that the money appropriated in years previous to say, 1916, was devoted largely to pioneer work, the showing made must be viewed as remarkable. The loans made in previous years have enabled the Indians to prepare for the productive years now arriving, and there should be from this time on no difficulty on the part of the Indians in readily meeting their obligations as they become due.

Mr. MERITT. The following tables are also submitted for the information of the committee:

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918, from the appropriation, "Industry among Indians, 1917-18," act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-586).

Agency.	State.	Salaries, wages, etc.	Trans- portation of supplies.	Forage.	Fuel.	Live stock.	Imple- ments, ve- hicles, tools, etc.	Construc- tion.	Seed and trees.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Bishop.....	California.						\$18.00				\$18.00
Blackfeet.....	Montana.	\$8,109.30		\$16,350.57					\$930.00		25,390.87
Campo.....	California.						197.42		165.50		363.92
Camp Verde.....	Arizona.		\$22.80								22.80
Cherokee.....	North Carolina.										
Colorado River.....	Arizona.		36.39			\$375.00					375.00
Crow.....	Montana.		14.16								36.39
Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.										14.16
Cushman.....	Washington.										
Fallon.....	Nevada.		198.20	40.69					799.90		799.90
Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.					200.00	143.54		131.25		131.25
Fort Apache.....	Arizona.					900.00	160.00		1,353.75		1,936.18
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.	689.25	50.79	331.88	\$12.25	24,192.00				\$90.83	1,060.00
Fort Bidwell.....	California.	11,915.75	245.63	8,782.92	75.16	1,583.33	4,388.45	\$924.15	1,305.13	25.25	25,367.75
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.					175.00					25,245.77
Fort McDermitt.....	Nevada.								3,335.00		175.00
Fort Peck.....	Montana.	19.00	1.68				203.02		62.00		3,335.00
Fort Totten.....	North Dakota.					153.25			18,058.98	5.90	285.02
Fort Yuma.....	California.								5,450.82		18,238.81
Grand Portage.....	Minnesota.					1,450.00					5,450.82
Kickapoo.....	Kansas.	24.00					140.12			22.92	1,472.92
Klamath.....	Oregon.			40.00				275.11			140.12
Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.		1,130.50			725.00	246.21		7,953.08	3.97	299.11
Leupp.....	Arizona.			30.65				117.35			117.35
Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.	957.67				3,299.34	3.90				4,291.56
Malhi.....	California.		551.05	4,114.28					39.22		4,704.55
Moapa River.....	Nevada.		3.69			395.00	534.82		548.03	1,580.10	2,081.64
Navajo.....	Arizona.	97.50						105.70			233.20
Pala.....	California.					875.00					875.00
Pima.....	Arizona.		87.63				8.00		1,047.55		1,055.55
Pueblo.....	New Mexico.					905.00	640.40		146.43		5,445.27
Red Lake.....	Minnesota.			1,010.00		150.00	11,072.02	3,665.81			12,316.22
Rocky Boy.....	Minnesota.				266.60	2,800.00	1,264.88		84.20		6,162.61
Rosabud.....	Montana.	1,086.31					8.80		1,792.62	38.51	1,095.11
Round Valley.....	South Dakota.						9,194.38				9,194.38
Sac and Fox.....	California.		95.75	560.00		2,717.00	51.00	1,103.15	986.97		5,513.87
Salt River.....	Iowa.	169.75							2,287.64		2,287.64
San Xavier.....	Arizona.	1,555.92	1.81	691.90		12,150.00	1,074.39		1,950.50	14.85	16,041.39
Shawnee.....	Oklahoma.				2,314.42	2,860.00	100.00				3,872.15

1 Spraying orchards.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918, from the appropriation, "Industry among Indians, 1917-18," act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-586)—Continued.

Agency.	State.	Salaries, wages, etc.	Trans- portation of supplies.	Forage.	Fuel.	Live stock.	Imple- ments, ve- hicles, tools, etc.	Construc- tion.	Seed and trees.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Shivwits	Utah			\$293.05		\$530.00	\$13.80		\$81.73	\$14.90	\$933.48
Sisseton	South Dakota								6,403.15		6,403.15
Soboba	California					340.00	530.12		116.21		986.33
Spokane	Washington								1,226.30		1,226.30
Tongue River	Montana	\$156.75	\$1,391.63	9,463.90		175.00	5,941.71		1,371.28		18,500.27
Tulalip	Washington								641.32		641.32
Turtle Mountain	North Dakota					350.00					350.00
Five Civilized Tribes	Oklahoma								7,814.82		7,814.82
Walker River	Nevada			550.00			67.20	\$118.80	524.92		1,250.92
Warm Springs	Oregon	333.00	94.27				31.25		452.10		1,910.62
Western Navajo	Arizona					3,565.00					3,565.00
Western Shoshone	Nevada	4,000.00							131.25		4,131.25
Zuni	New Mexico		364.37				77.00	2,511.92	150.85		3,104.14
Total		29,104.20	4,290.35	42,259.84	\$2,668.43	60,864.92	36,111.18	8,704.64	67,459.85	797.23	252,260.64

NOTE.—\$79,086.53 of the above appropriation (\$400,000) was expended during the fiscal year 1917 (see H. Doc. No. 401, 65th Cong., 2d sess.).

ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY AMONG THE INDIANS.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918 from the appropriation "Industry among Indians (reimbursable)."

[Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats. L., 1058-1062); act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stats. L., 77-81); act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 586).]

Agency.	Irregular labor.	Forage.	Farm implements and wagons.	Seed.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pima.....		\$46. 20	\$132. 00	\$359. 38	\$35. 70	\$573. 28
Salt River.....			2, 936. 52			2, 936. 52
San Xavier.....	\$321. 99					321. 99
Total.....	321. 99	46. 20	3, 068. 52	359. 38	35. 70	3, 831. 79

Original appropriation..... \$30, 000. 00
 Appropriated by act of June 30, 1913..... 100, 000. 00

Total..... 130, 000. 00
 Repayments to June 30, 1918..... 66, 335. 89

..... 196, 335. 89
 Expenditures to June 30, 1918..... 125, 441. 31

Balance..... 70, 894. 58

Statement of amounts paid for live stock and equipment from tribal funds during the fiscal year 1918, such funds not being authorized in appropriation act for 1918.

	Live stock.	Equip-ment.		Live stock.	Equip-ment.
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	\$280. 00	\$70. 40	Indian money, proceeds of labor, Indians—Continued.		
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	2, 251. 50	9, 513. 17	Pima.....		\$103. 34
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....		119. 40	Pine Ridge.....	\$724. 50	
Indian money, proceeds of labor, Indians—			Ponca.....		5. 00
Blackfeet.....		514. 24	Pueblo Bonito.....		8. 00
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....		341. 65	Red Lake.....		2, 267. 84
Cheyenne River.....		8. 75	Rocky Boy.....	300. 00	451. 70
Colorado River.....		12, 090. 44	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:		
Fort Molave.....		1, 366. 42	Round Valley.....		18. 95
Colville.....	2, 310. 00	3, 550. 58	Sac and Fox, Iowa.....		164. 85
Crow.....	1, 225. 00	30, 786. 08	San Carlos.....	1, 020. 00	12, 960. 62
Flathead.....	1, 500. 00	2, 587. 62	San Xavier.....		162. 10
Fond du Lac.....		145. 29	Seneca.....		163. 90
Fort Apache.....	100. 00	6, 623. 95	Shoshone.....	5, 500. 00	2, 832. 22
Fort Belknap.....	1, 080. 00	2, 758. 15	Sisseton.....		624. 16
Fort Berthold.....		2, 783. 72	Southern Ute.....		23. 60
Fort Hall.....		14. 45	Spokane.....	300. 00	297. 24
Fort Lapwai.....		1, 018. 29	Tongue River.....	500. 00	2, 581. 71
Fort McDermitt.....		28. 56	Truxton Canyon.....	5, 220. 00	681. 44
Fort Peck.....		1, 658. 41	Tulalip.....		33. 39
Fort Totten.....		50. 35	Tule River.....		571. 44
Hoopa Valley.....		70. 83	Umatilla.....		16. 35
Jicarilla.....	3, 290. 50	3, 256. 16	Ute Mountain.....	265. 00	506. 25
Keshena.....		81. 98	Walker River.....		439. 85
Kiowa.....		3, 190. 11	Warm Springs.....		19. 46
Klamath.....		7, 680. 01	Western Shoshone.....	100. 00	1, 593. 95
Lac du Flambeau.....		25. 00	White Earth.....		55. 63
Leech Lake.....		63. 25	Winnebago.....	740. 00	194. 05
Lower Brule.....		50. 10	Zuni.....		118. 43
Messolero.....	4, 060. 00	5, 089. 68	Yakima.....		1, 173. 77
Navajo.....		1. 84	Interest on—		
Nevada.....		639. 36	Cheyenne River Reserva- tion 3 per cent fund.....		1, 759. 84
Omaha.....		1, 650. 99	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....		
Osage.....		1, 143. 71	.....	328. 25	1, 242. 22
.....		2, 906. 77	Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....		51. 35
Otoe.....	140. 00	550. 96	.....		814. 18
.....			Crow 4 per cent fund.....		

Statement of amount paid for live stock and equipment from tribal funds during the fiscal year 1918, etc.—Continued.

	Live stock.	Equip-ment.		Live stock.	Equip-ment.
Interest on—Continued.			Menominee 4 per cent fund...	\$1,021.00	\$16,690.32
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund.....		\$107.90	Payment to Indians of Colville Reservation for land...	4,325.00	4,822.77
Kiowa Agency hospital 4 per cent fund.....		247.14	Proceeds of—		
Menominee log fund.....	\$3,975.45	4,062.05	Crow ceded lands (miscellaneous).....	39,922.25	1,935.35
Otoe and Missouri fund.....		467.03	Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....		263.75
Pottawatomie education fund.....		78.81	Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., act Mar. 2, 1907...	1,520.00	26,399.12
Pottawatomie general fund.....		165.95	Uintah and White River Ute lands.....		6,828.71
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....		622.91	Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	40.00	621.03
Sac and Fox of Mississippi and Oklahoma, act Mar. 3, 1909, and Apr. 4, 1910.		702.00	Red Lake Forest 4 per cent fund.....		275.00
Sioux fund, Cheyenne River, education.....		57.38	Special deposits, tribal.		872.24
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....		2,149.11	Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	40.00	10,728.57
Ute 5 per cent fund.....		2,867.52	Total.....	82,078.45	217,443.90
Kiowa Agency hospital 4 per cent fund.....		765.55			

Mr. SNYDER. In each individual case when equipment is put on a farm is there an account carried with that particular farmer?

Mr. MERITT. With that particular Indian.

Mr. SNYDER. With that particular Indian?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And he must eventually account for whatever you have turned over to him?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And pays for it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And that is being carried on—that system is being regularly carried on between the Indian and the Department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Not only between the Indians, but by tribes. For instance, the Indians of one tribe are kept in an account and then the individual Indians of that tribe are kept separate?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. So as to see that it does not exceed \$50,000 to any one tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, you furnish out of this appropriation seed largely, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. We furnish seed, plows, and farming implements of all kinds.

Mr. HASTINGS.. I suppose it is the smaller farming implements, like plows and cultivators and rakes and hoes and things of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We also furnish some stock.

Mr. HASTINGS. Out of this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice an item in the analysis here which says, "seeds, trees, etc., \$68,000." That seems to be the largest item of

any in the analysis. Can you say approximately what portion of that amount consisted of seed?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it consisted of seed.

Mr. SNYDER. And very little for trees?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of course, this is only furnished for restricted Indians?

Mr. MERITT. That is all. We do not allow patent-in-fee Indians to participate in this fund.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, the item up here, \$42,000 for forage—that must be feed that is supplied to the farmer to keep up his stock, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. In some cases, but most of it, probably, is for herds that we have bought for tribes, and it is to feed those herds during the winter months.

Mr. SNYDER. And that would be chargeable to a tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And paid back some time out of tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Out of the proceeds from the sale of the stock.

Mr. SNYDER. But it would have to come through the tribal fund, would it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. In the purchase of cattle does the department buy the ordinary cattle or do they buy blooded stock?

Mr. MERITT. We buy what is known as "grade" cattle; not full bloods, but cattle of a fairly good grade, and then we buy high-grade bulls and breed up the cattle.

Mr. DILL. A great deal of complaint among the Indians has been made over in my part of the country where cattle have been bought, to the effect that they buy such high-priced cattle that there is no hope of the Indian ever making anything or even getting his money back on the cattle that his money has been put into. I have never made any particular investigation of it, but that complaint has come to me both from the Indians and also from people living around reservations. They say that the Indian department over there buys cattle and pays immense prices for them with Indian money, and then the stock is not handled in such a way that it can be passed on, and as a result the Indians' funds are really dissipated, and I just wondered whether that was a practice that was going on generally.

Mr. MERITT. We buy very largely white-faced Hereford grade heifers, and then a better grade of bulls. Of course, the cattle during the last few years have been very high, and naturally we have had to pay a high price for them.

Mr. DILL. Blooded stock is, of course, much higher than ordinary stock, and then to let it run on the range with nobody to look after it makes it rather bad for the Indian whose money has been used if they are not able at least to get their money back. I just wondered what the condition was.

Mr. SNYDER. You think, Mr. Meritt, that this increase asked for here is absolutely necessary?

Mr. MERITT. Absolutely necessary, because we could not conduct the work that we have been doing with this small appropriation. We will be handicapped this spring because of lack of funds with

which to furnish the Indians seeds with which to farm during the coming year.

Mr. SNYDER. You don't think there is any way in the best interests of the service to economize in any way in that section of your work?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we feel that we can not get along with less than \$250,000, and I know of no appropriation in the Indian bill that does more good for the Indians than this item here, or gives them a greater opportunity.

Mr. SNYDER. There are no employees that could be eliminated that would help in any way to reduce the item and still keep the service in the condition it ought to be in?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. I wish, Mr. Meritt, in making up that statement regarding the funds that are being returned, if possible you would also make up a statement showing the amount of money that has been taken from tribal funds during the past year and put into cattle and equipment and that sort of thing.

Mr. MERITT. We will furnish that information in the statement.

Mr. DILL. I note here in your justification you say that something like \$2,510,000 have been expended from previous appropriations by Congress and tribal funds, utilized in the same manner.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; Congress has authorized us to use tribal funds in certain cases.

Mr. DILL. I understand that.

Mr. MERITT. And the total appropriations under this item amount to \$2,470,000.

Mr. DILL. Now take the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

VEHICLES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

That not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matron, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$40,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Vehicles, Indian Service.

This item does not appropriate any additional money out of the Treasury. By reason of legislation by Congress prohibiting the repair, purchase, etc., of passenger-carrying vehicles unless specifically authorized by law, it has been necessary for several years to insert this item to authorize the use of a portion of the appropriations made in the Indian bill in the repair, purchase, etc., of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

On the Indian reservations the question of transportation is very important. Most of them are remote from towns and cities and cover vast areas. To perform his duties the superintendent must be supplied with means of transportation to enable him to reach the different points on his reservation. The physicians are subject to calls anywhere on the reservation or within their district, and must have means of transportation at their disposal at all times and at any hour of the day or night. The farmers must be here and there and everywhere among the Indians of their jurisdiction, and must have means of transportation

if we are to get the most value out of their services in carrying out the agricultural and industrial program for the civilization, etc., of the Indians. Further, field matrons—those women who are going around among the Indian women, visiting them in their homes, instructing, advising, and helping in the upbuilding of the Indian home life—also require means of transportation.

Both horse-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles are required according to the local conditions, services to be performed, etc. The sum asked for is fully needed.

We are asking for an increase of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. We find that it is now cheaper to buy a low-priced automobile than to buy a team and wagon or buggy and maintain the team, and it is very much more efficient.

Mr. DILL. I note you say "that such vehicle shall be used only for official service."

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. It is pretty hard to restrict them entirely to official use, isn't it?

Mr. MERITT. There may be some few violations.

Mr. GANDY. Is it the policy of the Indian Office to provide farmers with cars?

Mr. MERITT. We are providing the farmers in certain districts with automobiles, because of the distance covered by the farmer in his work.

Mr. GANDY. I am frank to say that there are a lot of them that ought to be provided with cars. I don't know any of them out home that have cars; in fact, I haven't been home enough in the last two or three years to know, but you take a farmer with a district of two or three townships, and the old way of getting over it with a horse-drawn vehicle in view of the work that he has to do looks entirely out of place to me.

Mr. SNYDER. When you speak of a "farmer" you are speaking now of the farmer who acts as a superintendent?

Mr. GANDY. No; the position known as Indian farmer. It is virtually a field representative of the superintendent and the man who has jurisdiction over the Indians in a given district.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that is what I supposed. Perhaps I was unhappy in my word "superintendent," but he is an assistant of some superintendent or some section of the Indian Service. He is not a regular farmer who runs his own farm.

Mr. GANDY. No. For instance, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, it is practically 80 miles square, and there are seven Indian farmers in that big territory. One of them has about 40 miles square to get over.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you say about the roads? Are the roads suitable for running automobiles on?

Mr. GANDY. I drive them. Everybody else drives them.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me in that country there must be many sections of it where you couldn't go with a car.

Mr. GANDY. You can go practically any place that a team can go, and you can drive those roads eleven months in the year.

Mr. SNYDER. How many automobiles are there in the Indian Service now? Have you got any idea?

Mr. MERITT. There are 339 passenger-carrying automobiles, 60 automobile trucks, 2 automobile ambulances, and 2 motorcycles. We

have 900 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and 300 drayage and farm wagons in the Indian Service.

Mr. SNYDER. I certainly am heartily in favor of equipping the department with automobiles instead of horses and wagons, because I believe it is economy to do it to-day, and, besides, it certainly must facilitate the work of the farmer or inspector, whoever he may be, that uses, if it is consistently used.

Mr. GANDY. He can go out in one day with a car and do as much work as he could with a team in three or four days.

Mr. SNYDER. But in line with that, it would seem that if we have a sufficient number of automobiles so that it does facilitate the work to a greater extent, that we ought to be able to reduce the number of farmers and inspectors in a certain area. There ought to be some economy to go along with it, or else there ought to be so much more intensive work done that there would be a compensation for this new service.

Mr. GANDY. Seven farmers in a territory 80 miles square—that is, seven boss farmers—even equipped with automobiles are not going to be able to do any too much work.

Mr. SNYDER. It would seem to me that we ought to be able to show at least at the end of another year, after having equipped these departments with this new facility, a great saving, or at least a great increase in the products from the acres tilled, or a greater number of additional acres under cultivation, else this improvement goes for naught, except to relieve the work of the inspector or farmers who are doing it. Now, in ordinary business, if we spend money for new equipment we expect to get something out of it. We expect to increase production or to produce better results, and this ought to do one or the other, and it ought to do it in such an amount that we could see it at the end of a year.

Mr. GANDY. They are increasing the production of their live stock. Now, it is a matter principally of live stock out in our country, and the farmer gets around and advises them about how to care for and look after their stock.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I have no criticism. I hope we are getting out of it all that we anticipate, but there ought to be some way that we could show, as I stated before, whether or not this new equipment is doing us any good or not.

Mr. MERITT. These automobiles will materially increase the efficiency of the field officials, and the results will show in larger production by the individual Indians, and it will bring about greater prosperity among the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. I hope that is so. It certainly should be so.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, where is this appropriation taken from? There is no appropriation made here, and you use the word "applicable appropriations." Where do you get the \$200,000 upon which the limitation is placed?

Mr. MERITT. From the various support appropriations throughout the Indian bill. For example, we have an appropriation for the Flathead Agency in Montana. This legislation would enable us to take out of that appropriation money sufficient to buy an automobile, if we needed an automobile at that agency.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I am frank to say I don't exactly understand. Now, suppose you use another illustration. Suppose you

had one for some agency in the State of Washington. Is there an appropriation in the general law that would allow you to take a certain percentage out of that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. This item, if enacted, would enable us to take money out of any general support fund for any agency for the purchase of an automobile, provided we needed an automobile at that agency.

Mr. HASTINGS. Provided you didn't in the aggregate take more than \$200,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. In other words, you could take up to the amount of \$200,000 out of this entire appropriation for these purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, now, this says that you shall not take exceeding \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is the total amount.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; that is the total amount for all the purposes enumerated under it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Meritt, would it be well to have this as a regular appropriation of so much money?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because it is almost impossible for us to anticipate the exact needs of the various reservations and schools throughout the Indian country for a year prior to its use.

Mr. DILL. But supposing we made this appropriation of \$200,000 to be used for these purposes by the Indian Department wherever and whenever it saw fit during the year, to be used in any reservation, rather than to have it within the discretion of the department to pull \$50,000 out of one fund and \$25,000 out of another, etc.

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to that form of an appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Wouldn't it simplify the bookkeeping, too, to a certain extent?

Mr. MERITT. It probably would.

Mr. DILL. It just seems to me that this is a very unbusinesslike way to make appropriations, to say that you can take \$200,000 out of appropriations applicable, and giving you practically the whole range to draw from wheresoever you see fit, and you don't know and we don't know, and nobody else knows where it is coming from. I can't see any reason—the Government wouldn't be out anything to make a straight appropriation of \$200,000 for the purposes named herein, and make a separate item to that effect.

Mr. MERITT. We would be glad to have the item in that form, but we realize that it will increase the total appropriations that amount.

Mr. DILL. Yes; but it won't increase the amount expended by the Indian Department in the end, will it?

Mr. MERITT. Probably not.

Mr. SNYDER. Except that in some of these items they already have—for instance, like the Blackfeet—provision in there for the purchase of automobiles.

Mr. MERITT. That is for the irrigation service.

Mr. SNYDER. Now let me see if I understand this. It is my understanding that—take, for instance, the Blackfeet appropria-

tion—if there was an additional automobile needed on that reservation and there had been no appropriation made for it, you could take from any fund in the Blackfeet reservation for the purchase of an automobile, but you could not take from the Blackfeet appropriation money to buy one for the Shoshone; you would have to take the Shoshone funds if you wanted to buy one there, wouldn't you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. So that in reality this doesn't increase the appropriation at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. But if we should put in an appropriation here for \$200,000 and didn't deduct from it the provision that you have made in the other items for the various reservations, you could use that fund and this too?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but you could only use——

Mr. SNYDER (interposing). Up to \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. You could only use a specific appropriation for vehicles.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; and in each one of the items enumerated in the bill.

Mr. DILL. Well, if this language is cut out and a separate appropriation made, there could be no money taken from these various funds for the purpose of buying vehicles, unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; that is all very true, but if you put in an appropriation here for \$200,000 you are simply increasing the total amount appropriated under this bill.

Mr. DILL. Well, that is a matter we can take up later.

Mr. HASTINGS. I really don't believe that that amount of \$40,000 is enough for motor-propelled vehicles. I think that that amount ought to be increased. It comes out of your \$200,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That will buy 80 Fords.

Mr. DILL. Not now.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, pretty near it.

Mr. HASTINGS. I suppose, though, you have quite a number of automobiles on hand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We realize that we could expend to advantage a much larger sum than the amount we are asking.

Mr. SNYDER. Just one more question. I notice here that this says "for the repair and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles," etc. Now, do I understand that we employ chauffeurs to operate these cars?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we require a farmer who uses one of these machines to operate it.

Mr. SNYDER. Then the operation means gasoline and oil, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And tires, and does not refer to chauffeurs for the purpose of running the cars?

Mr. MERITT. We employ no chauffeurs for any employee of the Indian Service.

The next item reads:

SUPPRESSING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK OF INDIANS.

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$50,000.

In support of this item, Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification:

Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock of Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous year-----	105,951.11
Amount expended-----	59,972.93
Unexpended balance-----	43,978.18

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	20,273.18
Traveling expenses-----	465.85
Transportation of supplies-----	13.47
Subsistence supplies-----	2,060.00
Forage-----	48.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	28.00
Medical, stationery, etc-----	54.57
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	878.51
Diseased horses killed-----	35,690.50
Miscellaneous-----	208.50
Outstanding liabilities-----	252.35
Total-----	59,972.93

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, 667 horses afflicted with dourine were killed and \$40,683 was paid to Indians for horses so killed. This is an average of about \$61 per horse.

Horses killed during 1918.

Reservation.	Number of horses.	Total value.	Reservation.	Number of horses.	Total value.
Pueblo Bonito-----	65	\$2,775.00	Fort Apache-----	3	\$35.00
Rosebud, prior to May 18, 1916..	2	200.00	Fort Belknap-----	197	13,650.00
Rosebud-----	14	1,023.00	Fort Peck (voucher 124, first Fr. second quarter, 83427, 1918) (and 3 colts)-----	55	5,075.00
Standing Rock, prior to May 18, 1916 (voucher 7, fourth quarter)-----	49	12,605.00	Fort Peck-----	11	890.00
Tongue River-----	11	590.00	Leupp-----	84	3,492.50
Zuni-----	1	100.00	Navajo-----	206	5,956.00
Cheyenne River (voucher 124, first Fr. second quarter, 83427, 1918)-----	76	3,905.00	Pueblo-----	3	80.00
Crow-----	8	510.00		785	40,906.50

¹ Estimated.

Average value per head, \$52.11.

The work of eradicating contagious diseases among the live stock of the Indians has been carried on energetically during the past four or five years with excellent results, especially in the Northwest, where dourine was prevalent. Reports from the representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry

indicate that this disease is under control and that tests will be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the disease in the future. During the last year or two, horses in the Southwest have been found to be infected with dourine, and it is necessary that the investigations and operations be carried on in order to eliminate the disease from that locality. The work is especially difficult in this locality, on account of the large number of wild horses which range back and forth on the reservations and the open country adjacent thereto, practically all of which is very rough and difficult to reach, owing to the distances from settlements or headquarters from which the operations can be carried on.

These animals are consuming considerable quantities of grass which should be utilized for sheep, cattle, and other stock which have a higher market value. The Indian Service has been making strenuous efforts to round up and dispose of this class of animals, but it has been practically impossible to do so on account of the restrictions against shipping this class of stock without making the necessary tests to determine whether the animals were infected with this disease. The \$25,000 appropriation for the present fiscal year would not have been sufficient to carry on this work, but unexpended balances from appropriations of previous years were available to supplement this amount, and it has, therefore, been possible to continue this work in a satisfactory manner. These amounts will be practically all expended by the end of the present fiscal year, and for that reason it will be necessary that \$50,000 be available to carry on this work properly during the fiscal year 1920.

Mr. DILL. This appropriation is being put back to what it was previously. Last year we cut it \$25,000, as I remember.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because of unexpended balances.

Mr. DILL. I see you spent \$59,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You think that \$50,000 will probably be needed this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Don't you think than more than \$50,000 will be needed?

Mr. MERITT. We think we can get along with \$50,000.

Mr. DILL. Forty-five thousand dollars unexpended.

Mr. SNYDER. Then why do we need to increase the appropriation if you have an unexpended balance there of \$45,978 and outstanding liabilities of only \$252?

Mr. GANDY. Of course, that has got to run till the 1st of July.

Mr. HASTINGS. No; as I understand it, that was the status of it on the 30th of June last.

Mr. MERITT. Congress appropriated only \$25,000 this last year, and we had an unexpended balance which, added to the appropriation, will carry us through this present year.

Mr. DILL. You had \$100,000, as I remember it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we could hardly get along with less than \$50,000 for this work and meet the necessary needs of the reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. This unexpended balance, as I understand it—as Mr. Hastings has just intimated—was a balance that was on hand July 1, 1918?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And you spent \$59,972 during the year 1917 and 1918, ending June 30, 1918?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the possibility of spending any more between 1918 and June 30, 1919?

Mr. MERITT. We will expend about the same amount.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, then, it doesn't seem to me that the \$50,000 appropriation is required.

Mr. DILL. We only appropriated \$25,000.

Mr. SNYDER. But if you put \$50,000 to this you will have \$95,000, or approximately \$96,000 with this expenditure of \$59,900 in prospect, so why increase it the additional \$25,000? You still have an unexpended balance on the same basis in 1919 of at least \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. I don't agree with your figures. We had an unexpended balance of \$45,000. Last year we expended practically \$60,000—\$59,972. This year we have an appropriation of \$25,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. According to this statement, that wasn't added to the unexpended balance, because you have deducted the amount expended, \$59,972, from the unexpended balance, \$105,951, and you didn't add the \$25,000 to it. If you had added the \$25,000 to it, you would have had \$130,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Or a balance of \$70,000 on hand.

Mr. MERITT. We will only have about \$70,000 available for expenditure this year, and we expect to expend most of that money during this present year, and we are asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the year following. Therefore we are reducing the amount of this appropriation by about \$20,000.

Mr. SNYDER. I can't see how you make a reduction in the appropriation when last year you had \$25,000 and this year you ask for \$50,000. That seems to be an increase in appropriation to me.

Mr. MERITT. We have an unexpended balance of \$45,000 and we have an appropriation of \$25,000. The two added will make \$70,000, which will be available for the work during this fiscal year, and we will use practically all of that money during this fiscal year. We are only asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the next fiscal year, therefore it is a reduction of practically \$20,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. I can see where I was in error.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; I do, too.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For initial payment for goods and supplies purchased for the Indian Service, \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available and to be reimbursed, by transfer through accounts of disbursing officers or otherwise, from appropriations and funds which are applicable for the various agencies, schools, and projects to which the goods and supplies are subsequently distributed: *Provided*, That the sums so reimbursed may be reexpended under the same conditions in payment for other purchases made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Reimbursable appropriation for purchase of supplies.

Appropriations and funds available for expenses of the Indian Service are allotted to the disbursing officers of the various agencies, schools, and projects, who are required to make payment direct to contractors and others for goods and supplies purchased for their respective units. This appears to be the only practical way to handle the matter in view of the large number of appropriations and funds involved and the fact that an efficient record of encumbrances can be kept only by disbursing officers in the field. However, it frequently results in undue delays in payment because disbursing officers, for one reason or another, have not sufficient applicable funds on hand when the invoices are received. Moreover, under present conditions it is necessary for dealers to execute separate vouchers for each unit of the service to which the supplies are destined and to receive payment in a number of checks at different times from different places. These things have created quite a little dissatisfaction among contractors and other dealers and operate, undoubtedly, to increase their prices.

If the desired reimbursable appropriation is allowed, payment can be made therefrom on one invoice by one check just as soon as the goods are delivered at an Indian warehouse, and when they are distributed to the various units of the service adjustments can be made on transfer vouchers by crediting the reimbursable appropriation and debiting appropriations and allotments available for the purpose at the different units. This will enable the Indian Office not only to make immediate settlements, and thereby obtain better prices, but also to take advantage of cash discounts when offered, which will result in considerable savings of money to the United States.

You will observe that this is new legislation and the money requested is reimbursable.

Mr. DILL. Well, it is an appropriation out of the Treasury, as I understand it.

Mr. MERITT. It is an advancement out of the Treasury, to be reimbursed out of the appropriations.

Mr. DILL. As a revolving fund, practically speaking.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You have never had anything like this before?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but it will enable us to make prompt payment of our bills. We will get the cash discount and will get much better prices.

Mr. DILL. In this paragraph what is the meaning of this wording in line 14: "from appropriations and funds which are applicable for the various agencies, schools, and projects to which the goods and supplies are subsequently distributed"?

Mr. MERITT. It means that the appropriations throughout the bill for support of agencies and civilization of Indians will be available as heretofore for the purchase of necessary goods at those agencies and schools.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, Mr. Meritt, this money, if appropriated by Congress, will be at some time paid back into the Treasury from some other fund belonging to the Indians, and will not be lost to the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. When will that be done?

Mr. MERITT. That will be done as quickly as the accounts from the agencies can be assembled.

Mr. TILLMAN. Can you estimate now when that will be? We appropriate a great deal of money here out of the Treasury with the same expression all the time that it is reimbursable. Now, what I want to know is what time will it be paid back into the Treasury, and if it is certain to be paid back.

Mr. MERITT. This money is certain to be paid back. Not a dollar of it will be lost, because the money is already appropriated by Congress for the support of these agencies. It will in some cases require probably from three to six months to get this money from the agencies.

Mr. TILLMAN. I wanted to get an idea of about how long the Government would be out of this money, because we are paying interest now on borrowed money and we will have to pay interest on this.

Mr. MERITT. It is a good business proposition for the Government, because we will get better prices from wholesale dealers, for they will know that they can get quick settlement; therefore they will give us the benefit of cash discounts as well as the lowest prices for

the goods. As it is now we assemble those goods in the warehouses in wholesale lots and then we ship them to the various schools and agencies, and the superintendents at those schools and agencies are the disbursing officers who are required to make payment when those goods are received. Now, at each one of these schools and agencies the clerical force is overworked and they are more or less behind with their correspondence, and there are delays in making these settlements, in addition to the long time it requires to ship them from the warehouse to the schools and agencies—in some cases thousands of miles away—and then in addition to that we have to ship them, in some cases, 100 or more miles from the railroad. The delay is considerable in certain cases.

Mr. TILLMAN. Assuming that this committee recommends this item and Congress passes the bill with this item in it, how is Congress to be advised later whether or not this reimbursement is made and when it is made, and who makes it? I would be obliged if you would explain fully how that is done. We are in the habit of doing this, and, so far as I am concerned, I never hear anything more about whether or not the reimbursement is made. Just explain fully how this is done.

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to have a proviso added to this item requiring us to make a report, a detailed report, to Congress at the beginning of each session as to the manner and method of using this money, and the time in which reimbursements have been made.

Mr. TILLMAN. Shouldn't that be a general provision applicable to all these items where there is reimbursement to be made?

Mr. MERITT. We make reports to Congress now, Judge, in regard to all reimbursable appropriations.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then I suggest that we add on to this item that provision you suggest, that reimbursement be made within six months or within a reasonable time, and that the bureau be required to file a statement showing when the reimbursement was made, and so on.

Mr. MERITT. If agreeable to the committee, we will be glad to prepare a proviso for that.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, in order to get that regularly, I move that—

Mr. GANDY (interposing). Before you do that, let me ask a question.

Mr. DILL. That is a matter that will come up in the framing of the bill, and we will let Mr. Meritt prepare it and bring it up.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

Mr. TILLMAN. I think the majority of the committee favors that suggestion.

Mr. DILL. We will take that up, and in the meantime you can prepare it and have it here. We can't take up the framing of the bill at this time.

Mr. MERITT. The proviso referred to is as follows:

And provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and twenty, showing the total expenditures from said appropriation, what part thereof has been reimbursed, and if any part has not been reimbursed, the reason therefor. He shall also report what amount of money has been saved by the use of this appropriation in taking advantage of trade cash discounts.

Mr. GANDY. Let me ask this question, Mr. Meritt: Now, as I understand this paragraph it simply establishes in the Treasury of the United States a credit of \$500,000. For instance, you would buy goods for the Rapid City Indian School. Those goods could be promptly paid for, and then when the goods got out to Rapid City and the disbursing officer drew his check there, that would go to the credit of this account, as I understand it?

Mr. MERITT. That is exactly the purpose of the appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. GANDY. And at the end of the year the statement of the account itself would show.

Mr. SNYDER. Just one item in your ledger bookkeeping down there would carry the whole thing.

Mr. MERITT. There is no trouble about it at all. It is very simple.

Mr. SNYDER. It is simply furnishing the department a cash capital to do business with promptly. It ought not to cost the Government a penny and it ought to save a lot of money.

Mr. MERITT. It will not cost the Government a penny to carry this appropriation and will save a great deal of money.

Mr. HASTINGS. This isn't permanent legislation, but it is only for this coming year?

Mr. DILL. No; it is really for the next two years. You notice that the last part of the paragraph says for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Mr. SNYDER. It ought to be permanent legislation.

Mr. DILL. It would be a good thing to try it out for a year or two.

Mr. MERITT. This is for one year.

Mr. HASTINGS. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Mr. DILL. It would practically run for this year and next year.

Mr. HASTINGS. No; it would not be operative until next July.

Mr. DILL. It is to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. That is true. The bill will pass probably by the 4th of March, and it will be available for the rest of this year and the next fiscal year.

Mr. DILL. Do you know about what discounts can be gotten for cash payments?

Mr. MERITT. Different discounts; anywhere from 2 to 4 per cent.

Mr. SNYDER. They ought to average 2 per cent.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Tillman suggested that we are paying 4½ per cent on money now.

Mr. GANDY. That is annual interest.

Mr. SNYDER. On these purchases there would ordinarily be a 10-day cash discount, and that would average for all purchases 2 per cent.

Mr. DILL. I just wanted to get that into the record.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course I don't know what the system is here, but if we average 2 per cent cash discounts in general business, that is considered very good indeed. Nowadays discounts are not as liberal as they used to be.

Mr. DILL. I thought that would be a good thing to have in the record, because this will cause considerable discussion on the floor.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, if the purchasing agent of these items can say to the dealers or producers of these goods that they can have

prompt payment, it will save a good deal more than the cash discount, because you will get much better prices. There is considerable complaint all the time with regard to the time that people have to wait for their money after selling the Government goods, and this will materially assist in saving a lot of money, in my judgment.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Commissioner, how can you pay for supplies more promptly out of an appropriation of this kind than you can out of a regular appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. For this reason: As soon as the goods are shipped to the warehouse in Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco, the superintendent of the warehouse, upon receiving the goods, can make payment for those goods, and it will not be necessary for the goods to be shipped from the warehouse out to South Dakota or Arizona, and then be hauled 50 miles to the agency and then for the agent, after considerable delay, to make out his check and send it to the man who furnished the goods. There will be a saving of anywhere from 30 to 90 days there.

Mr. CHANDLER. Well, if you purchase goods for a certain agency why can't they make out their check and pay for those goods when you purchase them?

Mr. MERITT. We purchase goods in wholesale lots, to be delivered at the warehouse, and then we ship to the various schools and agencies the small amounts that they require, and the agent is the man who, under the present system will make out the check for the goods.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, I assume that in purchasing for the various schools throughout the country, that when you buy flour, for instance, you buy flour for all of them at one time, don't you, and you ship a certain number of barrels to each of the warehouses to be distributed?

Mr. MERITT. We buy in wholesale lots.

Mr. SNYDER. But you don't buy in wholesale lots for one school only?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we buy for the service.

Mr. SNYDER. Because that would be particularly uneconomical.

Mr. CHANDLER. You don't ship flour to the warehouse, do you, and then reship it to the school?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it would depend on where we bought the flour. But goods like sugar, for instance, we buy in San Francisco and ship to our western agencies, to the far western agencies, and we buy sugar in St. Louis and Chicago and ship it to the middle western agencies.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now, I just want to ask one question more to get a little bit familiar with this.

What sort of a purchasing agency do you have? Is there some one man in the department who looks after purchasing for all these schools and reservations, or is there a purchasing agent for each one of them?

Mr. MERITT. We have in the Indian Office what is known as the Purchase Division. We have in that division about 21 clerks, headed by a chief and an assistant chief. Those clerks are busy making contracts and looking after the purchase of goods and supplies. Each year we have what are known as "lettings" at our three warehouses, located at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Chief of the

Purchase Division and certain employees of that division go to those warehouses at the time of the opening, and either the chief clerk, the chief inspector, or myself go and approve the awards. The chief clerk usually goes to Chicago, Mr. Dortch, chief inspector, usually goes to St. Louis, and I usually go to San Francisco to approve the awards after they have been carefully gone over by the Chief of the Purchase Division. We advertise for these goods and get the largest possible competition.

Mr. SNYDER. And at that time in all of the basic commodities that you buy, you buy the quantity for all of the different schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. On each of the basic items that you have asked for bids upon. Well, now, is that period of 6 months or 12 months?

Mr. MERITT. For a period of a year.

Mr. SNYDER. For a period of a year. And then these goods are shipped to these three general warehouses and then reshipped from there to the various schools and reservations? Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Not always.

Mr. SNYDER. Sometimes you ship direct from the mill or from the business house from which you purchase, direct to the school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, there is no payment made to anybody until the goods are finally received at the final destination? Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. SNYDER. And under this new system you propose in your bid to say that payment will be made in so many days after the goods have been shipped? That would be the ordinary business procedure, because no one makes a shipment to-day based upon delivery. It is based upon so many days after the goods have been shipped, and unless you include that in your arrangement you would not, under the present system of railroad transportation, gain much in cash discounts, because no one to-day would attempt to ship you goods and permit you to pay for them after you had received them, based on any cash discount. I am simply giving you that as an idea. It has got to be based—now, that is what is proposed to be done with this money if it is advanced to you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we propose to pay for these goods on their acceptance after inspection at warehouse or other point of shipment.

Mr. SNYDER. In bulk?

Mr. MERITT. In bulk.

Mr. SNYDER. Before they are reshipped to any of the agencies?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And then the agency in turn when it receives its goods sends its check back to the department or somebody to reimburse the payment to the extent that they have received goods.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And then the Government gets its money back. Well, now, the saving that is made in the cash discount, where will that go?

Mr. MERITT. The Government will get the benefit of that.

Mr. SNYDER. Ought not some arrangement be made to put that right back in this fund?

Mr. MERITT. That would be a difficult accounting proposition.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, it has got to go somewhere. If you are going to save money in purchases it has got to be put to some account.

Mr. MERITT. That will eventually reflect in the reduced appropriations.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; but will it be accounted for in making—I suggest that in making this return that Mr. Tillman has requested, that there should be an item in there showing the amount of money that has been saved by this transaction. There should be a discount account carried.

Mr. MERITT. We will include that in that report.

Mr. SNYDER. That will show whether you have made any saving or not.

Mr. CHANDLER. Are these warehouses established at the present time at these various places?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Up to two years ago—two or three years ago—we had five warehouses. That number was reduced to three.

Mr. HASTINGS. The one at Omaha was discontinued, and the one at New York?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads as follows:

For reimbursement of A. R. Snyder for expenses incurred by him in repairing his personal automobile which was damaged while used on official business, \$27.20.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Reimbursement to A. R. Snyder.

On the evening of July 5, 1916, the superintendent of the Potawatomi Agency, Kans., was called out on the reservation to break up a drunken fight between Indians and a white man. It was necessary for him to use his personal automobile to convey himself and three other employees to the locality, and during the night one of the men sought to set the car on fire, resulting in the destruction of the top. The lights of the machine were broken and the engine was also damaged. The claim of \$27.20 has been disallowed by the auditor for the reason that there is no authority of law for the payment of same.

Inasmuch as this superintendent was using his own machine for official business, and the machine was damaged as the result of that use, we think it only proper that he should be reimbursed.

Mr. CHANDLER. Isn't that in prohibition Kansas, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. MERITT. It is true that they have prohibition in Kansas.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am surprised at that.

Mr. WALTON. Mr. Chairman, I have a reimbursement item, being in the form of a bill introduced by Mr. Hayden. Do you desire to take it up now, or would you take it up with the other items of the bill later?

Mr. DILL. No; we are simply examining these items from the department.

Mr. WALTON. Very well.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for the use of stock, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, and for necessary investigations and surveys, for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on Indian reservations, \$50,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Developing stock-water supply.

During the past two years great efforts have been made to use to the very best advantage all of the grazing resources on Indian reservations, in order to increase the beef supply of the country. These efforts have met with a large measure of success, but they have also developed the fact that on practically all of the reservations containing any considerable grazing areas it is impossible, under present conditions, to use all of the grass. This is due to the fact that the grazing country generally is not well supplied with water so located as to enable the cattle to reach it. As is well known stock is limited in its range to a distance of from 4 to 6 miles from water. In extreme instances cattle will graze to a distance of 10 miles, but they do this only when in desperate straits for food, and in so doing their physical condition is such as to render their handling unprofitable.

The purpose of this item is to provide funds for a competent survey of the water situation on the grazing areas, in order to locate and develop water supply, where practicable, at such places as will make it possible to utilize all of the grass on any given area. Lack of funds has made it impracticable to do this heretofore, although it is well known that the increased production would be such as to amply justify the necessary expenditures.

If appropriated, these funds will be used approximately as follows:

San Carlos and Fort Apache Reservations ----- \$10,000

During the past two years there has been a condition of extreme drought throughout the Southwest, and urgent appeals have reached the Indian Office asking that stockmen be allowed to place cattle and sheep on these reservations. The appeals had be denied, because both reservations were stocked to their fullest capacity under present conditions; yet, with proper water development, there is room for from 5,000 to 10,000 additional head of cattle. Much of the necessary development will be done by permittees through proper adjustment of grazing fees, but on each reservation a large area is reserved for Indian cattle, and these funds will provide for necessary investigation and development work on Indian range.

Mescalero Reservation ----- \$5,000

The Indians of this reservation have a good-sized tribal herd, which is rapidly increasing, but unless water is developed and conserved the growth will have to be stopped within the next year. Surveys of the area of the Indian grazing range show that with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money the capacity of the range will be materially increased, and thus hasten the time when these Indians will be entirely self-supporting through their stock-raising activities.

Ute Mountain Reservation ----- \$7,500

During the past summer the situation on this reservation, because of lack of water, became so desperate that a large number of the Indian cattle had to be put on the market before maturity, and the conclusion has been reached that better results can be obtained by running sheep, as it is believed the Indians will take more interest in them than in cattle. Before anything can be done in this direction, however, water will have to be developed by means of wells, reservoirs, etc. The sum indicated will insure a water supply sufficient to supply a herd of from 5,000 to 10,000 head, from the proceeds of which further development can be made until the reservation is fully stocked. Development of water by means of wells is proving extremely successful on the Navajo reservations, just south of Ute Mountain, and there is no doubt that similar development can be made here.

Jicarilla Reservation ----- \$7,500

The Jicarilla Indians have a tribal herd of sheep, which has been very successful from its beginning, in 1914, but here, as on so many of the reservations, further growth of the herd depends on development of water. Experiments show that water can be developed by means of wells and earth tanks so as to make large additional areas available. These Indians also have a herd of cattle, which has reached its limit of growth at the present time, but which could be doubled or even trebled by proper water development.

Truxton Canyon Reservation----- \$10,000

On this reservation there is a large area of splendid grass, which, at the present time, can not be utilized by the Indians because of lack of funds for water development. The Indians are interested in the stock which they now have, taking good care of it, and there is no question but that they would utilize every bit of the grass if given assistance in securing water.

The foregoing reservations are all in the Southwest, where the need for development is greatest. There are numerous other reservations where smaller sums can be used to advantage, every dollar of which would mean increased grazing capacity, with corresponding increase in beef supply and in support of the Indians.

Generally, throughout the service----- \$10,000

It is estimated that not less than \$10,000 will be required to do the necessary investigation and development work throughout the Indian Service.

It must not be understood that the \$50,000 herein asked for will complete the development work needed to make the grazing areas of the Indian reservations entirely available, but it will give such assistance to the Indians in the way of surveys and material as to enable them, by their own further efforts, to carry on the work toward the ultimate object of making use of all their natural resources in this direction. It can be confidently asserted that \$50,000 spent in water development on Indian reservations, as herein indicated, will be an investment which will give large returns to the country at large and add greatly to the self-support of the Indians.

Mr. DILL. Are there no funds available now for this purpose? Is there no money that can be used for this purpose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. There is no money that can be taken from any appropriation for the purpose of drilling wells or cleaning out springs or making watering places on reservations?

Mr. MERITT. We might use the support funds, provided they were sufficient, but they are always so heavily obligated that we haven't the money available.

Mr. DILL. I should think that would be the proper use of the support funds. The support funds, coming as they do, a large part of them, from grazing fees and other fees of that kind, would be the natural thing to use for watering places on reservations.

Mr. MERITT. We are required now to get authority from Congress in order to use tribal funds and the proceeds from grazing.

Mr. DILL. I realize that. although wouldn't it be better to make a provision including that rather than to start a separate fund here of \$50,000?

I just put that as a question. It seems to me that we are just starting one more fund of appropriation here when there is money coming in that properly should be used for this very purpose.

Mr. MERITT. We could change the form of this appropriation authorizing us to use \$50,000 out of the available appropriations or Indian funds for that purpose, and we will try to get along with that authority.

Mr. GANDY. I think this would be better to follow the same general terms that you follow in the provision for the operation, maintenance, and purchase of automobiles.

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to that method of appropriation, although we prefer the appropriation in this form because this gives us specific authority in a specific provision.

Mr. DILL. Either this one ought to be put into the other form or the other one ought to be put in this form. We ought not to have

various methods of making appropriations. I think it is very desirable to have these reservations put in such condition that stock can get water. That is especially true in the West.

Mr. MERITT. We are not getting the benefit of all of the grass from these reservations because of lack of a water supply, and if we could have this appropriation for a few years we could very materially increase the grazing capacity of some of these reservations.

Mr. GANDY. What do you do, Mr. Commissioner, where the lands are allotted?

Mr. MERITT. We would use this largely on unallotted lands, I think.

Mr. GANDY. Let me give you this concrete illustration: The western part of the Pine Ridge Reservation is a great strip of territory, probably 60 or 80 miles one way and varying from 10 or 15 miles to 35 or 40 miles the other, that is very poorly watered. It has been practically all allotted except some little tracts in the Bad Lands. Until the last year there has been practically no grazing leases out in there at all, due to the fact that there is no water and it is too far for the stock to go down to White River. Now, if something could be worked out that would help to provide water up in there it would be a very good thing.

Mr. MERITT. We could use this appropriation for that purpose, but if we develop an added water supply on an Indian allotment, we would naturally require that Indian to enter into an agreement to permit the water to be used by stock grazing on other allotments.

Mr. GANDY. You take down in the Rosebud, they are in the artesian belt, and while that land is all allotted, I venture to say if you take five or six sections—and the artesian water is only down about 800 feet—and put down a well, it would make the land very valuable, where the Indians themselves would not do it.

Mr. MERITT. I think this appropriation is very important. The Commissioner is very much interested in it, and we all feel that it will be very helpful to us in the cattle industry, both as a tribal proposition and among the individual Indians.

Mr. GANDY. There isn't any question but that if you can develop a water supply in the locality of these grazing areas, you will get much greater returns from leases, the same as the Forest Service does in developing water on their land.

Mr. MERITT. We hope the committee will give us this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Did I understand you to say that this was to be used entirely on unallotted lands?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it will be used largely on unallotted lands; but we can use it also on allotted lands by making arrangements with the Indian from whose allotment the water is developed, so that he will allow the stock grazing on other allotments to get the benefit of that water. We will take care of that by regulations and agreements.

Mr. SNYDER. I should think a very large part of it ought to be used on unallotted lands.

Mr. MERITT. It naturally will, Mr. Snyder. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, wherever in his discretion such action would be for the best interest of the Indians, to cause a final roll to be made of the membership of any Indian tribe; and such rolls when approved by the said Secretary are hereby declared to constitute the legal membership of the respective tribes for the purpose of segregating the tribal funds as provided in section 28 of the Indian appropriation act approved May

25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, pages five hundred and ninety-one and two): *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage Tribe of Indians.

The justification for this item reads as follows:

Final rolls—Indian Tribes.

Section 28 of the Indian appropriation act approved May 25, 1918, providing for the segregation of tribal funds contains a proviso "that the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete," but does not authorize the closing of the rolls, for which statutory authority is believed to be required. This item is therefore suggested as a means of making effective the authority for the segregation of tribal funds contained in the act of May 25, 1918.

Congress enacted some important legislation in the last Indian appropriation act in regard to segregating the tribal funds, and paying them out to the individual Indians, or placing them to their credit, where they are not competent.

Mr. DILL. I think it would be well to include section 28 in the hearing—

Mr. MERITT (interposing). I will be glad to include that.

Mr. DILL. So we may have it before us.

(The section referred to follows:)

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to withdraw from the United States Treasury and segregate the common, or community funds of any Indian tribe which are, or may hereafter be, held in trust by the United States, and which are susceptible of segregation, so as to credit an equal share to each and every recognized member of the tribe except those whose pro rata shares have already been withdrawn under existing law, and to deposit the funds so segregated in banks to be selected by him, in the State or States in which the tribe is located, subject to withdrawal for payment to the individual owners or expenditure for their benefit under the regulations governing the use of other individual Indian moneys. The said Secretary is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to withdraw from the Treasury and deposit in banks in the State or States in which the tribe is located to the credit of the respective tribes, such common, or community, trust funds as are not susceptible of segregation as aforesaid, and on which the United States is not obligated by law to pay interest at higher rates than can be procured from the banks: *Provided*, That no tribal or individual Indian money shall be deposited in any bank until the bank shall have agreed to pay interest thereon at a reasonable rate and shall have furnished an acceptable bond or collateral security therefor, and United States bonds may be furnished as collateral security for either tribal or individual funds so deposited, in lieu of surety bonds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, if he deems it advisable and for the best interest of the Indians, may invest the trust funds of any tribe or individual Indian in United States Government bonds: *And provided further*, That any part of tribal funds required for support of schools or pay of tribal officers shall be excepted from segregation or deposit as herein authorized and the same shall be expended for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, or the Osage Tribe of Indians, in the State of Oklahoma, but the funds of such tribes and individual members thereof shall be deposited in the banks of Oklahoma or in the United States Treasury and may be secured by the deposit of United States bonds.

Mr. DILL. How long will it take the department to make up these rolls, and complete them? Have you any idea?

Mr. MERITT. We ought to give due notice to each tribe of Indians that the rolls will be closed within a certain time. I should think six months' notice would be ample.

Mr. DILL. You have a fund from which to pay men who look after this work, haven't you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we could use the general appropriations for that work.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I agree that these rolls should be made, and the approval should be left to some one, and I agree it should be left to the Secretary of the Interior; but don't you think that that section should be enlarged so that the rolls shall be sufficiently descriptive of the members of the tribe, giving their ages, and quantum of blood? That, you will remember, was done with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes. I am not familiar with the legislation with reference to these western Indian tribes, as to whether we made any distinction between members of the tribes of degree of Indian blood, but whether Congress has in the past, it may be in the future, and it certainly could not hurt anything to have the ages accurately stated and the quantum of blood, as near as may be, so that when it is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the ages could not be questioned, and the degree of blood could not be questioned, because that roll then would be final. It may save a world of litigation. We are having a great deal of litigation over it among the Five Civilized Tribes, because of some unhappy language that was used in the statutes at that time, and I wanted to suggest to you the advisability of letting this be a little more definite as to those two things, namely, ages and quantum of blood.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Hastings, I think that would be impracticable for this reason: The legislation regarding the Five Civilized Tribes is based, to a certain extent, upon the degree of blood. We have no such legislation affecting tribes outside of the Five Civilized Tribes. If Congress should require us to do that in connection with all tribes, it would take us years to close the rolls, and the winding up of the affairs of the tribes of the country would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, I have spent 25 years of my life helping to make up these rolls, and I will venture to say that it did not require in any one case over a tenth of a minute to ascertain the degree of blood of an Indian. For instance, when an applicant came in before the commissioners, he was asked his age, for whom he wanted to apply, and the degree of blood, and if he said a thirty-second or a sixteenth, it was taken and put down, and afterwards embodied in a list, and sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and he approved it. Now, the vast amount of testimony that was taken was as to whether or not the Indian was entitled to enrollment. Future legislation may be needed along lines of quantum of blood; for instance, Congress may want to remove restrictions from certain of these Indians of a less degree of blood; and, if we have got no roll, then that becomes a question of facts. Then, that leads to a world of litigation; whereas if you had a roll and if it is made now when you have got no interested parties, excepting the party making the application, then you are liable to get the truth of it. The truth is, down there in Oklahoma, where some oil lands are being developed, that there is a great deal of litigation where a person dies before that legislation was enacted, and where it is a question of facts to be proved in court, one side trying to establish that a person was of a certain age or had a certain degree of blood, and the other side trying to establish the other thing; whereas if that had been required in the

original enrollment and those rolls had been made final as to all parties concerned and for all future time, then, everybody would have taken notice of it. It would have been fair to everybody, and it would have avoided a world of litigation. I can't see any reason why, if we are going to make these rolls—and I agree that they should be made—that the ages and the quantum of blood ought not to be contained in the rolls.

Mr. MERITT. The rolls are already made for practically all the tribes throughout the United States, but those rolls do not carry the information that you suggest.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, that is a different proposition. I thought you were going to make the rolls over again.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You mean, then, of course, to permit him to improve the rolls as made, and that you haven't taken this testimony before?

Mr. MERITT. This is simply legislative authority for us to close the rolls practically already made in nearly every tribe in the country.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then you haven't the evidence, then, as to the ages and quantum of blood?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. Let me ask you, do you know what has been the quantum of blood necessary for a man to be enrolled in these various tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Down in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. DILL. No; I mean western Indians; various Indians not in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. MERITT. We have no requirement as to the quantum of blood, just so long as they have any Indian blood or affiliated with the tribe and have been recommended for enrollment by the tribal council.

Mr. DILL. I believe the recommendation of the tribal council has a great deal of influence, hasn't it? That is true in my country, I know.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GANDY. Now, in connection with those rolls one situation has developed—and you and I have talked it over before, Mr. Meritt—there is practically no work on any of these reservations. A young Indian couple, or marrying either way with a white person, they will go out of the reservation to get work. It is a very proper thing for them to do to better their condition; and under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior—I can't say just how long ago, but within the last year or two—the children of those people born off the reservation were denied enrollment, denied an allotment, and the result is that I know of young folks on the reservation not going out and working, for they know if they stay on the reservation their children that are born will be allotted and if they go out, away, to better their condition they will lose the right to the allotment for their children; and I have been of the opinion all the time—and argued it before various officials of the Secretary's office—that those children, until the final rolls are made up, ought to be allotted.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, is that a provision of the law? It was with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes; for instance, you re-

member that the act of June 28, 1898, required residence with the Five Civilized Tribes in order to entitle you to enrollment, and that was made necessary, if you will recall, by reason of the fact that each of the Five Civilized Tribes had a provision in the constitution requiring residence, and that was made necessary for the reason that the patents issued by the Government of the United States to the Five Civilized Tribes provided that wherever the tribe abandoned the reservation it reverted back to the Government of the United States, and this was to provide against the contingency of all the members of the tribe abandoning the reservation.

Mr. TILLMAN. If you will permit me to ask a question there, Mr. Hastings, suppose George Bird and his wife went to Arkansas, just across the line from your nation, and stayed there on a farm, renting for a year, and a baby was born while they were over there, they wouldn't construe that as an abandonment, would they, of their tribal rights?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, it is largely a question of intent.

Mr. TILLMAN. Like every other citizenship question.

Mr. HASTINGS. Exactly.

Mr. GANDY. You have got cases there on the Rosebud. Valentine, Nebr., is the nearest good school, and families that have moved down there and their children have been denied allotment. In the May Hatton case the girl married a white man. Now, all of South Dakota was originally Indian country—all of western South Dakota—and then piece by piece it has been opened up. They were within the original limit of the Great Sioux Reservation, but off from the now defined limits of the Rosebud Reservation. The child was denied allotment, and the Secretary of the Interior sustained the decision.

Mr. MERITT. The Secretary of the Interior in passing on these enrollment cases is guided by the decision of the court in the Oakes case (172 Fed., 305), which decision is as follows:

OAKES V. UNITED STATES.

OAKES ET AL. V. UNITED STATES.

[Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. August 2, 1909.]

No. 2797.

1. Indians (§ 13).—Right to share in tribal property: Originally the test of the right of individual Indians to share in tribal lands and other tribal property was existing membership in the tribe; but this rule has been so broadened by act March 3, 1875, c. 131, § 15, 18 Stat. 420 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1419), and act Feb. 8, 1887, c. 119, § 6, 24 Stat. 390, and other acts, as to place individual Indians who have abandoned tribal relations, once existing, and have adopted the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, upon the same footing in respect of this right as though they had maintained their tribal relations.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Indians, Dec. Dig. § 13.]

2. Indians (§ 13).—Act January 14, 1889, relating to Chippewas in Minnesota—Interpretation: Act Jan. 14, 1889, c. 24, 25 Stat. 642, relating to the cession of part of the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota and to the allotment in severalty of the remainder, does not expressly or by necessary implication displace the saving provisions of the acts of 1875 and 1887, above named, whereby individual Indians who have abandoned tribal relations, once existing, and have adopted the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, are accorded the same right to share in tribal property as though they had maintained their tribal relations; nor does it render those provisions less applicable to the Chippewas in Minnesota than to other Indians.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Indians, Dec. Dig. § 13.]

3. Indians (§ 13)—Act June 7, 1897, relating to rights of children of mixed blood: Act June 7, 1897, c. 3, 30 Stat. 62, relating to the rights of children of a white man and an Indian woman, in tribal property, does not embrace the children of a mother who was living at the time of its passage and was not then recognized by the tribe as one of its members.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Indians, Dec. Dig. § 13.]

4. Suit to enforce right to allotment—Parties—*Quære*: Whether in a suit against the United States under act Feb. 6, 1901, c. 217, 31 Stat. 760, to enforce a right to an allotment of specified land, which has been allotted to another Indian, a decree displacing or annulling the existing allotment lawfully can be rendered without making the allottee a party and giving him an opportunity to defend.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.

Harvey S. Clapp (C. B. Miller, on the brief), for appellants.

Charles C. Hought, U. S. Atty.

Before Sanborn and Van Devanter, Circuit Judges, and Amidon, District Judge.

Van Devanter, circuit judge. By their suit commenced and prosecuted under act Feb. 6, 1901, c. 217, 31 Stat. 760, the appellants asserted that they were entitled to have allotted to them in severalty, under act Jan. 14, 1889, c. 24, 25 Stat. 642, certain specified lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota, that their applications for such allotments had been unlawfully denied by the officers charged with the allotment of the lands in that reservation, and therefore that they were entitled to a decree recognizing and enforcing their rights to such allotments. Upon the final hearing the Circuit Court, being of opinion that none of the appellants came within the terms of the act of 1889, entered a decree dismissing the bill, and an appeal has brought the case here. The facts established by the proofs are as follows:

The appellants are descendants of Margaret Beaulieu, a full-blood Mississippi Chippewa, who was enrolled and recognized during all her life as a member of that tribe and was living upon the tribal reservation at White Earth at the time of her death in 1877. Jane B. Oakes, one of the appellants, is a daughter of Margaret Beaulieu, was by birth a member of the same tribe, and was enrolled and recognized as such from the time of her birth until 1849. In 1829, while she was attending a mission school, she married a Mr. Oakes, a white man, and they lived at a trading post in the Chippewa country until 1849. In that year they moved to Ft. Ripley, on the Mississippi, and the next year to St. Paul, where Mr. Oakes engaged in the banking business until the time of his death in 1879. Jane B. Jones, another of the appellants, is a daughter of Mrs. Oakes, was born in the Chippewa country in 1841, and was enrolled and recognized as a member of the Mississippi Chippewa Tribe until 1849, when her parents took her to Ft. Ripley and then to St. Paul. She grew to womanhood in the latter place and has been married twice, each time to a white man. Jane Andrews and Cornelia Van Etten Bent, the remaining appellants, are daughters of Mrs. Jones by her first husband. They were born and reared in St. Paul, never were enrolled or recognized as members of the tribe, and are married to white men. After the Oakes family moved to St. Paul, Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones abandoned their former tribal relations, adopted the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, and ceased to be recognized as members of the tribe. Sometimes they exchanged visits with members of the tribe; but these visits did not occur often and were confined to relatives. The appellants were all residents of St. Paul when the act of 1889 was passed, and shortly thereafter they asserted that they were entitled to allotments thereunder. In 1894 the names of Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones were placed upon a supplemental census of White Earth Mississippi Chippewas by the chairman of the commission charged with making a census and allotments under the act of 1889, and the next year their names were dropped from the census; but the circumstances in which these acts were done are not disclosed. In 1905, before applying for allotments of specific lands, Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones removed to and took up their residence upon the White Earth Reservation. Whether or not Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bent did likewise may be left undetermined, because, if they did, it would not help them, as will be seen presently.

The White Earth Reservation was set apart as a tribal reservation for the use and occupancy of the Mississippi Chippewas under the treaty of March 19, 1867 (16 Stat. 719), and was being allotted in severalty under the act of 1889

when the appellants applied for allotments therein and when this suit was commenced. That act is entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and provides for obtaining a cession and relinquishment by "all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," of all their tribal reservations in that State, excepting so much of the Red Lake Reservation and of the White Earth Reservation, as shall be deemed necessary "to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts." It further provides: That the cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient as to each reservation, other than the Red Lake Reservation, if made and assented to in writing by a designated portion of "the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to" such reservation, and shall be sufficient as to the Red Lake Reservation if made and assented to in like manner by a like portion of "all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota"; that, for the purpose of determining whether the requisite number of Indians participate in the cession and relinquishment and of making the allotments and payments mentioned in the act, an accurate census of "each tribe or band" shall be made; that as soon as the census shall be taken, and the cession and relinquishment shall be obtained and be approved by the President, "all of said Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, except those on the Red Lake Reservation, shall * * * be removed to and take up their residence on the White Earth Reservation," and thereupon allotments in severalty shall be made to the Red Lake Indians from the unceded part of the Red Lake Reservation and to "all the other of said Indians" from the lands in the unceded part of the White Earth Reservation, such allotments to be made "in conformity with" the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388, c. 119); that any of said Indians "residing on" any of said ceded reservations may, in his discretion, take his allotment on such reservation; and that all money accruing from the disposal of the ceded lands, after deducting expenses, shall be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of "all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota" and be used for their benefit or paid out to them in the manner and at the times stated in the act. The cession and relinquishment so provided for were obtained in the manner prescribed and were approved by the President March 4, 1890. House Ex. Doc. No. 247 (1st sess. 51st Cong.).

Originally, the test of the right of individual Indians to share in tribal lands, like the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, was existing membership in the tribe, and this was true of all tribal property. The question therefore arises: Is there any provision of law which broadens this original rule in a manner which is helpful to the appellants or any of them? If not, their effort to obtain allotments from tribal lands must fail, because it is a necessary conclusion from the facts before recited that Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones, although once members of the Mississippi Chippewa tribe, long since ceased to be such, and that Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bent, although possessing some Mississippi Chippewa blood, never were members of the tribe; and, if there be such a provision of law, it must be found elsewhere than in the act of 1889, for that act does not in itself alter the original rule in a manner which is helpful to any of the appellants, but contains provisions which, in the absence of some provision of law to the contrary, probably would require that the allotments mentioned therein be confined to tribal Indians.

For many years the treaties and legislation relating to the Indians proceeded largely upon the theory that the welfare of both the Indians and the whites required that the former be kept in tribal communities separated from the latter, and, while that policy prevailed, effect was given to the original rule respecting the right to share in tribal property; but Congress later adopted the policy of encouraging individual Indians to abandon their tribal relations and to adopt the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, and, as an incident to this change in policy, statutes were enacted declaring that the right to share in tribal property should not be impaired or affected by such a severance of tribal relations, whether occurring theretofore or thereafter. One of the earlier acts upon the subject was that of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat. 562, c. 127, § 4), which gave to certain chiefs, warriors, and heads of families of the Stockbridge Munsee tribe the right to become citizens of the United States, upon their dissolving all tribal relations, adopting the habits of civilized life, becoming self-supporting, and learning to read and speak the English language, and then declared that they should not be deprived thereby of the annuities to which they were or might be entitled. That act and others of its kind marked the beginning of the change and were followed by the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 420, c. 131, § 15 [U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1419]), which extends the

benefits of the homestead law to "any Indian born in the United States, who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon his tribal relations," and then declares that:

"Any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations."

And next came act Feb. 8, 1887, c. 119, 24 Stat. 388, which, in its sixth section, provides:

"And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

Another cognate provision is found in act Aug. 9, 1888, c. 818, 25 Stat. 392, which declares that a tribal Indian woman "hereafter" marrying a citizen of the United States shall become thereby a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such a citizen, without impairing or in any way affecting her right to any tribal property or any interest therein.

These acts disclose a settled and persistent purpose on the part of Congress so to broaden the original rule respecting the right to share in tribal property as to place individual Indians who have abandoned tribal relations, once existing, and have adopted the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, upon the same footing, in that regard, as though they had maintained their tribal relations. Not only this, but these acts, omitting that of 1865, are general and continuing in their nature, and therefore are as applicable to the Chippewas in Minnesota as to other Indians, unless the act of 1889 discloses, either expressly or by necessary implication, that Congress intended otherwise. In our opinion that act does not thus disclose such an intention. True, it speaks of the Indians concerned as "bands or tribes," provides that all, save those on the Red Lake Reservation, "shall * * * be removed" to the White Earth Reservation, and is entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota"; but the inference sought to be drawn therefrom, namely, that only tribal and uncivilized Indians are to have the benefits of the act, is materially weakened when we turn to other provisions, such as those directing that enough lands be withheld from the contemplated cession "to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts," and that the allotments be made "in conformity with" the act of February 8, 1887, which expressly recognizes the right of individual Indians, who have abandoned their tribal relations and have adopted the customs, habits, and manners of civilized life, to share in tribal property. An inference of such uncertain strength is not enough to overcome the general aversion to repeals by implication, especially where a settled policy in legislation is involved and no reason for disturbing it is apparent. *United States v. Gear*, 3 How. 120, 130, 11 L. Ed. 523; *Frost v. Wenie*, 157 U. S. 46, 58, 15 Sup. Ct. 532, 39 L. Ed. 614; *United States v. Healey*, 160 U. S. 136, 146, 16 Sup. Ct. 247, 40 L. Ed. 369; *United States v. Greathouse*, 166 U. S. 601, 605, 17 Sup. Ct. 701, 41 L. Ed. 1130; *McChoral v. Louisville, etc., Co.*, 183 U. S. 483, 500, 22 Sup. Ct. 165, 46 L. Ed. 289; *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. United States*, 84 C. C. A. 93, 109, 155 Fed. 945, 961.

We conclude that Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones, who, formerly were members of the tribe, are within the saving provisions of the acts of March 3, 1875, and February 8, 1887, and so are entitled to share in the allotment and distribution of the tribal property, the same as though they had maintained their tribal relations, but that Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bent, who never were members of the tribe, cannot derive any benefit from any of the acts mentioned; and we reach this conclusion with greater satisfaction, because it is in accord with rulings of the Secretary of the Interior in cases which are not distinguishable from this. *William Banks*, 26 Land Dec. Dep. Int. 71; *Minnie H. Sparks*, 36 Land Dec. Dep. Int., 234.

In support of the claims of Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bent, our attention is invited to the still later act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 90, c. 3, §1), which reads as follows:

"All children born of a marriage heretofore solemnized between a white man and an Indian woman, by blood and not by adoption, where said Indian woman

is at this time, or was at the time of her death, recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, or belonged at the time of her death, by blood, as any other member of the tribe, and no prior act of Congress shall be construed as to debar such child of such right."

But of this act it is enough to say that its terms are such that it does not embrace the children of a mother, such as Mrs. Jones, who was living at the time of its passage and was not then recognized by the tribe as one of its members.

As a defense to the claims of Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Jones, it is alleged that all of the land selected by the former and a part of that selected by the latter has been "duly allotted" to other Indians; but, as this defense was not passed upon by the Circuit Court, and as the record indicates that the evidence bearing thereon is not as full and clear as it might be, we deem it the better course to leave the matter open to further consideration in the Circuit Court. And it is suggested, without indicating any conclusion thereon, that a question has arisen as to whether a decree displacing or annulling the existing allotments to other Indians lawfully can be rendered, unless the allottees be made parties and be given an opportunity to defend. *United States v. Fairbanks* (decided by this court June 3, 1909) 171 Fed. 337; *Minnesota v. Hitchcock*, 185 U. S. 373, 387, 22 Sup. Ct. 650, 46 L. Ed. 954.

In the answer it is also alleged that part of the land selected by Mrs. Jones has been specially set apart for allotment to Indians who may be removed from the Mille Lac Reservation; but no proof of any such setting apart or of any authority therefor is contained in the record, and no mention thereof is made in the Government's brief, so this defense must be regarded as abandoned.

Following what has been said, the decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed in so far as it dismisses the bill as to Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bent, and in other respects it is reversed, with directions for further proceedings not inconsistent with the views expressed herein.

MR. DILL. All of this suggests that there is likely to be quite a lot of contention about who is to go on these rolls before they are closed up.

MR. MERITT. That is the very reason why we wanted legislative authority before attempting to close these rolls, because we knew immediately after we closed the rolls the authority of the Secretary of the Interior would be attacked in the courts, and we thought it very important to get this legislation.

MR. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I want to invite your attention to line 6 and part of line 7, as follows "wherever in his discretion such action would be for the best interest of the Indians." That is on page 18. In your justification you recite the fact that the act of May 25, 1918, provides for the segregation of tribal funds upon the making of the final roll of said tribes. Couldn't some of the language used in section 28 be substituted for this language in lines 6 and 7? In other words, whenever he determines that that contingency—that the contingency arises or that the condition arises as stipulated in this legislation, that he should make these rolls?

MR. MERITT. Would it not be more desirable to place a time limit on which the rolls shall be made and completed and closed? A proviso might be added to this item: "*Provided*, That the rolls of all tribes shall be closed within a certain period of time." That would give a limit within which to close these rolls.

MR. HASTINGS. Well, I don't think I made myself clear.

As I understand it from this justification—and I am not very familiar with this legislation that you refer to in the act of May 25, 1918, but you say here in your justification that it contains a proviso "that the funds of Indian tribes shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete." But you say that it does not

authorize the closing of the rolls. Now, I don't like this language in lines 6 and 7, saying "whenever in his discretion it is to the best interest of the Indians" that these rolls should be closed. Now, if we are going to close them, why not let Congress close them?

Mr. MERITT. I would see no objection to striking that out, Mr. Hastings.

Mr. DILL. How much time would you suggest would be necessary for Congress to fix, if Congress made the proviso you suggested?

Mr. MERITT. We ought to be able to close the rolls of all tribes within a period of two years.

Mr. DILL. You think two years is sufficient?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. HASTINGS. Very well.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

That the act of April 30, 1908 (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page seventy-three), and the act of June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-six), be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his discretion, to require either surety company bonds or United States Government bonds of banks designated as depositaries for tribal or individual Indian trust funds.

The justification for this item reads as follows:

Government bonds as security from banks.

This legislation is desired in order that liberty loan and other United States Government bonds may be accepted as collateral security from banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian money in lieu of surety bonds as now required by law. The advantages of the proposed change from the departmental standpoint are that it would insure better protection for the deposits, stimulate the purchase of liberty loan bonds, and reduce the volume of work in the Indian Office. It is believed that the banks would also favor it, as several of them have asked for the privilege of substituting such collateral for surety bonds.

The authority to take surety bonds should not be withdrawn, because many perfectly sound institutions may not have Government bonds available to pledge as security. In such cases, of course, the office would continue to investigate the institutions and designate only such banks as are shown to be perfectly solvent and under safe management. Experience throughout many years has shown that this class of security can usually be procured with expedition, and that it has been possible to make reasonably prompt collections thereunder when banks have closed their doors.

On the other hand, it is desirable that the law be extended to include the acceptance of Government bonds, first, because these afford the best security obtainable, and banks should not be denied the privilege of putting up this class of collateral, subject, of course, to such rules as are made necessary by the facilities of the office for handling them; secondly, because these bonds could be held without renewal as long as the obligation of the bank continued, and the amount pledged could easily be made to conform to the amount of funds on deposit, as some of the bonds could be returned to the banks at any time the deposits run low; and, thirdly, because the passage of the amendment will bring about uniformity in the laws governing the deposit of the funds, as a similar provision already exists with respect to the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Osage Tribe, and certain other Indian fund, and no reason is apparent for a variation in the law.

Mr. HASTINGS. I thought we enacted that legislation last year.

Mr. CHANDLER. That only applies to the Five Civilized Tribes. The legislation we enacted last year only applied to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages.

Mr. HASTINGS. But we did enact it so far as they are concerned.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are asking that this legislation be general throughout the United States.

Mr. GANDY. Let me read you from last year's bill:

Provided, That no tribal or individual Indian money shall be deposited in any bank until the bank shall have agreed to pay interest thereon at a reasonable rate, and shall have furnished an acceptable bond or collateral security therefor, and United States bonds may be furnished as collateral security for each tribal or individual fund so deposited in lieu of surety bonds.

Mr. HASTINGS. I thought we had it in the legislation of last year. The only change I see is that the bill of last year provided the Secretary, and this provides the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN. We struck out the Commissioner of Indian Affairs last year and substituted the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HASTINGS. I knew it applied to the Five Civilized Tribes, and I thought it was general, but I wasn't quite certain about it.

Mr. MERITT. The provision for the acceptance of Government bonds as well as surety bonds, contained in section 28 of the Indian appropriation act of last year, appears to apply only to funds to be withdrawn from the Treasury under that section. To remove any possible doubt as to whether this legislation applies to other Indian funds it is considered advisable to ask for the proposed amendment.

Mr. GANDY. Before you pass that I want to inquire as to whether the Indian Office has given any study to the question of the guarantee of funds by the States?

Mr. MERITT. There are a number of States that have enacted the guarantee law, but we still require bonds, notwithstanding that legislation. We feel that it is necessary to protect our money by bonds.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask Mr. Gandy what he has in mind. I am not familiar with that suggestion.

Mr. GANDY. Well, for instance, in the State of South Dakota in the banking department they established the State guarantee fund, which is practically a surety proposition for all deposits in all State banks in the State. Each bank pays its premium or its pro rata share each year to this fund and it is carried by the State. We have only had two failures since the law was enacted—maybe they want to wait until there are a hundred failures, but in each of those two cases every depositor was paid within 30 days.

Mr. HASTINGS. We have a similar law in Oklahoma.

Mr. GANDY. It is working out very fine in South Dakota.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to approve oil and gas leases covering restricted allotted Indian lands executed by the superintendent of the Indian reservation within which the land is located on behalf of allottees or heirs of deceased allottees absent on account of being in the military or naval service of the United States, when deemed necessary in order to protect the interest of such allottees or heirs of deceased allottees.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Approval of oil and gas leases.

It has developed that it is difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain promptly signatures of allottees serving in the Army and Navy of the United States. In order to protect the Indians from loss when lands are being drained, and for other reasons, it is often important that an oil and gas lease be executed with the least possible delay. There is a question whether under existing law the department has authority to approve oil and gas leases executed by superintendents on behalf of allottees. The object of this provision is to grant authority to the Secretary of the Interior to approve oil and gas leases executed by the superintendents on behalf of absent allottees or heirs of deceased allottees when deemed necessary to protect their interests.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Commissioner, don't you think that the man who is out fighting for his country is able to sign a lease for his land, while one that remained on the reservation is not?

Mr. MERITT. That is true; but in some cases where the land is drained by wells on the adjoining allotment it is important to get the oil lease approved very promptly. Otherwise the Indian will lose the income from his property.

Mr. CHANDLER. Isn't it a fact that when a lease gets that valuable there are several hundred oil men after the man, and they will go to China or any place on the topside of the globe to get that lease from him, and all delay is usually caused by a lot of red tape through the department instead of in getting these signatures?

Mr. MERITT. We have found during our experience in the last year that it is very difficult to get the signature of certain people who are in the Army and Navy in order to execute these leases. They may not be the allotments of the Indian. He may be one of the heirs. It may be necessary to get the signatures of a number of Indians, and when those Indians are scattered all over the world it is somewhat of a problem to get their signatures and to get the lease in proper form.

Mr. CHANDLER. If this is a valuable lease, doesn't the lessee usually get out and rustle signatures right away and put it up to you?

Mr. MERITT. Not in all cases.

Mr. CHANDLER. Can you name a case in which it has not been done? Can you give me a list of cases of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. I could furnish you a list.

Mr. CHANDLER. I would like to have one. I would be pleased to have one.

Mr. MERITT. It seems to me apparent that when at least several thousand Indians are in Europe these cases would naturally arise, and it is for the purpose of expediting the leasing work that we are asking for this legislation. But now that the war is over of course the legislation will not be as badly needed as it would have been if the war had continued.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was going to suggest that.

Mr. SNYDER. That is what I was going to suggest.

Mr. MERITT. The legislation now is not very important, and we will not insist upon it.

The next item reads:

That all of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California," approved March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page one thousand and seven), as extended by the act approved April 11, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page forty-eight), be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of three years from and after the 4th day of March, 1918.

This is for the purpose of extending a law already enacted, so that we can make arrangements with the railroads of the Southwest to permit Indians who have been living on those railroad lands to take those lands as their allotment, and allow the railroads to take lieu lands of equal value elsewhere. This will involve about 5,000 acres of land in California, 10,000 acres of land in Arizona, and 25,000 acres of land in New Mexico, altogether. That includes the lands that have already been exchanged.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, did the time expire on the 4th of March?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that is the reason why you want this retro-active?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. How much of this has been done in the years gone by?

Mr. MERITT. Only a small part of it, but we feel that with the extension of three years we can complete the work.

Mr. DILL. You have had five years, haven't you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Relief of Indians occupying railroad lands.

The provisions of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stats., 1007), were extended for two years by the act of April 11, 1916 (39 Stats., 48). The act, therefore, became inoperative on March 4, 1918. Many prospective allottees have taken advantage of the act to have confirmed to them the lands they had been occupying for years, and in February, 1918, there were pending in the General Land Office nearly 100 applications covering railroad lands in New Mexico, for which reconveyances from the railroad company had not finally been accepted, and the company's conflicting rights eliminated. There were also pending at that time six applications, covering railroad lands in Arizona, for which reconveyances had not been finally accepted. It has been necessary to suspend action on applications filed since March 4, 1918, pending the enactment of necessary legislation. It is important that an extension be authorized in order that all pending cases may be properly disposed of and opportunity given for the filing of additional applications by Indians who have not taken advantage of the act.

Mr. WALTON. You think three years is necessary to complete that?

Mr. MERITT. We feel that we should have three years.

Mr. HASTINGS. You wouldn't have but two, anyway—that is, two additional——

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. If it is enacted, because it commences from the 4th of March?

Mr. WALTON. Pardon me just a moment. Don't you think the limitation ought to be placed upon that for a certain date when these applications should be filed? They are still wide open and will be until March 21. They may still file their applications for allotment, and shouldn't there be a definite date fixed on which that right should be limited and say that no allotment or no applications shall be allowed after such and such a date?

Mr. MERITT. We will only have a little more than two years under this law, and that naturally would be a limitation.

Mr. WALTON. Under this enactment, yes; but is it liable to be extended and extended and extended indefinitely? Ought we not to have a definite date? What do you think about that?

Mr. MERITT. We would prefer that the limitation be not made, and we will try to complete this work within this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, I am not familiar with this. The heading says: "Relief of Indians occupying railroad lands." Just what does that mean?

Mr. MERITT. Indians have taken up their residences on lands belonging to railroads in the Southwest—in Arizona, New Mexico, and California. They have no title whatever to those lands. Under this legislation we can make arrangements with the railroads to give title

to the land occupied by the Indians, and the railroad will take lieu lands elsewhere on the public domain of equal value.

Mr. SNYDER. All right. I just wanted to know how it was.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

Section 4 of the act of June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at large, page eight hundred and fifty-six), is hereby amended to read as follows: "That any Indian allotment held under a trust or other patent containing restrictions against alienation may be leased by the allottee for a period of not to exceed five years if nonirrigable land, or ten years if irrigable, subject to and in conformity with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That if such an allottee for any reason fails or refuses either to utilize his allotment himself or to lease it, said allotment may be leased in behalf of such Indian under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds derived therefrom to be held for the use of the allottee, paid to the allottee, or expended for his or her benefit: *Provided further*, That the allotment of any deceased Indian allottee holding a trust or other patent containing restrictions against alienation may be leased in behalf of the heirs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds to be deposited to the credit of the estate: *Provided further*, That nonirrigable allotted Indian land may be leased for a period of not to exceed ten years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and with his specific approval, on any reservation where such length of term is necessary to obtain satisfactory lessees to bring the land under cultivation: *And provided further*, That nonirrigable unallotted Indian land may be leased for a period of not to exceed ten years under similar conditions, with the approval of the tribe obtained in the usual manner.

I wish to offer the following justification in support of this item:

Leasing allotments of restricted Indians.

Authority for the leasing of nonirrigable allotted Indian land is found in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), which now reads as follows:

"That any Indian allotment of any Indian held under a trust patent may be leased by the allottee for a period not to exceed five years, subject to and in conformity with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the proceeds of any such lease shall be paid to the allottee or his heirs, or expended for his or their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior."

For convenience the proposed amendment will be divided into separate paragraphs and justified in that manner.

"That any Indian allotment held under a trust or other patent containing restrictions against alienation may be leased by the allottee for a period of not to exceed five years if nonirrigable land, or ten years if irrigable, subject to and in conformity with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

The original law refers to "any Indian allotment * * * held under a trust patent." The words "or other patent containing restrictions against alienation" have been added, as it is deemed advisable to include within the scope of the act other patents which also contain restrictions against alienation.

Under the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 128), quoted below, irrigable allotted land may be leased for not to exceed 10 years:

"That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the allotted lands of any Indian are arid but susceptible of irrigation and that the allottee, by reason of old age or other disability, can not personally occupy or improve his allotment of any portion thereof, such lands or such portions thereof, may be leased for a period not exceeding ten years, under such terms, rules, and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

This part of the proposed amendment merely brings together in one place the different laws now in effect which authorize the leasing of nonirrigable allotted land for five years, and irrigable allotted land for 10 years.

"*Provided*, That if such an allottee for any reason fails or refuses either to utilize his allotment himself or to lease it, said allotment may be leased in behalf of such Indian under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds derived therefrom to be held for the use of the allottee, paid to the allottee, or expended for his, or her benefit."

The present law states that "any Indian allotment * * may be leased by the allottee * * *." A strict construction of this language would require that each allottee negotiate his own lease, or at least sign such lease before it can become effective; in fact, this has been the general practice, only deviated from in a very few cases under exceptional circumstances, such as the necessity of saving the water rights on one or two of the reservations, without which the land is worthless.

It is the policy of the service to bring under cultivation as much as possible of the unused Indian land on the different reservations. However, the successful prosecution of this work has been much handicapped by the failure or refusal of many Indians either to cultivate their land themselves or to lease it for that purpose, which has resulted in the land remaining uncultivated. It is questionable whether the provision embodied in the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 128), above quoted, which authorizes the leasing of irrigable allotted land under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, if "the allottee, by reason of old age or other disability, can not personally occupy or improve his allotment," is sufficiently broad to cover cases of this nature; therefore, the proposed amendment would definitely authorize such land to be leased in behalf of the allottee under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds derived therefrom to be paid to, held for the use of, or expended for the benefit of the allottee, as the circumstances might justify.

"Provided further, That the allotment of any deceased Indian allottee hold a trust or other patent containing restrictions against alienation, may be leased in behalf of the heirs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds to be deposited to the credit of the estate."

It is the present practice to lease the allotments of deceased Indians to which the heirs have not been officially determined as required by law for one year only on the theory that within that time the heirs will have been so determined and can then lease the land themselves. However, in many cases it requires much longer to accomplish the determination of the heirs; even thereafter it is difficult and often impossible for the heirs to agree among themselves upon a satisfactory lessee, which results in the land lying idle for a long period of time, with consequent loss to the country of the crops which might have been produced thereon; furthermore, it is difficult, and in many cases impossible, to lease such land at all pending the determination of the heirs, as one year is too short a time for any satisfactory returns to be realized by the lessee.

The provision above quoted would authorize the leasing of such land for the full term in behalf of the heirs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to the estate.

"Provided further, That nonirrigable allotted Indian land may be leased for a period of not to exceed 10 years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and with his specific approval, on any reservation where such length of term is necessary to obtain satisfactory lessees to bring the land under cultivation."

Under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 856), above quoted, nonirrigable allotted Indian land can be leased for not to exceed five years. In many cases such land is raw, rough, unbroken sage brush, which must be cleared, leveled, and prepared for cultivation at great expense before it can be made productive. This often requires several years, and the five-year term is not sufficient to enable the lessee to amortize his initial investment and make a reasonable profit in addition thereto. This, in turn, makes it difficult, and often impossible, to lease the land at all, which consequently remains unused. Under present circumstances, with the law as it now stands, there is little possibility of leasing any considerable quantity of such land, while, with a 10-year term, it is believed that much of it can be leased and made productive, with resultant benefit not only to the country but to the Indian allottee, who gets his land back at the end of the term in a vastly improved condition, ready for continued profitable farming operations, of which he will thereafter reap the benefit if he desires to cultivate the land himself. It will be noted that general authority is not conferred for 10-year leases on such land, but it is placed, "in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and with his specific approval, * * * where such length of time is necessary to obtain satisfactory lessees to bring the land under cultivation."

"And provided further, That nonirrigable unallotted Indian land may be leased for a period of not to exceed ten years under similar conditions, with the approval of the tribe obtained in the usual manner."

The purpose of this is to place nonirrigable unallotted or tribal land on the same basis as nonirrigable allotted land. Such land can now be leased for five years only under the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 795), and August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 305), as follows:

February 28, 1891: "That where lands are occupied by Indians, * * * and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council, speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

August 15, 1894: "The surplus lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as is now allowed in the case of leases for grazing purposes."

Mr. DILL. Your justification is quite full, I notice, a bringing together of the existing law.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The real purpose of this legislation is to give us additional time to lease land. For example, we are asking for a period of 10 years for certain lands, and we find it almost impossible to get people to go on the land and reclaim it from a wild state and build laterals and level the land and put it in cultivation for a five-year lease period.

Mr. DILL. In 1916 we passed a provision in the bill by which irrigable allotted land could be leased for not more than 10 years.

Mr. MERITT. Irrigable allotted land, but not unallotted land.

Mr. DILL. I notice in your justification you say that under this law the allottee must sign his lease or he can negotiate it and so on; and under the proposed law that would not be necessary, would it? In other words, doesn't the proposed law take—does it or does it not—take some rights and powers away from the allottee which he now possesses, regarding leasing his own land?

Mr. MERITT. It gives the Secretary of the Interior certain additional authority in regard to executing leases, where that authority is now in doubt. For example, on the Uintah Reservation in Utah, we are required to place land under water within a certain period, otherwise the Indian will lose his water rights. Some of those Indians are not very well civilized and they sometimes object to executing a lease on their lands, and we, in order to save the water right for that land, go ahead and execute a lease for the Indian; and it is for the purpose of legalizing that action that we are asking for this legislation.

Mr. DILL. Does this legislation practically cover and take up, as mentioned in your justification, all of the legislation on this subject?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GANDY. To bring the land under cultivation—page 20, line 13, "to bring the land under cultivation." I don't believe that that is quite broad enough. For instance, in the tract of land I referred to in the Pine Ridge, I talked with a man just the other day on the train who has quite a large lease out there, and he said if he could get a longer lease than five years he could afford to go ahead and develop the water and put in big dams and all things necessary to develop water in a barren country like that, where he could not afford to do it for the five years. Something else, it seems to me, ought to go in there, because there may be peculiar conditions in a grazing country as well as in a farming country.

Mr. MERITT. Wouldn't that be covered by inserting, after the word "cultivation," the words "or for grazing purposes"?

Mr. DILL. Or for other purposes.

Mr. MERITT. Or for other purposes. That would be entirely satisfactory.

Mr. GANDY. Then while we have got the section here and are discussing grazing, don't you think it would be advisable, Mr. Commissioner, for Congress to define what is a grazing permit? Now, this sort of a situation developed on the Lower Brule Reservation this year: It has been commonly understood ever since I have been in that country that a grazing lease entitled a man to use the grass. I have several grazing leases from the State of South Dakota myself, and there is no question as to whether I pasture the grass off or whether I cut it off, but on the Lower Brule Reservation we got in a new superintendent a year or so ago, and he has been turning things over, and without any notice whatever he promptly notified the grazing lessees that they could not cut a load of hay on any of those lands, and he held them up for extra money to cut hay on lands where they already had grazing leases, and it looked to me like just so much blood money.

Mr. MERITT. I know that there was some controversy on that subject, and the superintendent took the position, if I remember correctly, that the Indian was entitled to go out and cut the grass and sell hay off of his allotment that was not used by the cattle grazing on the land leased. I would have to get the record in order to refresh my mind on all the points involved.

Mr. TILLMAN. It might be made definite, of course, in the lease itself.

Mr. MERITT. I hardly believe it would be wise to attempt to define a grazing lease in legislation. Probably it would be better to have those conditions, as Judge Tillman suggests, outlined in the lease itself.

Mr. GANDY. Well, it was so new to me—when the Indian Office wired to me that that was the practice on other reservations—I very promptly wired the rest of the reservations within our reach and found out that it was not the practice.

Mr. MERITT. On the Blackfeet Reservation the Indians make considerable money by going out on the reservation and cutting grass, notwithstanding the fact that the lands may be leased for grazing purposes. That is one of the means of obtaining a living by those Indians.

Mr. DILL. Under this legislation the Department of the Interior would have the right to lease unallotted lands for a long period of time, wouldn't they?

Mr. MERITT. For a period of 10 years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, to what Indians would this legislation apply? Section 4 of the act of June 25, 1910—is that a part of independent legislation or is it a part of the Indian appropriation bill of that year?

Mr. MERITT. The act of June 25, 1910, is an omnibus Indian legislative act. It covers quite a large number of subjects and is not in the Indian appropriation act.

Mr. HASTINGS. It wasn't in the Indian appropriation bill?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. Would you have any objection to putting a proviso in there to the effect that this section shall not apply to Indians or Indian lands in the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to this legislation not applying to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage Reservation.

Mr. CHANDLER. How about the Quapaw Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Well, it would not apply to that reservation either.

Mr. HASTINGS. Would it as drawn without the proviso?

Mr. MERITT. It would not be practicable to apply this legislation either to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage or to the Quapaw.

Mr. HASTINGS. But it could be, could it? That is, it could be construed to do that, but it would not be practical.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we might be able to construe this to apply to the Five Civilized Tribes and to the Osage, but we would have no objection to a specific provision relieving the Osage and the Five Civilized Tribes from this legislation.

Mr. CHANDLER. Also the tribes of the Quapaw Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This legislation is largely for the western reservations. For example, on the Crow Reservation in Montana Congress had appropriated over a million dollars for the construction of an irrigation project on that reservation. We have a large area of uncultivated land, both allotted and unallotted, and we are trying to get those lands under cultivation, and we have a man now on the reservation who has taken over quite a large area of that land and he will pay a much larger price for the land if he can get it for a period of 10 years rather than for 5 years, and it will be clearly for the benefit of the Indians as well as increase the food production of the country for us to get this legislation. It is exceedingly important that it should be enacted.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think I ought to say here that while I am not familiar with those Indian tribes out West, I doubt the wisdom of these long-time leases, especially on lands that can be cultivated. Now, where you have got to expend large amounts of money on irrigation projects it may be different, but what I would like to see is every Indian taught that it is honorable to work, and as far as the department, and so far as we can by legislation, force him to do it, he ought to be taught to farm his own land as far as he can, and it occurs to me that by making these long-time leases it is an incentive to the Indian to sit down there during certainly the life of this lease and never develop himself. And, Mr. Commissioner, let me say this, that for my own family—and I would say for any tribe of Indians—I would rather have the members of my family, or the Indians, taught to work, taught to be self-sustaining, than to keep them hemmed in by the prospect of any amount of land or any amount of money in the future. I think the development of the individual Indian is the thing that Congress should look to and the department should look to; and my judgment is that these long-time leases are conducive to just the opposite—that they will have the opposite effect.

Mr. DILL. I may call your attention, Mr. Hastings, to the law as it now exists regarding these long leases, particularly the 10 years; it applies only to those Indians—to the allottee who by reason of old age or other disability can not personally occupy or improve his allotment.

Mr. MERITT. I was going to refer to the fact that in all of these long-term leases we have a provision in them to the effect that if at any time the Indian allottee is in a position where he can work those lands, he shall have the right to take over those lands for his own use; and we also reserve from leasing lands of each Indian. If an Indian has an allotment of 160 acres we reserve a homestead and we refuse to permit the Indian to lease that homestead, but we require him to work it.

Mr. HASTINGS. You do that in many cases, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. We do that now. That is the established policy of the bureau.

Mr. HASTINGS. So as to keep some land for each Indian who is able to work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and in these leases that we have made on the Crow Reservation we have not only kept land for the individual Indian, but we have a provision whereby if he gets in a position where he can farm all of his allotment, we will have the right to take over those lands.

Mr. DILL. Of course, if you don't have a long-time lease no lessor is going to go in there and clear up the land and get it ready for irrigation purposes. Absolutely, the Indian never would do it, but if a lessor goes in and does it and has control of it for a few years the Indian then will go on and take care of it after it is in shape to be taken care of. That is our experience in the western country.

Mr. MERITT. Now, these long leases—for instance, on the Crow Reservation—that we have already made we require, when that lease shall expire, that a certain amount of the leased land shall be in alfalfa. The lessee takes over that land in a raw state; he expends quite a large amount of money in leveling it, in building laterals, and in breaking the land, and the Indian will not only get the benefit of the income from the land but he will have the land turned over to him in a state where he can cultivate it, and part of it will be growing alfalfa.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I just want to emphasize again the fact that he is going to have valuable land turned over to him, including valuable alfalfa and other valuable properties, is not the important thing as I look at it. As I look at it, it is vastly more important to develop the Indian as we go along. If the Indian is incompetent at the end of 10 years to manage his own affairs, what good will it do him if you turn over to him a mountain of gold? What good would it do him to turn over valuable alfalfa or herds of cattle if they are going to be dissipated over night? What I want to emphasize, so far as I can, is to try, day in and day out, to develop the individual Indian.

Mr. MERITT. I agree with you absolutely. The greatest need of the Indian of this country now is to learn to work and to keep at it.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you suggest, Mr. Hastings?

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to analyze this language very closely. We have all the facts, I suppose, that the commissioner can give us.

Mr. SNYDER. You have expressed exactly the attitude that I have taken ever since I have been a member of this committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. And I want to analyze this language closely and I suppose we will take it up when we come to framing the law. I thought we had gotten about all the facts that the Commissioner was

able to give us, but I wanted to put in the record my position on this Indian question, and I want to reiterate it on every possible occasion, because that is the position I took with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes, and I think it is the position we ought to take, so far as we can, with reference to the other tribes. Perhaps we are not able to do it to the same extent with the other tribes that we are with the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. MERITT. If this legislation is enacted we will not exercise the authority herein given except where it is clearly for the benefit of the Indians, and if there is any question about this legislation I will be glad to appear before the committee at any time in support of it.

The next item reads:

That where restricted Indians are in possession or control of live stock purchased for or issued to them by the Government, or the increase therefrom, such stock shall not be sold, transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of, except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, and all transactions in violation of this provision shall be void. All live stock belonging to restricted Indians and grazed in the Indian country shall be branded with the I D or reservation brand of the jurisdiction to which the owners of such stock belong, and shall not be removed from the Indian country except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, or by order of the Secretary of War, in connection with the movement of troops. Every person who violates the provisions of this act by selling or otherwise disposing of stock, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring an interest therein, or by removing stock from the Indian country, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than six months or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

In support of this item we offer for the record the following justification:

Restricting sale of live stock.

There is need for a law imposing a penalty for the purchase or sale of live stock of Indians, in order to protect the interests of the Government and the Indians. Such a law would regulate the disposal of live stock and other personal property issued to Indians by the United States or purchased for them with trust funds. Heretofore the superintendents have been unable to deal satisfactorily with such conditions, for the reason that there is no definite regulation or law, with penalty attached, with which to prosecute the offender. Such cases usually stop on recovery of the property, and the recovery of the property in many cases is obtained at considerable expense to the Government.

It is often the case that an unscrupulous white man will purchase property of this class from an Indian at considerably less than its actual value, or will loan the Indian money on his property and take a chattel mortgage therefor and later take possession of the property for failure on the part of the Indian to pay the mortgage when due. This necessitates action by the Department of Justice to recover the property, and its efforts have not always been successful, as the mortgagees have in many instances disposed of the property and they themselves are financially irresponsible. Such practices also tend to defeat the efforts of the Government to develop the live-stock interests of the Indians and assist them to advance along these lines.

There are, no doubt, persons who make a practice of acquiring this class of property from Indians, and realize sufficient from the transactions, which are not discovered by the Government officials, to more than offset the cases which are discovered, and in which the property is reclaimed. The Government also has found it impossible, under present conditions, to prevent the Indians trafficking in such property among themselves, generally to the serious detriment of the less competent members of the tribe.

If it were a misdemeanor for both the Indian and the white man to engage in transactions of this character, and sufficient penalty attached for violating the law, it would be only a short time until cases of this kind would be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you make that apply to the Indian as well as to the white man?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, has the word "restricted," in line 18, a definite meaning as applied to all Indian tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does it mean a half or more Indian blood? As applied to other tribes, does it have a different meaning?

Mr. MERITT. It has a different meaning outside of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that there is no question, then, as to the interpretation of the word "restricted" there, as applied to any tribe?

Mr. MERITT. A restricted Indian is one whose property is held under the jurisdiction of the Government. He can not dispose of his property without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. GANDY. Now, Mr. Meritt, in line 25, at the bottom of page 20—

Mr. HASTINGS (interposing). Just a minute on that. In line 18 you say "restricted Indians"—"That where restricted Indians are in possession or control of live stock." Now don't you have a good many restricted Indians that have personal property purchased with their own funds and not with Government funds?

Mr. MERITT. This legislation would not apply to that class of property. This legislation would only apply to trust property.

Mr. GANDY. Now, in line 20, Mr. Meritt—I hope you are right about what you have just read, but listen to this language:

All live stock belonging to restricted Indians and grazed in the Indian country shall be branded with the I D or reservation brand to which such stock belongs.

Now I know of many Indians that ought long ago to have been turned loose who have not been, who are still so-called restricted Indians and who have thousands of dollars in property, the result of their own efforts and their own work, and I will not be a party to taking that property up and putting an I D on it.

Mr. MERITT. We would not attempt to exercise control over the property of an Indian acquired by his own effort.

Mr. GANDY. But I saw a year ago last summer in one of the county seats in my district an Indian driving a bunch of horses, and he said, "Every one of these horses is the result of my own personal work. I didn't get one of them from the Government or from a dollar of Government funds, and I was ordered by the superintendent to bring them over to the agency. He was going to put the I D on them; and, if they get them, they will have to put in on before I get off the reservation with them."

Now that language right there will permit them to brand everything, all live stock belonging to restricted Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We have no objection to any language going in there to limit it to trust property.

Mr. GANDY. Don't you think that back in line 18 or 19, in referring to what the Government has issued or given or sold to them on the reimbursable plan, that it ought to include more than live stock? Now, you issue them wagons, and for 50 miles out from the reservation you will find them dickering in wagons, and the same thing is true with other property that you issue them.

Mr. MERITT. The great need of this legislation is in connection with live stock. I realize that there are certain cases of other property where it would be desirable to have legislation covering that, but the principal need is in connection with live stock. For example, we will issue to a restricted Indian 10 head of cattle. Under present legislation a shrewd mixed-blood Indian will trade with that Indian and soon get hold of the property, and the restricted Indian will sell it for an inadequate consideration and the mixed-blood Indian will sell it to a white man who is operating through the mixed blood.

Mr. DILL. You practically carry out most of this legislation by means of regulations now, don't you?

Mr. MERITT. We attempt to carry it out, but we find it difficult to enforce those regulations without a penalty, and we are asking a penalty clause in this proposed legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, the courts have been sustaining you in this litigation to recover this class of property, have they?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we haven't always been sustained.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I mean so far as the law is concerned, where there is no question of fact involved. Do the courts sustain your right to recover where live stock has been bought with restricted money for and on behalf of a restricted Indian, and it has been branded, and all those facts are proven? Do the courts sustain your right to recover?

Mr. MERITT. In a great many cases, but under existing law an Indian, a full-blood Indian, can sell his property to a mixed-blood Indian, and the mixed-blood Indian will dispose of that property to a white man who is operating through the mixed blood.

Attention is invited to the act of July 4, 1884, which reads:

That where Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase, which have been purchased by the Government, such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong or to any citizen of the United States whether intermarried with the Indians or not, except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs, and all sales made in violation of this provision shall be void, and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 and imprisoned not less than six months.

Mr. GANDY. Well, don't you think, Mr. Meritt, that that particular wording has been the reason why quite a number of mixed bloods on the reservation don't want to be turned loose?

Mr. MERITT. Probably so.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice that says that the purchaser shall be punished and not "every person," as this new provision does here.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That would include the seller as well as the purchaser.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That ought to make the law more effective.

Mr. MERITT. That is our purpose in drawing the legislation that way.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think the Indian ought to be prosecuted for selling the property, just the same as the white man for buying it.

Mr. SNYDER. Certainly.

Mr. MERITT. Some Indians are shrewd enough to defraud white people, knowing that they are protected under existing law; therefore legislation is necessary.

Mr. CHANDLER. If you find an Indian shrewd enough to do that you ought to give him his competency rights and turn him out to root, hog, or die.

Mr. MERITT. We are turning them out now faster than ever before. More fee patents were issued this year to Indians than in any previous year.

Mr. DILL. Could you include under that item for competency work, and so on, the number of restrictions removed this year?

Mr. MERITT. Four thousand three hundred and seventy-nine patents in fee were approved during the last fiscal year.

Mr. DILL. I think we had better take a recess now.

Whereupon, at 12.45 o'clock p. m., the committee recessed until 2 o'clock this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m., Hon. John M. Tillman presiding.

Mr TILLMAN. The committee will come to order. We will take up the next item, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizon and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$330,000.

That is the same language and the same amount as has been appropriated for a number of years, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$330,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	330,000.00
Amount expended.....	312,007.86
Unexpended balance	17,992.14
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	147,810.00
Traveling expenses	6,924.29
Transportation of supplies.....	12,846.01
Telegraph and telephone service.....	577.03
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	41.80
Subsistence supplies	25,015.87
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,298.27
Forage.....	9,964.28
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	15,182.02
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	8,354.55
Live stock.....	1,712.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	52,066.55
Sheep dip	6,709.67
Seed.....	1,013.44
Rent of buildings.....	114.70
Irrigating water.....	925.45
Miscellaneous.....	1,517.72
Outstanding liabilities	19,934.21
Total.....	312,007.86

* This item, as the title indicates, is for the general support and civilization of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, which have a combined Indian population of 65,685, and is in the same amount as allowed for 1919. The affairs of these Indians are looked after by 20 superintendencies, which share in this appropriation. The following table shows the Indian population by superintendencies and the land area of each, which totals 23,343,035 acres:

Superintendency.	Area.	Population.	Superintendency.	Area.	Population.
	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	
Camp Verde.....	298	435	San Carlos.....	1,834,240	2,623
Colorado River.....	240,699	1,184	San Xavier.....	155,954	5,237
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	2,456	Truxton Canyon.....	730,940	450
Havasupai.....	513	171	Zuni.....	215,040	1,815
Jicarilla.....	761,112	621	Leupp.....		1,441
Kaibab.....	138,240	102	Navajo.....		12,080
Mescalero.....	474,240	630	Pueblo Bonito.....		2,724
Moqui.....	2,472,320	4,225	San Juan.....		6,500
Pima.....	381,653	6,253	Western Navajo.....		6,565
Pueblo Day.....	873,832	8,896			
Salt River.....	71,691	1,277	Total.....	23,343,035	65,685

The Indians who benefit by this appropriation are scattered throughout the two States, either living on reservations established for their use and occupancy or on the public domain. The chief industry of the Indians of these States is that of stock raising, though a large number are engaged in agriculture where their land is adapted for such purposes. The efforts of the Government at this time are being directed to the work of making these Indians successful stockmen and farmers. The greatest needs of the Indians consist of the improvement of their stock by the introduction of high-bred rams, bulls, and stallions, the purchase of modern farming implements, and instruction and supervision in both industries by men qualified along these lines. There is also need of further fencing to be done to prevent trespassing by outside stock and to protect the grazing and farming lands of the Indians.

Of the amount expended for salaries of employees during 1918, approximately \$26,000 was paid to Indians in various positions which they were capable of filling in connection with their industries, and \$33,660 for the pay of physicians and nurses whose efforts are devoted to improving the physical condition of these Indians and lessening or stamping out various diseases which they are subject to. The remainder of the amount expended for salaries was used in the employment of farmers, stockmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, millers, and other tradesmen in performing work and instructing the Indians in their industries, and the pay of clerical employees who are necessary to the conduct of the several agencies.

Approximately \$26,000 of the appropriation was used during the year for the purchase of subsistence and clothing for issue to the old and needy Indians, numbering 817.

The balance of the appropriation, as will be noted from the analysis, was used for traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, forage for agency stock, fuel, lubricants, etc., medical supplies, live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous materials, the construction of a sheep dip, water for irrigation, etc.

While an unexpended balance of \$17,992.14 is shown for the year 1918, it is believed that this amount will be needed in full to settle outstanding liabilities. The entire amount of the appropriation requested will be required in the administration of the affairs of these Indians during 1920, especially in view of the increased cost of supplies, etc.

That appropriation cares for the Indian agencies in both Arizona and New Mexico, and we can not very well get along with a dollar less than has been appropriated and that we are asking for this year.

The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$35,050; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800; in all, \$38,850.

In support of this item we offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$31, 300. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	35, 200. 00
Amount expended-----	27, 443. 80
Unexpended balance-----	7, 756. 20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	10, 994. 26
Traveling expenses-----	293. 75
Transportation of supplies-----	930. 46
Telegraph and telephone service-----	56. 01
Subsistence supplies-----	6, 585. 25
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1, 731. 32
Forage-----	795. 47
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	5, 211. 17
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	122. 59
Live stock-----	17. 50
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	484. 24
Miscellaneous-----	125. 31
Outstanding liabilities-----	96. 47
Total-----	27, 443. 80

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	3. 800. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	3, 800. 00
Amount expended-----	3, 791. 87
Unexpended balance-----	8. 13
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings-----	2, 836. 53
Outstanding liabilities-----	955. 34
Total-----	3, 791. 87

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$86, 859
Number of buildings-----	29
Number of employees-----	17
Total salaries-----	\$11, 500
Average attendance of pupils-----	117
Average enrollment of pupils-----	134
Capacity-----	200
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	\$194
Cost per capita, based on average attendance ¹ -----	\$224
Area of school land-----	1, 040
Area of school land cultivated-----	30
Value of agricultural products-----	\$1, 371
Value of other products-----	\$1, 469
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	549

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1920:

Support	\$38, 100
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 800
Total.....	41, 900

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz., and superintendent's salary.....	35, 050
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 800
Total	38, 850

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$1, 300
Financial clerk.....	1, 000
Disciplinarian.....	720
Teacher.....	720
Do.....	720
Do.....	660
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	500
Nurse.....	720
Seamstress.....	540
Laundress.....	540
Cook.....	600
Farmer.....	720
Engineer.....	840
Assistant.....	300
Laborer.....	720
Do.....	300
Total.....	11, 500

The amount requested for support and education of 150 pupils and pay of the superintendent is \$35,050. This is computed on the basis of \$225 per capita. The salary of this superintendent is \$1,300.

For repairs and improvements \$3,800 is requested. This amount was appropriated last year, and all of the same amount will be required this year. The heating systems are old at this plant. In the dormitories and dining room the plastering is in very bad condition and must be renewed. In many places new flooring must be laid.

No painting has been done at this plant for a number of years, and this must be done this year.

I will explain that we are asking for a small increase in the support fund for this school, in line with the general increases that we are asking for all of our Indian schools—that is, we are asking for \$225 per capital for those schools of 400 and less, and \$200 per capital for schools of more than 400 enrollment.

Mr. TILLMAN. The same as you asked in another place.

Mr. MERITT. And that will apply to all the schools specifically appropriated for, so I will not make that explanation again.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is the reason for that increase here?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are not asking for any new construction at our schools, but simply a repair and improvement fund. Because of war conditions we thought it best to defer asking for new buildings.

The next item reads:

For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$142,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,500; in all, \$155,000.

We offer the following justification for the record in support of this item:

Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$132,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	119,400.00
Amount expended-----	119,400.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	41,388.95
Traveling expenses-----	72.75
Transportation of supplies-----	1,827.90
Telegraph and telephone service-----	509.98
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	36.49
Subsistence supplies-----	32,303.50
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	18,069.50
Forage-----	2,659.45
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	10,320.80
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	2,043.90
Live stock-----	300.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	8,262.27
Miscellaneous-----	888.59
Outstanding liabilities-----	715.92

Total-----119,400.00

NOTE.—\$6,847.80 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$12,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	12,500.00
Amount expended-----	12,500.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service-----	\$0.26
Construction of buildings-----	560.00
Repair of buildings-----	11,372.65
Outstanding liabilities-----	567.09

Total-----12,500.00

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$613,013
Number of buildings-----	54
Number of employees-----	57
Total salaries-----	\$45,050
Average attendance of pupils-----	534
Average enrollment-----	714
Capacity-----	700
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$150
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$202
Area of school land (acres)-----	240
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	175
Value of agricultural products-----	\$15,296
Value of other school products-----	\$968
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$375

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1920:

Support-----	\$142,500
Repairs and improvements-----	12,500
Rebuilding ice plant-----	5,000
Total-----	160,000

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., and superintendent's salary-----	\$142, 500
Repairs and improvements-----	12, 500
Total -----	155, 000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 500	Assistant seamstress-----	\$300
Financial clerk-----	1, 200	Tailor-----	720
Clerk-----	900	Laundress-----	600
Assistant clerk-----	780	Assistant laundress-----	300
Do-----	900	Baker-----	540
Physician-----	1, 600	Cook-----	660
Disciplinarian-----	1, 200	Domestic-science teacher-----	840
Assistant disciplinarian-----	660	Hospital cook-----	600
Principal teacher-----	1, 200	Farmer-----	1, 000
Teacher-----	900	Laborer-----	720
Do-----	810	Dairyman-----	840
Do-----	810	Gardener-----	840
Do-----	780	Do-----	720
Do-----	750	Superintendent of industries-----	1, 000
Do-----	750	Carpenter-----	1, 060
Do-----	720	Printer-----	1, 000
Do-----	720	Painter-----	780
Do-----	780	Blacksmith-----	780
Do-----	870	Plumber-----	840
Do-----	660	Engineer-----	1, 100
Matron-----	840	Assistant engineer-----	900
Assistant matron-----	600	Do-----	300
Do-----	660	Band instructor-----	780
Do-----	660	Laborer-----	600
Do-----	600	Do-----	600
Housekeeper-----	600	Do-----	600
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Nurse-----	720		
Seamstress-----	600	Total -----	45, 050
Teacher of domestic art, \$72 per month-----	720		

The amount asked for the support of the Phoenix School will provide for the salary of the superintendent and a per capita of \$200 for 700 pupils. The full Indian School capacity in Arizona, and in fact a much larger capacity, is needed to provide educational facilities for the Indian children of the State.

The school plant, exclusive of the East Farm Sanatorium, consists of 54 buildings, many of which are old and worn and constant repairs are required. The \$12,500 asked for repair is the amount previously allowed for the purpose and is very reasonable.

The next item reads:

For support and education of one hundred pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$24,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all \$27,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Truxton Canyon, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated-----	\$21, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	18, 200. 00
Amount expended-----	16, 730. 61
Unexpended balance -----	1, 469. 39

¹ One-half payable from "Relief of and prevention of disease among Indians, 1919 (Phoenix Sanatorium)."

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,333.55
Traveling expenses.....	28.55
Telegraph and telephone service.....	5.31
Subsistence supplies.....	2,257.83
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2,418.86
Forage.....	930.40
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,516.72
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	40.15
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	770.14
Miscellaneous.....	28.26
Outstanding liabilities.....	400.84
Total.....	16,730.61

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	3,000.00
Amount expended.....	2,981.79
Unexpended balance.....	18.21

Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service.....	.87
Repair of buildings.....	2,785.53
Outstanding liabilities.....	195.39
Total.....	2,981.79

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$95,945
Number of buildings.....	41
Number of employees.....	13
Total salaries.....	\$9,330
Average attendance of pupils.....	62
Average enrollment of pupils.....	100
Capacity.....	140
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment.....	\$150
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	¹ \$258
Area of school land (acres).....	800
Area of school land, cultivated (acres).....	15
Value of agricultural products.....	\$1,068
Value of other products.....	\$1,005
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$127

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support.....	\$21,910
Repairs and improvements.....	3,000
Total.....	24,910

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Truxton Canyon, Ariz., and superintendent's salary.....	\$24,000
Repairs and improvements.....	3,000.
Total.....	27,000

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 565).

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1,500
Financial clerk-----	720
Teacher-----	720
Do-----	600
Kindergartner-----	630
Matron-----	600
Assistant matron-----	300
Seamstress-----	600
Laundress-----	600
Cook-----	600
Disciplinarian-----	720
General mechanic-----	900
Engineer-----	840
Total-----	9,330

The amount requested for support and education of 100 Indian pupils, including salary of the superintendent, is \$24,000. This computation is based upon \$225 per capita. The salary of the superintendent is \$1,500 per annum.

The sum of \$3,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements. This amount was appropriated last year. In a number of places new floors are to be relaid. A number of the buildings need repainting of their interiors. The heating, water, and sewer systems are in need of constant repairing. The advance in the cost of materials for repairs and for labor will make it difficult to keep up the school plant with the amount requested.

The next item reads:

For continuing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, on the Gila River Indian Reservation, within the limit of cost fixed by the act of March 3, 1905 (Thirty-third Statutes at Large, page one thousand and eighty-one), \$10,000; and for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants and canal systems, \$10,000; in all, \$20,000, reimbursable as provided in section two of the act of August 24, 1912 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-two), and to remain available until expended.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous year-----	7,223.97
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Total-----	17,223.97
Amount expended-----	10,638.36
Unexpended balance-----	6,585.61
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	5,381.12
Traveling expenses-----	72.71
Transportation of supplies-----	229.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	252.63
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	4,282.80
Miscellaneous-----	36.00
Outstanding liabilities-----	383.21
Total-----	10,638.36

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, IRRIGATION SYSTEM, PIMA INDIAN LANDS, ARIZONA
(REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated----- \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Unexpended balance from previous year-----	\$4, 935. 03
Amount appropriated-----	10, 000. 00
Total-----	14, 935. 03
Amount expended-----	6, 096. 48
Unexpended balance-----	8, 838. 55

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	4, 431. 44
Traveling expenses-----	48. 74
Transportation of supplies-----	13. 32
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	941. 96
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	561. 35
Outstanding liabilities-----	99. 67
Total-----	6, 096. 48

Indian tribe. Pima-Maricopa.

Number of Indians, 1,000.

Area of reservation, 360,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 7,780 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 7,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 6,480 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 6,480 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, none.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$449 683.62.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$20,739.22.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$170,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$78.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$200.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, Wells and Gila River.

Market for products. local and general; excellent.

Distance from railroad, 8 to 15 miles.

It will be desirable to construct a number of new canals and structures during the fiscal year 1920 for the purpose of conveying water to additional lands. Pumping plants No. 1 and No. 2 on Sacaton Island will be placed in operation prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1920. Funds for the operation of these two new wells and the 11 plants on the north side of the river will be required. It is also necessary to make provision for the upkeep of existing canals and structures.

This appropriation is for the purpose of continuing the irrigation system on that reservation. We are cultivating an increasingly large amount of land each year, and the Indians are making splendid use of this irrigation project.

For the enlargement and extension of the canal system, the installation of a settling basin, and the construction of a drainage system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$82,000; for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, canals, and structures, \$41,000, reimbursable from the sale of the surplus lands of the reservation, as provided by the act of April 4, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and seventy-three); and for continuing the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land on said reservation by the conduct of surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates for a complete irrigation system to supply water to said land, \$25,000, reimbursable from funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of said reservation arising from the proceeds from the sale of town lots authorized by the act of April 13, 1908 (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page seventy-seven); in all, \$148,000; to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum of \$50,000 appropriated for the conduct of surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates for a complete irrigation system to supply water to the aforesaid land and as appropriated in the act of May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and sixty-eight), shall be available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is new, is it?

Mr. MERITT. We have had an irrigation project on that reservation for a number of years, but this is enlarging the project, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	1,066.34
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Total-----	16,066.34
Amount expended-----	16,066.34
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	9,396.11
Traveling expenses-----	147.00
Transportation of supplies-----	525.17
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	3,073.19
Forage-----	367.87
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,661.77
Rent of buildings-----	100.00
Outstanding liabilities-----	795.23
Total-----	16,066.34

Indian tribe, Chemehuevi and Mohave.

Number of Indians, 1,184.

Area of reservation, 310,400 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 10,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 3,200 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,200 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,497 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 1,703 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$136,340.23.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$85,466.45.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$135,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$27.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Market for products, local and general; good.

Distance from railroad, 1 to 10 miles.

Since the completion of the pumping plant at Colorado River, in 1912, the Indians have received 10-acre allotments, and where water is available for irrigation they have made fair progress in getting the land under cultivation. During the fiscal year 1918 a second unit was added to the pumping plant, and it is estimated that about 5,000 acres will soon be under cultivation. For this reason considerably more fuel will be required, and a small allowance must be made for an advance in price.

This project affords the only adequate means of livelihood for more than 500 Indians, and it is probable that the branch of the Mohave Tribe now living in Mohave Valley, and numbering about 800, may soon be ready to take up allotments at Colorado River, where conditions are much more favorable from every viewpoint.

Aside from the present needs of the Indians, it is essential to continue the operation of this plant in order to preserve the water rights in the Colorado River. The normal summer and autumn flow of the river is scarcely adequate for the irrigation of those areas already under cultivation along its lower course.

In addition to operation, it is essential in order to convey the water through the canals and laterals of the distribution system to remove large quantities of silt that are continually being deposited and which, if not removed, soon render the canal useless.

During the past few months it has been necessary to remove more than 40,000 cubic yards of silt. The work of ditch cleaning, however, was not completed because of insufficient funds. It is proposed to overcome this silt problem, which is a serious menace to the efficient operation of the system, and avoid the annual heavy expenditure for cleaning the canals by constructing a settling basin, at an estimated cost of \$11,000. Funds for this purpose are included in this estimate.

The canal system, with the necessary structures for delivering water to the Indian allotments in township 9 north, range 20 west, has never been completed. At the time the pumping plant was constructed the main canals and principal laterals were excavated and such structures only as were then required were built. It was the intention to extend the system and put in additional structures as the Indians progressed with the clearing of their land, but for the past three years the funds allotted to this project have been inadequate even for the necessities of operation and maintenance. The Indians who gave up their little gardens under the community system to accept allotments did so with the understanding that water would be supplied. In justice to them the canals and structures necessary to deliver water to their lands should be completed. Following the usual custom, it has been the policy to deliver water to each legal subdivision of 40 acres. The estimate has been prepared on this basis.

As practically all of the available land in township 9 north, range 20 west, has been allotted, it is proposed to extend the canal system into the next lower township (T. 8 N., R. 20 W.) to land allotted or to be allotted to Indians from Fort Mohave. A topographic survey of this area was made during the summer of 1915. When the irrigation system is constructed in this township it will be necessary also to make certain enlargements to existing canals and structures.

A drainage system is a necessary part of every irrigation system. On this project much of the land is flat, with no means of drainage. Some small areas are already ruined from the rise of ground water and alkali, and, unless drained, these areas will rapidly spread and soon ruin much of the best land. The need for a drainage system in the central and southeastern portions of township 9 north, range 20 west, is especially urgent. All of this work is necessary to properly develop this reservation. It will fit into the proposed extensive gravity system so that none of it will be lost should the gravity system be installed.

Mr. SNYDER. What page of the justification is that on?

Mr. MERITT. That is No. 36. The Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona contains some of the most fertile and productive lands in the United States, and if we can get those lands under irrigation the value will be very greatly increased and the Indians and white lessees will be able to raise long-staple cotton on that reservation, that is now bringing about 75 cents a pound.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a substitute for Peruvian and Egyptian cotton?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, Mr. Meritt, will the improvement of lands that are made better by this irrigation system be sufficient, you think, to justify this expenditure and to cover it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it will more than reimburse the Government and will be a splendid investment for the Indians, besides bringing the land under cultivation.

The next item reads:

For the construction of seven new pumping plants, including the sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and necessary structures for the development and distribution of a supply of water for Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$38,000; for operation and maintenance of constructed works for these villages, \$14,000; in all, \$52,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Water supply, Papago Indian villages, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Amount expended-----	20,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	9,192.38
Traveling expenses-----	323.34
Transportation of supplies-----	384.78
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	1,066.57
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	8,997.93
Rent of buildings-----	35.00
Total-----	20,000.00

Indian tribe, Papago.

Number of Indians, 5,560.

Area of reservation, 2,335,510 acres.

Estimated number of head of stock owned by Indians, 22,000.

Number of villages benefited, 17.

Number of additional villages requiring a water supply, 6.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$84,278.46.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$16,698.24.

These Indians are engaged principally in stock raising, and their greatest need is water for stock and domestic purposes. Before the service provided them with wells they were dependent entirely upon pools, which were frequently unhealthful and always uncertain, and extensive losses of stock were an almost annual occurrence. Marked improvement has been witnessed since a number of good wells have been put into operation; however, it was only through the maximum of operating efficiency that the stock was saved during the extreme drought of the past year. The plan for the next year includes the construction of seven new wells, which are expected to supply water for more stock and at the same time provide a greater margin of safety in possible future extreme dry seasons. Power for operating these wells is supplied by internal-combustion engines using distillate or "tops" for fuel. Provision for the cost of this fuel and for operation and maintenance expense is included in this item.

That is a very large reservation in southern Arizona. The territory is very dry and they have very little rain. It is necessary to sink wells and develop an underground water supply. These Indians will make good use of this water, not only by cultivating small tracts of land but will increase their stock holdings.

Mr. TILLMAN. You are asking for more this year than you did last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. By \$32,000; and this is not reimbursable either.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this is a gratuity appropriation. Those Indians have no funds in the Treasury and they are very poor. They are some of the poorest Indians in the United States, and they have the most difficult territory in which to make a living.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, are they thrifty and will they work?

Mr. MERITT. They are good workers and are thrifty. They don't ask rations. They simply ask for an opportunity to make a living, and this opportunity comes from developing water in that territory.

Mr. TILLMAN. How many are there of this tribe?

Mr. SNYDER. Five thousand five hundred and sixty.

Mr. MERITT. Between 5,000 and 6,000 Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. About 6,000.

Mr. MERITT. Between 5,000 and 6,000.

Mr. TILLMAN. This is, you say, a pure gratuity?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I skipped one item preceding that:

For the immediate extension and maintenance of the canal system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation to approximately three thousand acres of land which has been leased for the growth of cotton and grain, \$40,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable as provided in the act of April 4, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and seventy-three).

This is a special appropriation we are asking for this year, and it is very much needed and should be made immediately available. We have leased quite a large acreage of land on the Colorado River Reservation within the area that has been irrigated, and we need money to build laterals to the lands that have been leased. The lessees are going to grow cotton on this land. It will very materially increase the value of the land, and there is no question about the Government getting the money returned.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Extension and maintenance, canal system, Colorado River Reservation.

During the fiscal year 1918 leases were entered into with certain companies covering approximately 4,900 acres of land on the Colorado River Reservation for the production of cotton. The leases run from 5 to 10 years and include terms that are exceptionally advantageous for the Indians, and they likewise contemplate valuable additions to the Nation's limited supply of long-staple cotton for the growth of which this reservation is well adapted. These leases were entered into after the estimates for 1919 had been submitted, and the use of Indian moneys, proceeds of labor for the necessary extension of canals to reach the new land was contemplated. Restrictions which were placed on the use of these funds later rendered the plan impossible, and we now find ourselves without funds to carry out the Government's part of the contract and the lessees unable to prepare and plant as large acreage as they had intended, after making heavy investments. This item is exceptionally meritorious and urgent.

Mr. SNYDER. About what amount per acre do you lease these lands for?

Mr. MERITT. We do not get a very large amount of money the first few years from leasing these lands, for the reason that the lessee is required to go and level the land and get the land under cultivation, but after the land is once put under cultivation we will be able to get anywhere from \$10 to \$20 an acre for that land, if the prices of cotton keeps up.

Mr. SNYDER. I think that is a fair qualification to put in.

Mr. TILLMAN. This cotton always brings a larger price than short staple.

Mr. SNYDER. Oh, yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; from two to three times the price of short-staple cotton.

Mr. TILLMAN. As Mr. Snyder intimates, though, of course, it will not be so high after the war.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 1, 1868, between the United States and the Navajo Nation or Tribe of Indians, proclaimed August 12, 1868, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said funds, in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Fulfilling treaties with Navajo schools, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	100,000. 00
Amount expended-----	68,623. 52
Unexpended balance-----	31,376. 48
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	192. 97
Traveling expenses-----	101. 53
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	165. 05
Construction of buildings-----	7,583. 28
Repair of buildings-----	1,630. 13
Outstanding liabilities (water system, Navajo School, \$9,268; dormitory, Tohatchi, \$46,600; Pueblo Bonito School, \$3,082.56)-----	58,950. 56
Total-----	68,623. 52

The \$100,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1918 was used as follows:

1. Purchase of materials required to construct lavatory annexes at the San Juan Boarding School and at the Toadlena Boarding School under the San Juan jurisdiction. It is planned to make payment for construction from 1919 funds.

2. Water supply, Navajo Boarding School.

3. Dormitory, Tohatchi Boarding School (under jurisdiction Navajo School).

4. Remodeling work at Pueblo Bonito School, looking to increase in capacity.

5. Brick dining hall and addition to schoolhouse, Pueblo Bonito. (Contract pending.)

With over 6,000 children out of school on the Navajo Reservations, the need for additional school facilities is apparent. On account of the character of the country and the fact that the main industry is sheep raising, it will be necessary in most cases to provide boarding schools. The families follow their flocks in search of pasture and water, and the children must either go with them or be left in a boarding school. A complete and accurate census has not been taken, and the figures as to population are largely estimated.

This is a treaty item and we are asking for the same amount as has been appropriated for several years.

We have more than 5,000 Indian children in the Navajo country without school facilities, and we are under treaty obligations to provide schools for those Indian children. There are more than 30,000 Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is a mere matter of contract, and the Government is required to do it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item reads:

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians on the Navajo, Moqui, Pueblo, Bonito, San Juan, and Western Navajo Reservations, \$50,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

We offer the following justification for this item:

¹ *Water supply, Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$25,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	25,000. 00
Amount expended-----	23,068. 40
Unexpended balance-----	1,931. 60

¹Appropriation for 1919 styled "Water supply, Navajo and Hopi Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)."

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$14, 090. 83
Traveling expenses.....	297. 15
Transportation of supplies.....	1, 232. 76
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	712. 70
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	4, 263. 73
Rent of buildings.....	24. 00
Outstanding liabilities.....	2, 447. 23
Total.....	23, 068. 40

Indian tribe, Navajo and Hopi.

Number of Indians, 27,711.

Area of reservation, 11,976,983 acres.

Estimated number of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, 2,000,000.

Number of wells drilled, 208.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$194,960.17.

The Navajos are essentially sheep raisers, but the scant water supply hinders them in the development of the industry. There are yet large areas of their reservation which are almost useless for grazing purposes because of the lack of water. This obstacle to the progress of these Indians is being overcome by the development of underground water. So far 208 holes have been drilled, of which number 115 have proved to be good wells. Since the beginning of this work the Indians have increased their herds approximately 400 per cent, and have been ready to utilize new grazing areas as soon as a water supply has made them available. Nowhere else is there known to be a better opportunity for quickly augmenting the Nation's meat supply; therefore it is proposed to proceed with the work more rapidly, and an amount double the present year's appropriation is requested. The making available for grazing purposes of all this vast country at an early date will not only effect a materially increased contribution to the country's food supply, but will hasten the day when these Indians shall have become competent to be relieved of Government supervision. As the number of wells increases the cost of maintenance and operation naturally rises. Provision is made in this item for this expense.

The appropriation is very much needed. Those Indians are raising sheep and some cattle, and their chief need is more water in that desert country. We get the water by drilling wells. I visited a part of the Navajo country last summer, and was impressed with the need of those Indians of more water. The Navajo Indians have a saying that "where there is grass there is no water and where there is water there is no grass." Water is the great need of the Navajo Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Navajos have always been a civilized tribe, have they not, and inclined to work?

Mr. MERITT. They are self-supporting Indians, and are very energetic and have developed wonderfully in sheep raising and the raising of stock generally.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is that true of these other tribes mentioned in this paragraph?

Mr. MERITT. That is true of those other Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. About what percentage of them speak English?

Mr. MERITT. A very small percentage speak English—very small, indeed.

Mr. TILLMAN. Have they intermarried with the whites very much?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they are practically all full bloods.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in the justification you say that by reason of these wells you have increased the herds of sheep approximately 400 per cent. About how many sheep have you got there now?

Mr. MERITT. We have approximately 2,000,000 sheep within Navajo Reservation. That area covers 11,900,000 acres. It is a vast territory.

Mr. SNYDER. And this appropriation here is to be used over the entire reservation for the Navajos?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item reads:

For operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That any balance of the \$20,000 appropriated by the act of May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and sixty-nine), which shall be unexpended on June 30, 1919, shall remain available until expended.

There is an error in printing that item. We are asking for \$3,000 for this work. It is for the purpose of maintaining and operating the irrigation project that has already been completed. Last year there was an appropriation of \$23,000, and this year we are asking for an appropriation of only \$3,000.

Mr. TILLMAN. After the word "project" then you want to insert "\$3,000?"

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Maintenance and operation, Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (Reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$3,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 3,000.00

Amount expended----- 3,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,673.36
Transportation of supplies-----	132.97
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	9.30
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	80.50
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,103.87

Total----- 3,000.00

Indian tribe, Navajo.

Number of Indians, 24,606.

Area of reservation, 9,503,763 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 1,587 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 160 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 40 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 120 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$79,880.62.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$6,436.79.

Estimated additional cost to complete, none.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$53.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Pueblo, Colo.

Market for products, local.

Distance from railroad, 50 miles.

This project consists of a reservoir about 3 miles from Ganado, Ariz., on the Navajo Reservation, and necessary diversion works and distributing system. It will be completed with funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1919, but it is anticipated that the present shortage of labor may prevent the accomplishment of the work prior to the expiration of the fiscal year; therefore, a provision making that appropriation available until expended is incorporated herein. The sum of \$3,000 will be required for the maintenance and operation of the system.

The next item reads:

For enlarging and improving the reservoir and ditch system for the Laguna Indians of the Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico, \$5,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

RESERVIOR AND DITCH SYSTEM, LAGUNA INDIANS.

Indian Tribe, Pueblo.

Number of Indians, 1,700.

Area of reservation, 154,025 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 2,546 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 2,546 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 2,546 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, none.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$8,351.93.

Average annual precipitation, 14 inches.

Source of water supply, San Jose River.

Market for products, local.

These Pueblo Indians have practiced irrigation from time immemorial. The Lagunas have approximately 25 miles of ditches, constructed by themselves, which are probably several hundred years old. The water supply is small, and the Indian Service has, in the past, assisted the Indians to the extent of building three small dams for storing and diverting the water. One of these dams has become damaged by floods and another rendered useless by the cutting away of the banks at each end. It is the purpose to repair these dams and put them in condition to again supply water to the ditch system.

There are 1,700 of these Indians, and they are self-supporting and have been carrying on irrigation for several hundred years. They are probably the oldest irrigationists in the United States.

Mr. TILLMAN. This is a gratuity appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. A gratuity; yes, sir. Those Indians have no funds to their credit. They are very poor and very deserving and hard working.

The next item reads:

For additional installments of the charges for providing water rights for six thousand three hundred and ten acres of Salt River Indian allotments reimbursable as provided in the act of May 18, 1916, and for the extension of canals and laterals and for the construction of other necessary irrigation facilities to supply the said lands with water, \$15,000, available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for this purpose by the acts of May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirty), and March 2, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and seventy-five), and May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and sixty-nine), shall be and remain available until expended.

The following justification is submitted for the record:

Water rights, Salt River allottees, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$15, 000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated (not reimbursable)..... 15, 000

Unexpended balance 15, 000

This item is required for the purpose of paying the fourth installment for water rights for 6,310 acres of Salt River Indian allotments, as provided for in the act of May 18, 1916, and for the extension, repair, and maintenance of canals and laterals on these lands which are divided into farm units of 10 acres. The office has been unable as yet to conclude negotiations for permanent water rights for these Indians, as provided for in the aforesaid act, and has been obliged to obtain water annually on a rental basis. This situation has been brought about by questions as to the sufficiency of the water supply. Additional development of water, which is expected to materialize when the abnormal

conditions attending the national emergency abate, will make the acquisition of these water rights possible, and it is accordingly desired to have this and prior appropriations, as set forth in the item, remain available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is the same as last year and is reimbursable.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to ask one question. What do the words "national emergency abate" mean?

Mr. MERITT. Until the war is over.

Mr. HASTINGS. I note you have in this item and in a number of other items language making the appropriation immediately available and available until expended. I can see where the department might want to make some contracts in the future, say, for a few months in the immediate future, and why it is desirable to have that language, but I don't see how Congress can keep up with these appropriations if we give such unlimited authority. Now, for instance, if this language is permitted to remain in the bill you not only continue it next year but you continue it any number of years, don't you? Would it ever lapse?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then there is no way that Congress could keep supervision over the amount that you would have for any of these projects, because it would not come up for reappropriation next year. It wouldn't be necessary to carry this language in the act of next year.

Mr. MERITT. Because of the smallness of the amount it is only sufficient to cover the actual expenses for one year, but this is the reason why we like to have irrigation appropriations made immediately available and to remain available until expended. For example, in the Southwest we can begin using this water next spring. We expect this appropriation bill to become a law by the 4th of March and we will get the benefit of this at the beginning of the crop season.

Another reason is that on some of these irrigation projects we have washouts and necessary and unexpected repairs to make, and it is necessary because of the nature of the work that we be given a little bit more latitude in the expenditure of these appropriations than we ask for in the appropriations for schools and agencies.

The next item is on page 28:

For operation and maintenance of the pumping plants on the San Xavier Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$16,500, reimbursable out of any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Pumping plants, San Xavier Reservation.

Indian tribe, Papago.

Number of Indians, 5,560.

Area of reservation, 2,335,510 acres.

Number of wells, 12.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 9,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 9,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 9,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, none.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$84,278.46.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$16,698.24.

Average value of irrigation land per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, wells.

Market for products, local, good.

Distance from railroad, 7 to 60 miles.

The Papago Indians must depend largely upon underground water for irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. They have made good use of the water as fast as it has been developed. Heretofore the expense of operating and maintaining these pumping plants has been met from support funds, but the addition during the past year of five new wells has increased this expense beyond the amount which the limited appropriation for support can bear, so that a specific appropriation for operation and maintenance becomes necessary in order to properly carry on the work which has been undertaken.

MR. TILLMAN. This is reimbursable and safe, is it?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir; the appropriation is reimbursable.

MR. HASTINGS. About how many of those Indians are there?

MR. SNYDER. Five thousand five hundred and sixty.

MR. MERITT. There are 5,560 Indians on that reservation. These Indians, as I have stated before, are very worthy and hard-working Indians, and this is for the purpose of carrying on irrigation work that is already constructed.

MR. SNYDER. What is the possibility of the Government being reimbursed for this amount?

MR. MERITT. The Government will be reimbursed for this appropriation, because if the lands are irrigated they will become sufficiently valuable so that the Indians can reimburse the Government. Without the irrigation the Indians would have no money, except from a small stock proposition.

MR. SNYDER. It seems quite singular that this tribe has exactly the same amount as the Papagoes.

MR. MERITT. They are the same tribe of Indians.

MR. SNYDER. It is the same tribe?

MR. MERITT. The other appropriation was for the purpose of developing water by means of wells. This is for the purpose of carrying on an irrigation project that has already been constructed.

MR. SNYDER. I see.

MR. MERITT. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to furnish water for irrigation purposes to not exceeding four hundred acres of land within the Yuma reclamation project, Arizona, set apart by Executive order of September 17, 1917, for the Cocopah Indians. Payment to the Reclamation Service of the per acre construction charge for the water right to be acquired hereunder shall be made in ten annual installments, and the sum of \$3,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the first annual installment, which shall be converted into the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That the fund herein appropriated and all sums hereafter appropriated for this purpose shall constitute a first lien against the land supplied with water and shall be repaid to the United States under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, which shall be not less favorable than those applied to white settlers on the same project under the reclamation act: *Provided further*, That the lien provided for herein shall be inserted in any and all patents for the lands referred to herein, which lien may be foreclosed as a mortgage, or released upon payment of all charges, by the Secretary of the Interior, and delivery of water to any of these lands may be refused upon failure of the owner to repay any of these charges, when due, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Payment for water, Yuma reclamation project.

The lands referred to herein are without a water supply but are so situated that they can be furnished with water from the Yuma irrigation project constructed by the Reclamation Service. Indian lands on the Yuma Reservation are being supplied with water from this project under the provisions of the

act of March 3, 1911. The furnishing of water to this additional land will increase the usefulness of the Yuma project and materially improve the condition of about 80 Indians. The cost per acre will be approximately \$77, or a total of about \$30,800, should it be practicable to irrigate every acre of this land.

This is a small band of Indians who are now without water for irrigation purposes. This project has already been constructed by the Reclamation Service and we will be buying water service from that department of the Government.

Mr. TILLMAN. You think the security here is ample so that it will safeguard the interests of the Government in giving back this \$3,000, do you?

Mr. MERITT. It will be some time before this money is reimbursed, but the security is ample. Those Indians have no funds at this time.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is a small sum anyway.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$17,500 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and to expend the same for the operation and maintenance of pumping plants for irrigating the lands of the Indians on the said reservation, and for the installation of a tank or tanks for the economical handling of fuel oil for said pumping plants: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Pumping plants, San Carlos, Ariz.

Prior to the flood of the winter of 1914 the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation had no difficulty in irrigating their fields by means of ditches constructed, maintained, and operated by their own efforts. This flood destroyed their heading and some of their canals. Though somewhat discouraged, the Indians attempted to repair the damage. Another flood in June, 1915, destroyed all their repair work and washed away some of their land. Investigations were made, but before any work was done the most destructive flood of all occurred in January of 1916, which completely destroyed all of the Indians' canals, washed away their lands, and rendered irrigation impossible without pumping. Four pumping plants have since been established and are now in operation, and it is expected to install one additional pumping plant during the fiscal year 1919. It is expected that about 1,400 acres of land can be provided with water from these plants. Two crops per year are grown on this land and the Indians are very industrious. Without this aid they would be practically ruined financially. The pumps are operated by the use of internal combustion engines using distillate or "tops" as fuel. The use of the latter fuel is cheaper, but it must be procured in tank-car lots. In order to be able to employ this cheaper fuel it is proposed to construct suitable tanks at railroad sidings into which tank-car loads of "tops" can be emptied and transported thence to the pumping plants in such quantities as may be required. This item is required to cover the cost of operating the five plants which will be in use by the opening of the fiscal year 1920 and the cost of the purchase and installation of the aforesaid storage tanks.

This is not an appropriation out of the Treasury, but we are asking authority to use these tribal funds for this purpose.

Mr. TILLMAN. And the Indians are willing to do that, or are anxious for it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$17,600 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona, and to expend the same, in connection with an equal sum of the funds appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings, for reconstructing, repairing, and improving the power plant and irrigation system on the Fort Apache Indian

Reservation, Arizona: *Provided*, That the tribal funds so expended shall be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the sum of \$17,600 of the amount appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings is hereby set apart and reserved for this purpose.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Power plant, Fort Apache, Ariz.

The water-power plant installed at the White River Agency about 15 years ago to furnish light and power for pumping water for domestic use is inadequate for the present needs of the community.

No substantial heading has been provided, and much of the water is lost by seepage at the heading and from the canal. At the power house most of the machinery is practically worn out, and serious breakdowns are of frequent occurrence. The power house is located in such a manner as to be in danger of being ultimately undermined by floods, and expensive bank protection will soon be required to save the building.

It is proposed to establish a new power plant, including timber-crib dam in White River, canal, forebay, power house, and tail race. The entire plant will be constructed as inexpensively as possible without sacrificing efficiency or permanency.

Besides supplying power for lighting the agency buildings and for operating the shop machinery, pumping domestic water, etc., there will be a reserve power supply adequate for operation of the proposed ice plant and flour mill and to furnish lights at Fort Apache and at Canyon day school, should it be decided to construct transmission lines to those points at some future date.

In addition to this, power is to be used for the irrigation of about 460 acres of land lying on the mesa near the agency. Gravity water will also be supplied by the system to 227 acres of land in the river bottom. All of the soil is very rich, capable of producing splendid crops with proper handling.

Since the ratio of power used for irrigation and that used by the agency after all tentative plans are carried out will be approximately half and half, it is proposed that the total cost be apportioned equally between irrigation funds and funds for the agency and school buildings. The estimated total cost is \$35,200, of which this item covers one-half. It is proposed to provide the remaining one-half from our regular appropriation for Indian school and agency buildings, 1920. Reports indicate that the present plant is liable to become a total wreck at any time. Should this occur, the school plant would be without water for domestic or fire purposes, and such crops as were growing would be a failure.

This power plant is about to go out of commission because of the need of repairs and improvements, and it is necessary that we have this appropriation in this next Indian appropriation act.

Mr. TILLMAN. The power plant was installed about 19 years ago?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item reads:

For reimbursement of Yuma County, Arizona, for traveling and other expenses incurred by its county officers in the arrest, prosecution, and commitment of four Indian youths of the Colorado River Reservation to State institutions, \$167.75, to be immediately available.

We offer for the record the following justification. This is an unusual item.

Reimbursement to Yuma County, Ariz.

In June, 1917, Theodore Ameelyuna and Chester Nopa, two Indian youths of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., broke and entered a girls' dormitory at that place and assaulted two minor Indian girls. Harvey Brenner and Cecil Miles, Indian youths of the same reservation, stole a team and abducted two Indian school girls.

The Federal Criminal Code, which makes provision for the prosecution in the Federal courts of Indians committing certain crimes on Indian reservations, does not provide for the punishment of fornication or sexual intercourse with

school girls when the elements of rape are not present. Also, while the Federal Code provides for the punishment of larceny committed by an Indian on a reservation, it does not make it an offense for an Indian to abduct school girls.

In these cases it is necessary for the superintendent to administer such punishment as available facilities will permit, though seldom having the desired effect. The superintendent, realizing that it would be difficult to prosecute these Indian boys in the Federal court and in order to make an example of them for the benefit of discipline in his school and to secure the commitment of these youths to State institutions, urgently requested the Yuma County authorities to undertake their prosecution.

Upon the superintendent's request, therefore, the county authorities took up the prosecution. Two of the boys were sentenced to the Fort Grant Industrial School, one was sent to the State prison, and the fourth, owing to his tubercular condition, was sent to the hospital on the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, but owing to the fact that he broke into the girls' dormitory at Yuma several times and released a prisoner from the jail whom the superintendent was holding pending the arrival of Federal officers, he was again turned over to the State authorities, and was committed to the State industrial school. The claim was submitted to the Auditor for the Interior Department for payment, but was disallowed.

While the Indians were wards of the Federal Government, and the offenses took place on an Indian reservation, in view of the extreme circumstances of the case and the earnest solicitation of the United States Indian school superintendent, the county authorities did not raise the question of jurisdiction. The county authorities, however, consider the expenses incurred were a legitimate Federal expense, and they feel that the Government should not seek to throw the burden of the discipline of its Indian school over into the county of Yuma.

These cases having been handled in good faith by the State authorities, at the request of the superintendent, it would appear that the claim for expenses incurred by Yuma County in connection therewith is a just one and should be borne by the Government.

The next is:

CALIFORNIA.

SEC. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$50,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$42,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	42,000.00
Amount expended-----	41,966.21
Unexpended balance-----	33.79
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	17,787.28
Traveling expenses-----	2,594.84
Transportation of supplies-----	706.67
Telegraph and telephone service-----	412.28
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	8.25
Subsistence supplies-----	5,925.56
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	552.11
Forage-----	1,330.03
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	3,513.76
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	3,169.31
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	4,224.50
Miscellaneous-----	551.81
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,189.81
Total-----	41,966.21

This item is for the general support and civilization of the Indians of California and is \$8,000 in excess of the amount allowed for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919. The increase is justified on the following grounds:

The Indian population of California is 15,725. The affairs of the Indians are supervised by 12 superintendents, 4 of whom have jurisdiction over a total of 30 small mission reservations in southern California. By reason of the scattered location of the mission reservations the expense of administering the affairs of the Indians thereon is naturally greater than it would be were they in closer proximity to agency headquarters.

The work of caring for a large number of the scattered Indians of northern California, who were formerly under a special agent at Roseburg, Oreg., is now intrusted to the superintendent of the Greenville school by reason of the abolishment of the Roseburg Agency. This has added to the cost of administration work at Greenville. Owing to the small support fund it has been found impossible to allot that agency sufficient funds therefrom to carry on the work in a proper manner during the fiscal year 1919. The Greenville jurisdiction involves a large territory of rough, mountainous country which can only be covered expeditiously and economically by automobile.

The majority of the nonreservation Indians of California are very poor, depending largely upon irregular labor for a livelihood. While some of them have been allotted on the public domain or live on home sites purchased by the Government, a large number are without land holdings and look to the Government for assistance. Reference to the analysis of expenditures will show that over \$6,000 was expended for subsistence, clothing, etc., for issue to the needy Indians in 1918. There was an unexpended balance of only \$33.79 for the year, which will no doubt be taken up by outstanding obligations.

The Indians of the mission reservations who are engaged in agriculture rely upon the gasoline pumping plants installed thereon for water for irrigation, as crops can not be raised without water, and it often becomes necessary to pare severely requests for funds for the operation of these pumps.

The matter of grazing, stock raising, cultivation of land, leasing, etc., all call for supervision and action on the part of the Government. Efforts are being made to see that the Indians adopt the methods of cultivation which will bring about the best results, and that leases are made which will award them the greatest amount in return. It is also necessary to afford the Indians protection against trespass and stock depredations.

The analysis of expenditures indicates how the appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1918. The employees are necessary for the purpose of supervising the affairs of the Indians and protecting their interests. As previously stated, the reservations are widely separated, and therefore much time and money must be expended in traveling. A large proportion of the appropriation, as will also be noted, is used in the purchase of medical supplies, farming equipment, and miscellaneous materials.

The California Indians have no tribal funds of any consequence, and therefore this appropriation is largely depended upon to meet the administration expenses of the 12 agencies and to provide for the wants of the Indians.

The additional amount requested is very necessary to a proper administration of the affairs of the California Indians and for the promotion of their industrial activities, which at this time are severely handicapped by lack of sufficient funds.

Owing to the insufficiency of the support fund for carrying on the work of the California Indians, it has been found absolutely necessary at times to supplement it with funds from the appropriation "General expenses, Indian Service."

You will note that we are asking for an increase of \$8,000. This increase is necessary because we have found it very difficult indeed to carry on the work with the appropriation available. There are more than 15,000 Indians in California, and this appropriation applies to several Indian reservations. Because of the increase in the cost of everything, we feel that we need this small increase in appropriation. The justification sets out the need of the appropriation.

The next item reads:

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$10,000, said funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secre-

tary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose, contained in the act approved May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and seventy), is reappropriated and made available until expended.

We have reduced the appropriation \$10,000 and ask that the appropriation heretofore made be continued. Because of war conditions we have found it difficult during the last year to carry on this work, because of lack of employees.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Purchase of lands for landless Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Amount expended-----	250.80
Unexpended balance-----	19,749.20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses-----	43.90
Land-----	200.00
Miscellaneous-----	6.90
Total-----	250.80

It is believed that the entire amount of the estimate will be needed for the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians of California for the fiscal year 1920. There are remaining in California about 2,700 Indians who are homeless, and the purpose is to furnish practically every Indian with a home. This will require two or three years, because of the conditions under which the purchases must be made. The last available report from the inspector in the field in charge of the work is dated September 9, 1917. He estimated then that it would require at least \$30,000 to complete the necessary purchases. At least one-third of this amount should be supplied for the fiscal year 1920. The records of the office show that the per capita expenditure for lands for these Indians have been about \$15. On this basis the appropriation would meet the requirements of only about 666 persons, leaving the others to be provided for in future appropriations.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, I can't quite understand why you need any appropriation there this year at all. You only spent \$250 of the previous appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. As I said, because of the war conditions we had to take the employee who was doing this work and place him in charge of a reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. I appreciate that, but if you don't intend to spend any more money this year than you proposed to spend last year, then there is no need for this appropriation at all.

Mr. MERITT. I think that we could get along with the appropriation carried in the bill last year, provided it is continued.

Mr. HASTINGS. Reappropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Reappropriated, and strike out everything in that item down to the word "*Provided*." We will try to get along with that appropriation.

Mr. TILLMAN. We will strike it out, then.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, including pay of superintendent, \$142,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$157,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended from Indian moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Sherman Institute, for the purchase of land and water rights, the title to which is to be held in the United States.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Riverside, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$128,400.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	119,500.00
Amount expended -----	<u>119,500.00</u>

Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc -----	43,238.40
Traveling expenses -----	92.50
Transportation of supplies -----	306.35
Telegraph and telephone service -----	162.20
Subsistence supplies -----	30,749.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	10,011.91
Forage -----	2,573.25
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service -----	12,103.66
Medical, educational, stationery, etc -----	1,585.14
Live stock -----	12.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	11,098.95
Irrigation water -----	1,130.00
Seed -----	597.48
Miscellaneous -----	1,105.92
Outstanding liabilities -----	4,733.24
Total -----	<u>119,500.00</u>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated -----	15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	15,000.00
Amount expended -----	<u>14,806.15</u>
Unexpended balance -----	<u>193.85</u>

Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings -----	2,402.86
Repair of buildings -----	11,783.56
Outstanding liabilities -----	619.73
Total -----	<u>14,806.15</u>

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property) -----	\$333,984
Number of employees -----	62
Number of buildings -----	60
Total salaries -----	\$45,260
Average attendance of pupils -----	541
Average enrollment -----	715
Capacity -----	650
Cost per capita based on enrollment -----	\$159
Cost per capita based on average attendance ¹ -----	\$210
Area of school land (acres) -----	150
Area of school land (acres cultivated) -----	110
Value of agriculture products -----	\$7,263
Value of other school products -----	\$3,783
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended -----	<u>\$382</u>

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 565).

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1920:

Support	\$142, 600
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
Total	157, 600

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Riverside, Cal.; and superintendent's salary	142, 600
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
Total	157, 600

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$2, 600	Seamstress	\$660
Clerk	1, 200	Assistant seamstress	600
Do	1, 000	Laundress	660
Assistant clerk	800	Baker	500
Do	800	Cook	800
Physician (contract)	720	Cook (school farm)	660
Disciplinarian	900	Cook	500
Assistant disciplinarian	600	Farmer	950
Principal	1, 500	Carpenter	800
Teacher	720	Do	720
Do	780	Tailor	800
Do	720	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do	690	Blacksmith	800
Do	660	Mason	800
Do	660	Gardener	1, 000
Do	660	Engineer	1, 200
Do	660	Assistant engineer	600
Do	600	Printer	660
Do	600	Band and musical instructor	800
Do	720	Assistant	460
Domestic-science teacher	600	Do	300
Industrial teacher	720	Do	300
Outing matron	800	Do	300
Matron	900	Do	300
As istant matron	660	Laborer	660
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	520	Outing agent	800
Dining-room matron	600		
Nurse	780	Total	45, 260

The sum of \$142,600 for the support of Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., will provide for 700 pupils at \$200 per capita in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$15,000, which is the same as for last year, will be needed for the proper upkeep of the school plant, comprising 60 buildings, the lighting and heating, sewer and water systems, 2 pumping plants, and ice plant.

Authority is requested to purchase land and water rights, the title to which is to be held in the United States, not to exceed \$20,000, from "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Sherman Institute."

Additional farm land is required at this school at a cost of \$20,000. Forty acres are now occupied by buildings and lawn. There is a school farm of 100 acres 5 miles distant from the school plant. At present the school is renting from six different parties 245 acres for a vegetable garden and other general farming purposes, as the land belonging to the school is not sufficient for its needs. The rented land, being scattered, can not be handled as advantageously as could a compact farm near the school.

Because of certain sleeping porches that have been added to the dormitories of that school we can increase the attendance by at least 20 pupils, and we would like to have authority to enroll 700 pupils

at that school. We are also asking authority to expend \$20,000 of the school funds for the purchase of additional lands. The superintendent is now leasing a considerable acreage of land at that school on which to grow vegetables and other crops for the school, and inasmuch as he has saved this money as a result of Indian labor at that school we would like to invest that money in additional lands instead of renting the lands. It seems like a good business proposition, the superintendent has urged it, and we very much approve of his recommendation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of course, that would be held in the name of the United States as trustee for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. The title would be in the United States.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say the title will be held in the United States. Well, this is to be paid for out of Indian moneys?

Mr. MERITT. We do not consider the proceeds of the labor of the nonreservation schools as Indian moneys in the sense that the funds belong to the tribes, because that money was produced under the direction of the superintendent by Indian boys who are there attending school. They get the benefit of their schooling and they are furnished clothing and board.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they are supported by the appropriation from Congress and the school is supported by appropriation by Congress, therefore this money should accrue to the benefit of the United States.

Mr. TILLMAN. You consider that United States money instead of Indian money?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$131,564.94, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page one thousand and sixty-three).

In support of this item we submit the following justification:

Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$15, 000.
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	15, 000.
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Amount expended	15, 000.
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Analysis of expenditures:

United States Reclamation Service, for construction, operation, and maintenance charges	15, 000.
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Indian tribe, Yuma.

Number of Indians, 833.

Area of reservation, 33,771 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 8,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 4,318.

Area actually irrigated, 4,318 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,318 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 3 000 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$234,764.32.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$12,432.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$200.

Average annual precipitation, 3 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Market for products, general; good.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

Water rights for this land were purchased from the Reclamation Service under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063) at a total cost of \$444,818. So far payments aggregating \$258.16 have been made. It is the desire of the Reclamation Service that the balance of this charge be paid during the next fiscal year, or that in any event payment be made of a sum which will bring the total payments up to the amount which would be due on the basis of full settlements within a 10-year period in order that the fund available for reclamation work may be augmented as largely as possible. The sum which is requested will bring the payments up to the amount due in 1920 on the 10-year basis. It is desired to relieve the Reclamation Service fund as much as practicable.

The Indians of this reservation are becoming good farmers, and full use is being made of the irrigated lands.

Mr. SNYDER. What page is that justification on?

Mr. MERITT. Page 52. I may say that the Reclamation Service has already constructed this project, and we are paying for it on a 20-year basis. The Reclamation Service now wishes to bring its finances on a 10-year basis, and we are endeavoring to meet their wishes. There is no question about the Government being reimbursed for this money. The land is very valuable indeed and the Indians are making good use of the irrigated lands. The next item reads:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$24,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; in all, \$27,500.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated ----- \$21,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- 18,200.00

Amount expended ----- 18,200.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc. ----- 10,070.51

Traveling expenses ----- 91.70

Transportation of supplies ----- 356.95

Telephone and telegraph service ----- 24.33

Subsistence supplies ----- 4,047.29

Dry goods, clothing, etc. ----- 1,803.88

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service ----- 900.00

Medical, educational, stationery, etc. ----- 152.73

Equipment and miscellaneous material ----- 641.78

Miscellaneous ----- 95.06

Outstanding liabilities ----- 15.77

Total ----- 18,200.00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated ----- \$3,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- 3,500.00

Amount expended ----- 3,471.71

Unexpended balance ----- 28.29

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings ----- 3,471.71

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$51, 555
Number of buildings-----	25
Number of employees-----	14
Total salaries-----	\$9, 180
Average attendance of pupils-----	65
Average enrollment-----	90
Capacity-----	98
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$184
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$253
Area of school land (acres)-----	3, 099
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	² 200
Value of agricultural products-----	\$3, 740
Value of other school products-----	\$6, 307
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$3, 314

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1920:

Support-----	\$21, 500
Repairs and improvements-----	3, 500
Total-----	25, 000

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and superintendent's salary-----	24, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	3, 500
Total-----	27, 500

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1, 500
Physician-----	600
Teacher-----	660
Do-----	600
Laborer-----	600
Matron-----	600
Assistant matron-----	500
Seamstress-----	500
Clerk-----	720
Laundress-----	300
Cook-----	500
General mechanic-----	900
Laborer-----	600
Do-----	600
Total-----	9, 180

The sum of \$24,000 for support of Fort Bidwell School, Cal., includes the salaries of employees, subsistence, and clothing and the cost of supplies for academic and industrial training of 100 Indian pupils at the rate of \$225 per capita.

The sum of \$3,500 is to cover needed general repairs such as roofing, flooring, and painting, to the 25 old frame buildings of this plant.

The next item reads:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils, at the Greenville Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$24,000; for general repairs and improvements, including developing and installation of water supply, \$5,000; for purchase of dairy cows and farming implements, \$1,200; in all, \$30,200.

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² 2,200 acres are used for pasture.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Greenville, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated..... \$21,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 18,200.00

Amount expended..... 18,150.10

Unexpended balance 49.90

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc..... 10,306.09

Traveling expenses..... 162.42

Transportation of supplies..... 11.97

Telegraph and telephone service..... 65.01

Printing, binding, advertising, etc..... 19.00

Subsistence supplies..... 3,802.91

Dry goods, clothing, etc..... 1,877.76

Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service..... 469.31

Medical, educational, stationery, etc..... 242.94

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 1,145.73

Miscellaneous..... 46.13

Outstanding liabilities..... .83

Total..... 18,150.10

NOTE.—\$1,964.89 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian school, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated..... \$3,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 3,500.00

Amount expended..... 3,499.39

Unexpended balance61

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings..... 516.62

Repair of buildings..... 2,982.77

Total..... 3,499.39

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)..... \$69,613

Number of buildings..... 29

Number of employees..... 14

Total salaries..... \$10,120

Average attendance of pupils..... 73

Average enrollment..... 110

Capacity..... 90

Cost per capita based on enrollment..... \$166

Cost per capita based on average attendance..... ¹249

Area of school land (acres)..... 275

Area of school land (acres cultivated)..... 75

Value of agricultural products..... \$730

Value of other school products..... \$930

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended..... \$712

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1920:

Support	\$24, 700
Repairs and improvements	4, 600
New buildings (school building)	10, 000
Installation of water supply	9, 000
Purchase of dairy cows and implements	1, 200
Total	49, 500

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Greenville, Cal., and superintendent's salary	\$24, 000
Repairs and improvements	5, 000
Purchase of farm implements and cows	1, 200
Total	30, 200

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$1, 500
Clerk	1, 000
Physician (contract)	720
Disciplinarian	600
Principal teacher	900
Kindergartner	600
Matron	600
Assistant matron	520
Nurse	720
Seamstress	520
Laundress	500
Cook	500
Engineer	720
Laborer	720
Total	10, 120

The sum of \$24,000 for support of the Greenville School, California, will provide for 100 pupils at \$225 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The sum of \$5,000 is required for general repairs and improvements, including development and installation of water supply. This is an increase of \$1,500, as the water supply has failed so that during the summer months the school is without sufficient water for domestic use and has no fire protection whatever.

The plant consists of 29 frame buildings, which necessitates the outlay of considerable repairs to keep in proper condition.

The sum of \$1,200 for the purchase of dairy cows and farm implements is required, as the school now has a farm of 75 acres and has been forced to depend upon the use of borrowed implements, which proved very unsatisfactory and costly. With the farm properly operated, a small dairy herd can be maintained and thus eliminate the purchase of milk and butter for the students.

Mr. TILLMAN. You are asking for a smaller sum than you received last year.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the appropriation is increased from \$25,000 to \$30,200.

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, I see. I was looking at the item above that.

Mr. SNYDER. We haven't had the item above that have we?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I read that. We are omitting at the Fort Bidwell School, "for installation of water supply, \$9,000," which work has already been done and it will not be necessary to ask for another appropriation for that work.

The next item is:

For continuing the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in Humboldt County, California, in conformity with

¹ Payable \$320 from "Relief of and prevention of diseases among Indians, 1919."

plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursed out of any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the proper authorities of the county of Humboldt, California, agree to furnish, at their own expense, a competent engineer satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to supervise the construction of said road; to provide the use of such tools and implements as the said Secretary may deem to be justly required of them; and to maintain said road in good condition: *Provided further*, That the total cost of said road shall not exceed \$30,500.

This is a continuation of the appropriation carried in the Indian bill of last year, and I submit the following justification in support of it:

Road from Hoopa to Weitchpec (Hoopa Valley Reservation).

This project was originated by an appropriation of \$10,000 in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1919, as follows:

"For beginning the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in Humboldt County, California, in conformity with plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursed out of any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the proper authorities of the county of Humboldt, California, agree to furnish, at their own expense, a competent engineer satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to supervise the construction of said road; to provide the use of such tools and implements as the said Secretary may deem to be justly required of them; and to maintain said road in good condition: *Provided further*, That the total cost of said road shall not exceed \$30,500."

The Hoopa Valley Reservation comprises approximately 100,000 acres, inhabited by 1,299 Indians, about 500 of whom would be directly benefited by the proposed road, in going to and from the agency, in marketing their products, purchasing supplies, etc., as they are practically isolated from the railroad under present conditions. The length of the road will be approximately 8.85 miles, formerly traversed only by a mule trail on a heavy grade, which is impassable for several months each year owing to the winter rains and snows. The construction of this road, in connection with plans of the county for building a road to the coast by way of Hoopa, would bring considerable traffic through the reservation and enlarge the market for the Indians' products, thereby encouraging them to raise more crops.

Under the original appropriation the total cost of the road is limited to \$30,500, and the proper authorities of Humboldt County must agree to furnish, at their own expense, a competent engineer satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to supervise the construction of said road; to provide the use of such tools and implements as the said Secretary may deem to be justly required of them; and to maintain said road in good condition. The county authorities have complied with these requirements, and it is therefore recommended that the additional appropriation of \$10,000 requested herein be made in order that the project may be continued in conformity with the intent of Congress.

MR. SNYDER. Was there any work done on that road this last year?

MR. MERITT. The authorities have been approved and some work has been done. The appropriation did not become available until the 1st of July, and we are in process now of expending that money.

The next item reads:

FLORIDA.

4. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education, \$20,000, including the construction and equipment of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for said Seminole Indians in Florida is hereby re-appropriated and made available for the purposes herein named.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Seminoles in Florida.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	8,000.00
Amount expended -----	1,022.31
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 6,977.69
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	188.89
Traveling expenses -----	3.00
Subsistence supplies -----	192.83
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	422.41
Miscellaneous -----	215.18
Total-----	1,022.31

As the justification for this item for the fiscal year 1919 will show, little work of a constructive nature has been done for the Florida Seminoles. This is due in part to the fact that the agent designated for the work was connected with the Army during the greater portion of the fiscal year 1918, and the work previously undertaken was largely confined to general surveys, conferences, and treating with the Indians in order to ascertain the sentiment of these people and decide what should be done to aid them in a material way.

It will be noted from the analysis of expenditures that only \$1,022.31 was expended during the fiscal year 1918 for the support and civilization of the Seminoles. By the act of May 25, 1918, the unexpended balance of this appropriation is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1919.

The item requested for the year 1920, which is \$10,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the year 1919, will be required to supplement available funds for establishing these Indians on lands set aside by the Federal and State Governments for their use and occupation, and assisting them in becoming self-supporting.

A field officer has been detailed to take up the work of looking after the welfare of these Indians, and an office has been established at Fort Myers, Fla., for the present. While progress has been made in placing some of the children in school, there still remains work to be done along that line. The amount requested will be used in employing farmers and teachers, the fencing of land, erection of necessary shelter houses, clearing and putting land in cultivation, boring wells, purchasing necessary farming implements, and other equipment, seed, etc., and meeting the general miscellaneous expenses of that jurisdiction.

The needs and condition of these Indians was shown in the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs in December, 1917, pages 157-163 of the published report.

MR. HASTINGS. Gentlemen of the committee, the condition of these Indians beggars description. The subcommittee went down there to investigate them in March of 1917. I did not know that people in this condition lived anywhere in the world. We did not have time to make a thorough investigation. There were said to be some 600 Seminole Indians in Florida, not living, but existing around the Everglades. They congregate in small camps. We did not find a house, and they did not then own any land. I understand that some provision has been made by the State of Florida since.

The inquiry that we made disclosed that some two or three of the Indians went to school—perhaps four. There were no missionaries among them; none of the Indians went to church; none of them attended any Sunday school.

¹ By the act of May 25, 1918, this balance is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1919.

Congress in the last two or three years, at the earnest solicitation of the Representative from Florida, had been making appropriations for the relief of these Indians. If there are any Indians anywhere that, in my judgment, the Government ought to assist, it should assist the Seminoles of Florida. They wander about, as I stated before, in camps, and whenever the land is allotted upon which a camp is located, the Indians over night move away.

I want to take occasion here in front of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to say that I disapprove of this policy. I would not be frank with him if I did not. I would not be honest to myself if I did not. You look at this appropriation and it shows last year that the Congress of the United States appropriated a certain amount of money, and in defiance of that and in the very teeth of the instruction of Congress the department refuses to expend this money in behalf of those people. I don't have any patience with that kind of administration. If Congress makes an appropriation for a purpose, it is a direction that Congress believes that that amount of money ought to be expended for that purpose. Now this is not hearsay on my part. Other members of this committee know the condition of this tribe or this band of Indians, and the Seminole Indians are really in a deplorable condition and more money ought to be expended for the support and the civilization of these Indians. There is no question about it. There can't be any division of opinion about it, and I am not in favor of sitting idly by and making appropriations from year to year, and permitting the department to nullify the action of Congress by refusing to expend the money as directed by Congress, and I want to put that much in the record.

Mr. MERRITT. I will state, Mr. Hastings, that the Seminole Indian question in Florida is a very difficult one from the standpoint of the Federal Government. Those Indians have refused absolutely to have anything to do with a Government official. That has been the condition for a number of years. Congress has only recently begun to make appropriations for those Indians. We had a superintendent or representative in Florida, but that representative went to war and that necessarily caused a discontinuance temporarily of our work among the Seminole Indians. However, the commissioner selected a Mr. Brandon, who is an Indian himself, to go to Florida, and he has established headquarters at Fort Myers and is endeavoring to gain the confidence of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He has already made his plans for the expenditure of this appropriation as well as the increased appropriation that we are now asking. It is proposed to establish two schools among the Seminole Indians, one on the east coast and one on the west coast. There are some Indians living over near Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, and there are other Indians living southeast of Lake Okeechobee, near Fort Myers. The Federal Government has set aside 25,000 acres for the Seminole Indians in Florida, and the State Government has set aside about 100,000 acres for those Indians. This land is largely swamp land and only a small part of it is susceptible to cultivation. We are going to buy some stock for those Indians soon. That has already been arranged for and we are going to expend not only the appropriation that Congress has provided, but we are asking Congress to double that appropriation and materially increase the assistance that we will render.

But the Government's problem has been a difficult one, and we have been handicapped because of this superintendent, who was familiar with those Indians going into the war. We now have, however, a representative on the ground, who is an Indian himself, and the plans have been perfected for working out a constructive program for those Seminole Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. When was this last man appointed?

Mr. MERITT. He has been appointed for probably six months. He has been down there among those Indians; has gone into the camps, and traveled all over the territory.

Mr. HASTINGS. What language does he speak?

Mr. MERITT. I do not remember to what tribe he belongs.

Mr. CHANDLER. Who is it, Frank Brandon?

Mr. MERITT. Frank Brandon; yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. He is a Cherokee.

Mr. HASTINGS. He doesn't speak the Seminole language?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. He lives in northern Oklahoma and has never been with the Seminoles, and has had no experience at all with Seminoles, so far as you know?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this is his first experience.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, what I am talking against is that for two or three years Congress has been making this or similar appropriations. My recollection is that the first year it was to \$8,000, and when we went down there to make the investigation we found that practically none of that money had been spent. That was in March, 1917, and that was prior to the war, and when we went to asking about whether the money was spent for or on behalf of those Indians in order to get medicine, clothes, supplies, or anything of that kind—I haven't the figures in mind at the present time, but practically none of that money had been spent in behalf of those Indians down there, and I really believe they are in poorer condition than any other Indians in America, and I can't conceive of any class of people living under such poor surroundings as they do. I never knew before that there were any people in America where practically none of them went to Indian schools of any kind; where they had no missionaries of any kind among them; where they had no churches; where they had no Sunday schools; and what I am objecting to now—and what I am entering as vigorous a protest as I can against is this delay, and I believe that this money ought to be expended, and I don't believe we ought to have a promise of its expenditure, and I am going to protest here and going to protest everywhere against the nonuse of the money that is appropriated by Congress. If Congress puts it up and says this money ought to be expended, then we believe that the administrative officers of this Government ought to obey Congress and see that this money is expended in the way Congress directs it shall be, and I think there has been too much delay. This is not in my district, and therefore I can speak of it not with any personal feeling, but I can speak of it from personal knowledge of conditions, because I visited myself, as one member of this committee those people, and I know something of the conditions down there, and if there is any place in America where money ought to be spent for the purpose of civilizing the Indians, it ought to be with the Seminoles of Florida.

Mr. MERITT. We have a constructive plan already prepared and approved to expend this money. The commissioner had Mr. Brandon come to Washington within the last 60 days.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, that is what we are objecting to, and that is what I am objecting to. I don't want all this money—I don't object to Mr. Brandon; he may be a good man. I may know him personally, but I don't recall. That is not what I am objecting to, but I don't believe it is for the benefit of the Indians that all of this money be spent in traveling expenses, etc. I think part of this money ought to be spent down there on the Indians themselves.

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it will be so spent, but it was necessary to bring Mr. Brandon here to go over this entire proposition. The commissioner ordered him to Washington because he felt he wanted to confer with him in regard to the whole situation. He was here within 60 days, and the plan is already agreed upon as to how this money shall be expended, and it will be expended within a very short time.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you feel, then, that if Congress continues this appropriation that this money won't come up here next year as an unexpended balance, but will really be expended?

Mr. MERITT. I think so, because we have already prepared the plans for the use of that money, and we are in process of expending it now.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well now, as one member of this committee and as a Member of the House, I would not vote for this unless I had the assurance from you that this money was going to be expended.

Mr. MERITT. If the appropriation is given us we will expend it to the very best advantage possible to the Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you know Mr. Brandon, Mr. Chandler?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. What kind of a man is he?

Mr. CHANDLER. A very competent man.

Mr. TILLMAN. What degree of Indian blood has he?

Mr. CHANDLER. I should judge about a sixteenth.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does he live down there in Florida among these Indians?

Mr. CHANDLER. No; not among those Indians. He was raised in Indian Territory. He was raised among the Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is his business or profession?

Mr. CHANDLER. He was a farmer.

Mr. TILLMAN. My idea was that a farmer should be sent down there, because these people are very savage, as savage as they were when Florida was discovered by the Spaniards, and Mr. Hastings has not over-stated the wretched condition that they are in. I never have seen people in surroundings of such squalor or poverty as these people are in. They haven't got a house; they live under a little shed that is made by putting up four poles and a ridge pole up above and then a little roof made up there with palmetto leaves, just like the savage live in Africa. And those people were hungry. They were living on turtles or some kind of an animal like that. They have been denied recently the right to hunt—or at least there is no market for the plumes of certain birds down there—perhaps the birds have been protected by law. There is no further opportunity for them to sell alligator skins. They are hunters in a way, so they are not able

to make any money to get anything to eat with, and it does seem to me that if there are any people on earth who ought to be looked after and handled as children should be handled—and savage children at that—these people should be looked after especially.

Now, the man in charge down there, who has been in the Army, as you state, appeared to me to be a very competent man, but at that time he wore the uniform of the Army, and I think had been away serving as chaplain of a regiment. He was not attending to this business down there at the time. He had been down on the Mexican border for several months and left those Indians to shift for themselves. Now, some man ought to go down there to teach them farming, I should think, because they ought to be made farmers and they ought to be looked after more carefully than any other Indians in this country. In the first place, they owned all of that land at one time, and they got nothing for it. Now, they have suffered more, perhaps, than any other tribe of Indians in having the richest country perhaps on earth taken away from them practically. They are reduced now to a mere tribe of 500 or 600, and they are afraid of the white man—they don't trust him. They have got to be handled very carefully, and this man ought to have infinite tact or else he is not going to make a success of it. We had great difficulty in seeing those people at all. They heard we were there and most of them went to cover just like quails when they see men coming close to them. They are ignorant. There are only, as Mr. Hastings, has said, about four or five out of the whole tribe that go to school. But they are remarkable for many things. We met one of them, a young fellow, I don't recall his name now—

Mr. HASTING (interposing). Tony Tommy.

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, that is his name; and the remarkable thing is that he had distanced all of his white fellow pupils. They have remarkable intellect if they are properly handled and looked after, and I certainly hope that the commissioner will see that this money is expended and expended for the advantage of those people.

Mr. MERITT. The money will be expended, Mr. Chairman, and I might say that the commissioner is planning a personal visit to Florida to look into the conditions of those Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suggest that he do that. He will come back satisfied that they need assistance.

Mr. MERITT. We hope to find next year a very much improved condition there.

Mr. SNYDER. Just a moment, Mr. Commissioner—isn't it a fact that at the time we made this first appropriation there was quite a number of us who thought that it ought not to be made at all, and that we ought not to take back an additional burden of Indians that have lost their rights to Government assistance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Isn't it a fact that some of us thought quite seriously that the State of Florida had some obligations there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I remember that.

Mr. SNYDER. And how many years was it that those Indians received no assistance whatever from the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Congress has been appropriating for those Indians only for four or five years.

Mr. SNYDER. And never before since those Indians, who belonged to the Seminole Tribe, went away has the Government taken any action to look after them at all until this appropriation of two years ago?

Mr. MERITT. I think the first appropriation was in 1910.

Mr. SNYDER. There isn't any doubt but what these gentlemen say about the necessity for the appropriation is true. The only doubt I ever had about it was whether the Government wasn't taking on a burden that belonged to the State. It would not be possible, it seems to me, in any other State of the Union for any set of people to even exist as Mr. Hastings has outlined these people are existing down there. They would be looked upon as paupers and would be taken care of by the State itself, if they had no claim on the Government. Now, I am not attempting to object to this proposition at this time, because as I see it the Congress has gone ahead and directed the work to be done, and I think it ought to be done expeditiously, but I would be loath to continue to increase appropriations down there in the face of what I believe the State ought to provide, and I want to ask those members of the committee that were there if they made any investigation as to whether or not the State was in any way obligated to take care of these people.

Mr. TILLMAN. We thought so and insisted that the State do that, and the State has done that, as Mr. Hastings has stated, and has given them about 100,000 acres of land. It has given it back to them. Perhaps the State acquired it under conditions that their action in giving it back to them was entirely justified.

Mr. SNYDER. And you think that that is the only obligation that there is on the State—to provide them with some land that is practically useless or worthless?

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, of course, that is a mooted question, and I held to your view, Mr. Snyder, on this subject before I went to Florida to examine into their condition. I felt that the Government would not be justified in taking over again a tribe of Indians that had been freed or emancipated from Government control for so many years. I held that view as to the Mississippi Choctaws also. You understand years ago the Government gave the Seminoles a large tract of land out in Oklahoma—what is now Oklahoma. A large number of them went out there and they are doing well now, the Seminoles of Oklahoma are. They went out there and took possession of those lands and intermarried with whites, a good many of them, and now they are in fairly prosperous circumstances. But a few of these people refused to go. The same is true of the Mississippi Choctaws, and so I was of the same opinion that you are—that the Government was under no obligation to take these people back and begin to appropriate money for them, but I got down there and found that they were so simple and so savage that I felt as if we should take them under our guardianship again and put them on their feet. The same is true of the Mississippi Choctaws. I felt that way, and you remember in the last bill we appropriated a small sum of money again for the benefit of the Mississippi Choctaws.

Mr. SNYDER. And then in reality we must look upon it as a moral responsibility more than a legal one?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes; it is not a legal responsibility, I think. I think it is more in the way of charity than anything else.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I sincerely hope that we won't let the moral and sympathetic idea run away with our better judgment to the extent of bringing onto the Government any considerable burden—at least no part of the burden that the State of Florida should bear.

Mr. TILLMAN. At any rate, of course, we can stop this appropriation any time if we see it is not being properly expended.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

IDAHO.

SEC. 5. For support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

That is the same as last year, and the same language. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	30,000.00
Amount expended-----	30,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	15,765.96
Traveling expenses-----	139.60
Subsistence supplies-----	9,619.18
Forage-----	651.92
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1,374.43
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	168.28
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,570.98
Miscellaneous-----	210.93
Outstanding liabilities-----	498.72
Total-----	30,000.00

This is the same amount as appropriated in previous years and is used for the general support of the Indians and the administration of their affairs. There are 1,764 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Hall Agency, of which number 209 were furnished rations, etc., during the fiscal year 1918 by reason of physical or mental disabilities, at a cost of \$9,619.18.

As the analysis will indicate, \$15,765.96 was expended in 1918 for salaries, wages, etc. Of this amount, \$7,425 was used for the salaries of regular employees and the remainder in the employment of irregular Indian and white labor. The balance of the appropriation, as will be noted, was expended for fuel and lubricants, equipment, and miscellaneous material, and other general expenses.

The next item reads:

For improvement and maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$50,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder for improvement shall be reimbursable to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907.

That is the same as last year and is reimbursable. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Improvement, maintenance, and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	¹ \$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
Amount expended-----	24,866.65
Unexpended balance-----	133.35

¹ Made immediately available.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$15,975.75
Traveling expenses.....	478.06
Transportation of supplies.....	151.19
Telegraph and telephone service.....	115.24
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	49.69
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	75.00
Forage.....	2,611.86
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	417.72
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	7.13
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,677.79
Stream gauging.....	2,840.70
Miscellaneous.....	90.76
Outstanding liabilities.....	375.76
Total.....	24,866.65

Indian tribes, Bannocks and Shoshones.

Number of Indians, 1,769.

Area of reservation, 447,490 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 50,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 35,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 22,612 acres.

Area of irrigable lands cultivated by Indians, 5,085 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 6,908 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 10,619 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$842,311.08.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$235,453.92.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$534,480.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$27.50.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$75.

Average annual precipitation, 13.5 inches.

Source of water supply, Snake and Blackfoot Rivers.

Market for products, local, good.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

In order to keep pace with the agricultural development of the lands being put under cultivation by lessees, it will be necessary to extend the distributing system approximately 16 miles, involving excavations, concrete structures, and small bridges. Facilities for irrigating over 5,000 acres of additional land must be constructed. Estimates for the cost of this work and for the annual maintenance and operation are included in this item. Maintenance and operation expense naturally rises with the increase in the acreage under ditch. The necessity of frequently removing rapid growths of moss from the canals of this project contributes largely to the expense of maintenance.

The next item reads:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$5,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Bannocks—Employees, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
Amount expended.....	4,946.34
Unexpended balance.....	53.66
Analysis of expenditures, salaries, wages, etc.....	4,946.34

This item provides for the fulfillment of article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673), between the United States and these Indians, which reads:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriation shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The amount requested is necessary to provide the employees contemplated by the treaty.

The next item reads:

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article 11, agreement ratified March 3, 1891), \$3,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$3,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	3,000. 00
Amount expended-----	2,926. 49
Unexpended balance -----	73. 51
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	2,776. 98
Medical supplies-----	149. 51
Total -----	2,926. 49

This appropriation is required to enable a compliance with article 11 of the agreement with the Indians ratified by act of March 31, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 989-1029), which provides as follows:

"It is further agreed that, in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Coeur d'Alene Indians, the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter."

The amount was expended during the fiscal year 1918 in the employment of a physician, blacksmith, and an assistant clerk and the purchase of medical supplies.

The following is a new item under Iowa:

IOWA.

SEC. 6. For the construction, maintenance, and operation of a drainage system for lands of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, \$10,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys expended for this purpose shall be reimbursed out of any tribal funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Sac and Fox Indians: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into agreements, or make such other suitable arrangements with the owners of adjacent lands benefited by the construction of such system as will insure payment from such owners, on a per acre basis, of a proportionate part of the construction, operation, and maintenance of such drainage system.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Drainage system, Sac and Fox lands, Iowa.

The Indian lands occupied by the Sac and Fox band in Iowa are largely bottom lands along the Iowa River, and hence very fertile. All of the level land which is not subject to overflow is now being cultivated, and the average amount for each Indian is entirely inadequate for proper self-support. The

total number of Indians is 360, and the area which they find possible to cultivate is 1,250 acres. A fine body of land of nearly 600 acres just north of the Iowa River is too wet to farm during the spring and early summer, and it is proposed to construct drainage ditches and lay tiling to make it possible to farm practically this whole body of land.

It is anticipated that the expense of constructing the necessary drainage system will be approximately \$16 per acre. When the land shall have been well drained it will be worth from \$150 to \$200 per acre, while now to a large extent it is worthless, except for some pasturage and during extremely dry years, which occur only infrequently. The accomplishment of this work would make it possible for a number of Indians, who are now without them, to have agricultural lands, and it would contribute materially to the advancement of all the Indians. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and it is felt that no greater improvement can be made for this band of Indians.

Mr. TILLMAN. What page is that?

Mr. MERITT. Page 61.

You will note, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking that this appropriation be immediately available, and we hope to have that land at least partly drained so that crops can be raised this coming year.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, is there any money to the credit of these people, this tribe?

Mr. MERITT. They are without funds.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, do you think the chances are good that the Government will get this back?

Mr. MERITT. The lands will protect the appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say there are only 1,250 acres?

Mr. MERITT. One thousand two hundred and fifty acres that we are now cultivating.

Mr. HASTINGS. That can be cultivated?

Mr. MERITT. One thousand two hundred and fifty acres now cultivated, and 650 acres that can be cultivated provided we get this appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Six hundred additional?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you are asking for the \$10,000 to drain the 600 acres?

Mr. SNYDER. That is the idea.

Mr. HASTINGS. That would be \$150 an acre.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; \$16 an acre. And the land now is practically valueless and will be worth \$150 an acre when drained.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; \$16 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Mr. CHANDLER. Have these Indians ever been consulted about this?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are anxious that the land be drained and that the appropriation be obtained.

Mr. TILLMAN. Did they take the initiative in this, or did somebody else do that?

Mr. MERITT. Naturally the superintendent takes the initiative, but it has the approval of the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. Who does the superintendent employ usually to put in these drainage systems? Is that done by the Indians or by contract or how?

Mr. MERITT. That will be done probably by our irrigation service. We will send an expert there who will employ the Indians to the largest extent practicable.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the usual policy, is it not, to employ Indians to the largest extent possible?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GANDY. Near what town is this land?

Mr. MERITT. It is near Tama and Toledo, Iowa.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are these lands allotted, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are held in common, not allotted to heads of families even?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. All the 600 acres as well as the 1,250 acres are held in common?

Mr. MERITT. That is my understanding. Certain areas are set aside to heads of families for use, but they have not as yet received patents.

Mr. HASTINGS. No trust patents?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The land belongs to the Indians, but it is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior by reason of legislation enacted by Congress.

Mr. HASTINGS. And there has been no tentative allotment and no area segregated off to the heads of families?

Mr. MERITT. As I stated, certain lands have been set aside to heads of families, who will farm those lands, but they have not received trust patents.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, have all of these been set aside that way?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; these undrained lands have not been set aside.

Mr. HASTINGS. None of them?

Mr. MERITT. That is my impression.

The next item reads:

KANSAS.

SEC. 7. For support and education of seven hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent, \$152,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$167,600.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Lawrence, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$141,350.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	127,750.00
Amount expended.....	127,750.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	48,103.64
Traveling expenses.....	56.71
Telegraph and telephone service.....	167.06
Subsistence supplies.....	29,518.03
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	10,508.79
Forage.....	2,052.52
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	20,628.48
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	2,523.14
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7,384.16
Seed.....	1,500.28
Miscellaneous.....	521.46
Outstanding liabilities.....	4,785.73
Total.....	127,750.00

NOTE.—\$5,726.05 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of the school from the appropriation "Additional Support, Indian Schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	15,000.00
Amount expended	15,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings	11,842.96
Outstanding liabilities	3,157.04
Total	15,000.00

DRAINAGE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated	¹ \$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous years	8,176.55
Amount expended	7,811.74
Unexpended balance	364.81
Analysis of expenditures:	
Contract work	7,545.00
Equipment	266.74
Total	7,811.74

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$447,668
Number of buildings	73
Number of employees	68
Total salaries	\$54,310
Average attendance of pupils	595
Average enrollment	771
Capacity	700
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$180
Cost per capita based on average attendance ²	\$233
Area of school land (acres)	997
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	924
Value of agricultural products	\$26,241
Value of other school products	\$6,618
Indian money, proceed of labor (school earnings) expended	\$3,027

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1920:

Support	\$156,000
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	171,000

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Lawrence, Kans., and superintendent's salary	152,600
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	167,600

¹ Made immediately available.² The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$2,600	Assistant matron.....	\$600
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1,600	Do.....	600
Clerk.....	1,200	Do.....	500
Property clerk.....	1,000	Dining room matron.....	600
Assistant clerk.....	720	Sewing teacher.....	780
Do.....	720	Cooking teacher.....	660
Do.....	600	Domestic science teacher.....	600
Do.....	600	Nurse.....	720
Physician.....	1,400	Seamstress.....	720
Disciplinarian.....	1,200	Assistant seamstress.....	540
Assistant disciplinarian and athletic director.....	900	Laundress.....	540
Senior teacher.....	1,000	Assistant laundress.....	300
Teacher.....	900	Baker.....	600
Do.....	900	Cook.....	660
Do.....	900	Hospital cook.....	480
Do.....	840	Scientific assistant.....	1,200
Do.....	750	Carpenter.....	800
Do.....	690	Assistant carpenter.....	660
Do.....	690	Shoe and harness maker.....	660
Do.....	810	Blacksmith.....	780
Do.....	660	Gardener.....	720
Do.....	660	Engineer.....	1,100
Do.....	600	Assistant engineer.....	720
Do.....	600	Do.....	720
Do.....	600	Painter.....	800
Do.....	840	Dairyman.....	860
Manual training teacher.....	800	Assistant.....	300
Principal, business department.....	1,200	Do.....	180
Superintendent of industries.....	1,300	Laborer.....	720
Mason.....	840	Do.....	720
Printer.....	1,100	Do.....	600
Tailor and band leader.....	900	Do.....	600
Music teacher.....	750	Do.....	720
Matron.....	900	Do.....	720
Assistant matron.....	660		
			54,310

The sum of \$152,600 for support of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., will provide for 750 pupils at \$200 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$15,000, which is the same as the amount appropriated last year, will be needed for the upkeep of the school plant, comprising 73 buildings.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is one of the very best schools in the country, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. The Haskell school; yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is a very fine school.

The next item reads:

For support and education of eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas, including pay of superintendent, \$19,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$23,400.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$17,400.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	14,860.00
Amount expended.....	14,860.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$7,719.04
Transportation of supplies.....	26.56
Telegraph and telephone service.....	80.95
Subsistence supplies.....	3,238.41
Dry goods clothing, etc.....	1,345.81
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,152.30
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	123.63
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	643.07
Miscellaneous.....	60.25
Outstanding liabilities.....	469.98
Total.....	14,860.00

NOTE.—\$34.20 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	2,907.58
Unexpended balance.....	1,092.42
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings.....	2,840.30
Outstanding liabilities.....	67.28
Total.....	2,907.58

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$54,775
Number of buildings.....	22
Number of employees.....	14
Total salaries.....	\$8,890
Average attendance of pupils.....	367
Average enrollment.....	94
Capacity.....	71
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$142
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$199
Area of school land (acres).....	240
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	139
Value of agriculture products.....	\$5,103
Value of other school products.....	\$447
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$913

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support.....	\$17,790
Repairs and improvements.....	3,500
Total.....	21,290
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, and superintendent's salary.....	19,400
Repairs and improvements.....	4,000
Total.....	23,400

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent -----	\$1, 400	Seamstress -----	\$420
Physician -----	350	Laundress -----	420
Financial clerk -----	900	Cook -----	420
Principal teacher -----	720	General mechanic -----	720
Teacher -----	780	Laborer -----	600
Do -----	600	Do -----	540
Matron -----	600		
Assistant matron -----	420	Total -----	8, 890

The sum of \$19,400 for support of the Kickapoo School, Kans., will provide for 80 pupils at \$225 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$4,000, will be needed for the proper upkeep of the school plant, comprising 22 frame buildings. This amount is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1919.

Mr. CHANDLER. You skipped one item, Mr. Meritt, in regard to the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas.

Mr. MERITT. No; I read that item and offered a justification.

Mr. SNYDER. He commented on it as being one of the best schools in the country.

Mr. HASTINGS. I intended my comment to be on Haskell.

Mr. MERITT. I knew that the comment was in regard to Haskell, and the record will show that I stated Haskell.

Mr. CHANDLER. My understanding was that the Kickapoo School in Kansas was a useless school. I have heard a great deal of talk about it last year that the committee left it out of the bill and it was put in on the floor afterwards by members of the Kansas delegation.

Mr. MERITT. That is the school that was under discussion last year, the Kickapoo School.

Mr. TILLMAN. There were only 80 pupils there.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let us develop a little more about that, then. Give us a little more information about this Kickapool School. We may be asked about that on the floor.

Mr. SNYDER. What page is the justification for that on?

Mr. MERITT. Page 63.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is it being maintained this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you know what the attendance is now?

Mr. SNYDER. It is all in here.

Mr. MERITT. We have an average attendance at that school of 67, and an average enrollment of 94. The cost per capita is \$142; based on the average attendance it is \$190. This school has been established for a great many years. It is a small Indian boarding school. The Indians in that part of Kansas have been allotted and it is possible that this school might be discontinued some time in the future.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I see you have that in the justification. I wanted to advise myself about it.

Mr. TILLMAN. You think it should be continued at the present or not?

Mr. MERITT. We have estimated for it for the next fiscal year, but it is my judgment that this is one of the schools that might be discontinued in the near future. The pupils attending this school could be sent to Haskell or to Chilocco, or to some other larger school, and a number of them probably could be placed in the public schools around those reservations.

Mr. CHANDLER. My understanding is that the State of Kansas has an exceedingly good school system and that they have public schools near all of these allotments, and that every one of the children should get a public-school education from the regular schools, the public schools of Kansas, and I have been told that a great many of these Indians desire this discontinued, and that they preferred to send their children, and do some of them send their children, to public schools in preference to that school.

Mr. TILLMAN. And they have no money of their own? This is a pure gratuity from the Government?

Mr. MERITT. It is a gratuity appropriation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Let's strike it out.

Mr. HASTINGS. We have got all the information we need on it.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the authorities of Kansas City, Kansas, the sum of \$1,000 in consideration of the agreement of said authorities forever to maintain and care for the Huron Cemetery, a tract of land in the city of Kansas City, Kansas, owned by the Government of the United States, the use of which was conveyed by treaty to the Wyandotte tribe of Indians as a cemetery for members of said tribe, such payment to be made from the \$10,000 appropriated for the preservation and improvement of said cemetery by the act of September 8, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and forty-four).

We are simply asking for authority to expend out of that \$10,000 appropriation heretofore made \$1,000 for the perpetual care of the cemetery.

Mr. TILLMAN. The money has already been appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We offer the following justification for this item:

Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kans.

This does not involve the appropriation of any additional funds. The act of September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 844), appropriated \$10,000 for the preservation and improvement of Huron Cemetery, a tract of land in the city of Kansas City, Kans., owned by the Government of the United States, the use of which was conveyed by treaty to the Wyandotte Tribe of Indians as a cemetery for the members of said tribe.

In pursuance of the above act, contracts have been entered into for the repair and improvement of the cemetery, and said contracts have been completed. To further carry out the purpose of the act with reference to the preservation thereof, a contract was entered into with the city of Kansas City to the effect that for and in consideration of the payment of \$1,000 by the United States and for other considerations named in the contract, the city of Kansas City agreed to forever maintain, care for, preserve the lawns and trim the trees and give the grounds the same and equal attention that it gives its city parks within the main part of the city, etc.

In view of the provisions of section 3648 of the United States Revised Statute prohibiting payment on a contract in advance of services rendered, it is desired that specific authority for the payment to the city of Kansas City of \$1,000 from the amount heretofore appropriated for the preservation and improvement of the said cemetery, be granted.

The next item reads:

MICHIGAN.

SEC. 8. For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and for pay of superintendent, \$80,750; for general repairs and improvements, including repairs to heating plant, \$10,000; in all, \$90,750.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$72,000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 68,800. 00

Amount expended----- 68,380. 97

Unexpended balance----- 419. 03

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc----- 23,528. 03

Traveling expenses----- 18. 05

Transportation of supplies----- 1,468. 85

Telegraph and telephone service----- 115. 46

Printing, binding, advertising, etc----- 15. 75

Subsistence supplies----- 17,144. 19

Dry goods, clothing, etc----- 6,522. 39

Forage----- 374. 61

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 8,056. 28

Medical, educational, stationery, etc----- 1,124. 54

Live stock----- 57. 12

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 5,582. 42

Miscellaneous----- 724. 07

Outstanding liabilities----- 3,649. 21

Total----- 68,380. 97

NOTE.—\$625 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian school, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$6,000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 6,000. 00

Amount expended----- 6,000. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings----- 5,687. 88

Outstanding liabilities----- 312. 12

Total----- 6,000. 00

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)----- \$213,387

Number of buildings----- 41

Number of employees----- 38

Total salaries----- \$24,970

Average attendance of pupils----- 292

Average enrollment----- 337

Capacity----- 350

Cost per capita based on enrollment----- \$183

Cost per capita based on average attendance¹----- \$210

Area of school land (acres)----- 320

Area of school land (acres cultivated)----- 178

Value of agricultural products----- \$11,869

Value of other school products----- \$8,340

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended----- \$941

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support----- \$68,949

Repairs and improvements----- 30. 377

Total----- 99,326

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and superintendent's salary-----	\$80,750
Repairs and improvements-----	10,000
Total-----	90,750

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2,000	Assistant nurse-----	\$300
Clerk-----	1,200	Seamstress-----	600
Assistant clerk-----	720	Assistant seamstress-----	300
Do-----	600	Laundress-----	600
Physician-----	1,200	Baker-----	500
Disciplinarian-----	900	Cook-----	600
Teacher-----	900	Assistant cook-----	300
Do-----	840	Farmer-----	840
Do-----	600	Dairyman-----	720
Do-----	690	Industrial teacher-----	720
Do-----	600	Carpenter-----	720
Do-----	600	Assistant carpenter-----	300
Music teacher-----	720	Assistant-----	300
Matron-----	840	Gardener-----	600
Assistant matron-----	660	Engineer-----	1,000
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	240
Do-----	300	Do-----	240
Do-----	300	Laborer-----	500
Housekeeper-----	600	Total-----	24,970
Nurse-----	720		

This is the only Indian school in the State of Michigan and there are a large number of available children of school age. The school is well located as regards its accessibility to the Indian population and its enrollment is entirely of needy Indian children from the State of Michigan.

The school plant, including heating and lighting systems is valued at \$181,387. The repairs contemplated include those to water, sewer, heating and lighting systems. For several years there has been an appropriation of \$6,000 for general repairs and improvements. The poor condition of the heating plant, which not only fails to keep the buildings comfortable but has become dangerous, makes necessary an additional amount to cover extensive repairs to this system. The superintendent has recommended an entire new plant, but under present conditions, this is not being asked for.

MINNESOTA.

The next item reads:

SEC. 9. For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota, including pay of superintendent \$46,650; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$54,650.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Pipestone, Minn.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$41,650.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	39,175.00
Amount expended-----	36,260.02
Unexpended balance-----	2,914.98

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$14,347.16
Traveling expenses.....	62.04
Transportation of supplies.....	291.29
Telegraph and telephone service.....	57.24
Subsistence supplies.....	6,954.82
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	7,580.83
Forage.....	88.80
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	4,573.05
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	449.96
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,627.88
Miscellaneous.....	227.45
Total	36 260.02

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$7,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	4,662.65
Unexpended balance.....	<u>2,337.35</u>

Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses.....	40.15
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2.22
Repair of buildings.....	4,620.28
Total	4,662.65

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$147, 850
Number of buildings.....	27
Number of employees.....	23
Total salaries.....	\$15, 190
Average attendance of pupils.....	125
Average enrollment.....	164
Capacity.....	212
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$199
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$260
Area of school land (acres).....	685
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	² 165
Value of agriculture products.....	\$10, 225
Value of other school products.....	\$2, 268
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$1, 071

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$42, 678
Repairs and improvements.....	11, 000
Total	<u>53, 678</u>

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., and superintendent's salary.....	46, 650
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
Total	<u>54, 650</u>

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² Does not include 165 acres pasture.

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1,650	Baker-----	\$540
Clerk-----	1,000	Cook-----	540
Assistant clerk-----	600	Nurse-----	600
Physician (contract)-----	600	Farmer-----	900
Disciplinarian-----	720	Carpenter-----	900
Principal-----	900	Engineer-----	1,000
Teacher-----	720	Gardener-----	600
Do-----	660	Assistant-----	540
Matron-----	600	Do-----	300
Assistant matron-----	540	Laborer-----	360
Seamstress-----	540		
Laundress-----	500	Total-----	15,190

There are over 1,000 more eligible Indian children in the State of Minnesota than represented by the combined capacity of all classes of schools in the State receiving Indian children. A number of these children are in nonreservation schools outside the State, 738 are not in any school, and the remainder are in schools crowded beyond their capacity. From this the need for all the present Indian school capacity in Minnesota is evident.

The plant, consisting of 27 buildings is valued at \$97,750. The \$8,000 asked for repairs and improvements is required to keep these old buildings in habitable repair.

The next item reads:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (article three, treaty of March 19, 1867), \$4,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918;	
Amount appropriated-----	4,000.00
Amount expended-----	3,996.22
Unexpected balance-----	3.78
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.-----	3,979.56
Outstanding liabilities-----	16.66
Total-----	3,996.22

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$37,681
Number of buildings-----	47
Number of employees-----	24
Total salaries-----	\$15,640
Average attendance of pupils-----	121
Average enrollment-----	181
Capacity-----	250

Positions and salaries at White Earth superintendency and the funds from which they are payable, 1918.

Position.	Salary.	Payable from "Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1918."
Superintendent.....	\$2,100	
Principal.....	1,000	Interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund.
Disciplinarian.....	720	Do.
Teacher.....	630	Do.
Do.....	600	Do.
Do.....	600	Do.
Kindergartner.....	630	Do.
Assistant.....	300	Do.
Do.....	300	Do.
Matron.....	600	Do.
Assistant matron.....	540	Do.
Dining-room matron.....	540	Do.
Seamstress.....	520	Do.
Laundress.....	520	Do.
Baker.....	480	Do.
Cook.....	540	Do.
Farmer.....	720	Do.
Carpenter.....	720	Do.
Shoe and harness maker.....	600	Do.
Engineer.....	800	Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota 1918.
Assistant engineer.....	600	Do.
Night watchman.....	500	Interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund.
Assistant.....	480	Do.
Laborer.....	600	Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1918.
Total.....	15,640	

This money is used in part payment of salaries at White Earth Boarding School. The additional sums necessary for the support of the school are provided from other funds. The appropriation will be used this year in the same manner as heretofore. The following data in regard to the White Earth Boarding School is submitted:

The next item reads:

That not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds derived from the sale of timber from the Red Lake Indian Forest, Minnesota, under authority of the act of May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirty-seven), may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in payment of the expenses authorized by said act, and in the logging, booming, towing, and manufacture of timber at the Red Lake Agency sawmill.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Red Lake timber operations.

Nearly all of the lumber used by the Indians of the Red Lake Indian reservation for housing, fencing, etc., is obtained from the agency sawmill. The act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123-137) requires that logging operations on that reservation be specially authorized by Congress. Funds must be available for logging and for the operation of the agency sawmill in order to meet the needs of the Indians.

In the autumn of 1917 a large timber sale was made from the Red Lake Indian forest. Superintendents, scalers, and other employees are required in the administration of this sale. The salary of these officials would be paid from the appropriation here asked for.

Since there is some timber injured by fire that probably can not be cared for in the winter of 1918-19, and additional quantities may be injured during the summer of 1919, it is deemed essential that the appropriation be sufficient to cover a limited logging operation to care for such injured timber.

The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$160,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of

the act of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act.

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND—FOR PROMOTING CIVILIZATION AND SELF-SUPPORT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$175,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 185,000.00

Amount expended..... 182,655.95

Unexpended balance..... 2,344.05

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc..... 67,312.68

Traveling expenses..... 2,866.69

Transportation of supplies..... 4,596.59

Telegraph and telephone service..... 517.28

Printing, binding, advertising, etc..... 46.95

Subsistence supplies..... 39,589.14

Dry goods, clothing, etc..... 11,003.50

Forage..... 10,049.33

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 18,293.99

Medical, educational, stationery, etc..... 4,777.40

Live stock..... 150.00

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 6,859.02

Repair of buildings..... 1,267.62

Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools..... 6,187.53

Rent of buildings..... 12.00

Miscellaneous..... 1,880.67

Outstanding liabilities..... 7,245.56

Total..... 182,655.95

NOTE.—Of the above amounts \$54,956.20 was expended for salaries of regular employees, and \$9,412.30 on account of the construction of roads.

This is the regular annual authorization for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, from their tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury, arising under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), and derived from the sale of surplus land and timber. The section referred to provides in part that the funds so accruing shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for 50 years, to be distributed in cash pro rata among all the Chippewa Indians then living; and that "Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time during the said period of 50 years, appropriate for the purposes of promoting civilization and self-support among said Indians a portion of said principal sum not exceeding 5 per cent thereof."

The amount of said principal sum on June 30, 1918, was approximately \$5,804,939, 5 per cent of which would be \$290,246.95, whereas the appropriation asked for is only \$160,000, or \$130,246.95 less than the maximum amount which could be appropriated under the law. The Indians sharing in this fund reside on six different reservations, as follows:

Reservation.	Area (acres).	Popula- tion.
Fond du Lac.....	39,567	1,067
Grand Portage.....	24,191	321
Leech Lake.....	105,047	1,786
Nett Lake.....	62,513	614
Red Lake.....	416,088	1,496
White Earth.....	442,231	6,555
Total.....	1,089,637	11,839

This is the only fund available for general agency use as distinct from school purposes; that is, for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota residing on the reservations named, and is heavily drawn upon each year for the necessary expenses of administration; salaries and wages; subsistence, clothing, medical supplies, etc., as fully set forth in the above analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918. With the increased cost of practically all commodities, it is believed that the amount asked for will be absolutely necessary to provide for the ordinary and usual activities of the service having to do with the support and civilization of the Indians sharing in this fund.

This appropriation is absolutely necessary and we have reduced the amount from \$175,000 to \$160,000. Last year we reduced the appropriation from \$185,000 down to \$175,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now with reference to that, since you have mentioned it, I remember that there was considerable controversy about this item last year. I was wondering if since that time the department—there was some reference made to a decision of a court upon the floor of the House, and some of us did not have at our fingers' ends at the time, and some statement was made about what the court had decided. Did the court uphold the contention of the department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, have you that decision there, and is it too long to place in the record here?

Mr. MERITT. I will place in the record a synopsis of the decision of the court and give proper references.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, if it is not too long—if it is a short decision it might be well to place it all in there, because I recall that there was considerable of a fight on the floor of the House, and some reference was made to a decision of the court that was alleged not to sustain the views of the department.

Mr. MERITT. We were sustained by the court in our contention.

The decision referred to, found in 246 U. S. Reports, 214, is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 169.—October Term, 1917.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, Appellants, *v.* John G. Morrison, jr., for and on behalf of himself and all other members of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians in Minnesota similarly situated.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—March 4, 1918.

Mr. Justice McReynolds delivered the opinion of the court.

Appellee by bill in Supreme Court, District of Columbia, sought to prevent officers of the Interior department from disbursing during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars out of trust funds belonging to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota on deposit in United States Treasury.

"An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen" approved August 1, 1914 (Ch. 222, 38 Stat. 582, 590) provided:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are

provided for herein for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, namely:

* * * * *

"Sec. 8. : * * The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$205,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the Act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,' and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said Act," provided [not more than \$45,000 of this amount may be used for purchase of lands and removal of bodies of certain deceased Indians].

The annual appropriation bill for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, failed of passage and in lieu of it Congress passed the Joint Resolution approved March 4, 1915, which follows:

"Joint Resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, which shall remain unprovided for on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, are continued and made available for and during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen to the same extent, in detail, and under the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen as the same were provided for on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen in the Indian appropriation Act for that fiscal year. For all of such purposes a sufficient sum is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of funds to the credit of Indians as the same were respectively provided in the Indian appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen: *Provided*, That the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States or from Indian funds shall not exceed in the aggregate the amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen: *Provided further*, That this joint resolution shall not be construed as providing for or authorizing the duplication of any special payment or for the execution of any purpose provided for in said appropriation Act that was intended to be paid only once or done solely on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen * * *"

The original bill alleged that no part of the \$205,000 appropriated by act of August 1, 1914, was for expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Chippewa Indians of Minnesota but all (except the \$40,000 item not here involved) was for special payments and limited to fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; that it was not intended as a regular annual appropriation and the joint resolution of 1915 in express language excluded such items in act of 1914 from being reexpended during 1916; that notwithstanding this the Comptroller of the Treasury had ruled the joint resolution did reappropriate \$160,000, and the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs were preparing to expend such sum out of Indians' trust funds; and that unless enjoined they would draw warrants therefor upon the Treasury which would be honored.

Upon motion, the trial court dismissed the bill for want of equity. The Court of Appeals reversed the decree, holding the joint resolution did not reappropriate \$160,000 and the relief prayed should have been granted. Treating this as final and conclusive of issues involved the cause was brought here by appeal.

The only point presented for decision is whether by the language used Congress has sufficiently indicated an intent to appropriate the money in question. The bill does not challenge its power.

Under an act approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 642), lands in Minnesota occupied by Chippewa Indians were disposed of and proceeds deposited to their credit in the United States Treasury, it being agreed that the fund should bear five per cent interest to be paid directly to the Indians or used for their schools, and, further, "that Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time, during

said period of fifty years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding five per centum thereof." For many years subsequent to 1889 under the general head of "Current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department * * * and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes" appropriations were made for general benefit of Chippewas "to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sales of their lands." In 1911 their funds derived from land sales had become very large; and beginning then and continuing down to 1914 the annual Indian appropriations bill contained an item essentially similar (except as to amounts) both in words and position to the one in section 8, act of 1914 quoted above.

It seems clear "that civilization and self-support" among the Indians can not be promoted effectively by disconnected efforts, but must be accomplished, if at all, by definite, permanent plans operating through many years. And in view of the long continued practice of Congress to provide funds for such continuous efforts by annual appropriations, the circumstances under which the joint resolution became law, and the studied incorporation therein of the language of former appropriation acts, we think the purpose was to authorize expenditure of \$160,000 during 1916, as had been done for 1915. A different construction might have occasioned disruption of well ordered arrangements for advancing the Nation's wards, to the great detriment of all concerned; and to such unfortunate consequences experienced legislators probably were not oblivious.

By construing the resolution too narrowly the court below reached an erroneous conclusion. Its decree is therefore reversed, and the decree of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, is affirmed.

Reversed.

Mr. Justice McKenna dissents.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, that was my understanding by reading it afterwards. Now have you had any investigation made of this since out there to ascertain the views of those Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir; we have had a very thorough investigation made of the entire Chippewa country, including all the schools and agencies in the Chippewa territory of Minnesota.

Mr. HASTINGS. Recently?

Mr. MERITT. Recently, and the report is now in the Indian Office. Probably as thorough an inspection has been made of these schools and agencies as has been made in recent years and we find that the representations and the charges made by the mixed blood Indians are largely without foundation in fact. There were some improvements recommended by the inspectors and we think that we can reduce the appropriation to the extent that we have recommended, \$15,000, but this appropriation that we are asking is absolutely essential in order to carry on the agency and school work among those Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now pardon me, but was that case that I referred to a moment ago appealed? I only have a rather hazy recollection about it, but my recollection was that it was a case decided here in the District, either the District court or the appellate court for the District of Columbia and wasn't it appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. The case was appealed and our position was sustained. I will put in the record a history of the case.

Mr. HASTINGS. It was sustained by what court?

Mr. MERITT. It was the Supreme Court.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The decision of the Supreme Court is found in 246 U. S. Reports, page 214, which decision appears in these hearings.

Mr. CHANDLER. Just a moment, Mr. Meritt. I overlooked a matter back here on this Red Lake Indian matter. Representative Knutson of Minnesota last night asked me to call your attention to some agreement that they had with the department in regard to a bridge on the Red Lake River, that was needed in this logging proposition—something of that kind—and to ask that it be embodied in the bill; and when we reached that he asked for a recommendation from you. He stated that the Department was going to make a recommendation of that kind for a reasonable amount, I don't remember what the sum was. I think it was probably \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent of the Red Lake reservation has recommended that appropriation, but because of the war conditions existing at the time we made up our estimates we omitted practically all new construction from our estimates. I have the item here which reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to arrange for the construction of a bridge across the Red Lake River, on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, in conformity with plans approved by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and by the Secretary of War, as required by the Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1151), to cost not more than \$3,000, and to defray the expenses thereof from available funds of the Indians of said reservation.

The following justification is offered for this item:

The Red Lake River traverses the entire western half of the reservation, and at present there are no bridge facilities whatever. The agency is located on the southern shore of the lake, where many of the Indians also reside, although about 50 families have taken tentative allotments north of the river, the reservation being unallotted. Some of the best land on the reservation is located north of the river, but its development is much handicapped by the necessity of fording the river in traveling back and forth between that part of the reservation and the agency.

A bridge is not only required for the use of the Indians, but would also benefit the general public, as the site selected therefor is on the road leading from the northern to the southern part of the reservation upon which the traffic is increasing each year. Comparatively good roads have been constructed on both sides of the river to a point several hundred yards from the mouth of the river, where it is proposed to erect the bridge. At this point the river is about 5 feet deep, which makes the attempt to ford in summer dangerous, both to life and property, while the ice seldom freezes enough in winter to make a safe crossing possible; in fact, several serious accidents have been narrowly averted.

The Red Lake River has been declared a navigable stream, and under section 9 of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1151), quoted below, this makes it necessary to first obtain the consent of Congress to the construction of the proposed bridge:

"That it shall not be lawful to construct or commence the construction of any bridge, dam, dike, or causeway over or in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river, or other navigable water of the United States until the consent of Congress to the building of such structures shall have been obtained and until the plans for the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That such structures may be built under authority of the legislature of a State across rivers and other waterways the navigable portions of which lie wholly within the limits of a single State, provided the location and plans thereof are submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War before construction is commenced: *And provided further*, That when plans for any bridge or other structure have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War, it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans either before or after completion of the structure unless the modification of said plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Chief of Engineers and of the Secretary of War."

The river at this point is about 125 feet wide, and it is estimated that a satisfactory bridge of simple type can be constructed at a cost of approximately \$3,000, the plans for which have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, as required by the terms of the act above quoted.

It will be noted that the item does not carry an appropriation, but is intended merely to authorize the construction of the bridge, the cost thereof (not to exceed \$3,000) to be defrayed from available funds to the credit of the Indians of that reservation. The Indians have requested that their tribal funds be used for this purpose.

The bridge is very much needed.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is what he told me; that it was very much needed, and I didn't want to overlook it.

Mr. MERRITT. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$2,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and to pay said amount to the county of St. Louis, in said State, in lieu of the expenditure of a like sum for the employment of Indian labor on road work under an agreement between said county, the superintendent of the Fond du Lac Indian School, and the firm of A. C. Wilcutts & Son, of date June 26, 1917, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on September 28, 1917.

We offer for this item the following justification:

The item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat. L. 134), making available \$185,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota contains a proviso as follows:

"*Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000 of the said amount of \$185,000 may be used to furnish employment to said Chippewas in building roads and making other improvements upon the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of the said Chippewas."

It was decided to expend \$3,000 of this amount for road work on the Fond du Lac Reservation in said St. Louis County on condition that the said county expend \$6,000 of their own funds in addition to the \$3,000 contributed by the Government.

Pursuant to which, on October 17, 1916, a contract was duly entered into between the Superintendent of the Fond du Lac Indian School on behalf of the United States, the County of St. Louis, and the firm of A. C. Wilcutts & Son, for the construction of 5 miles of road on the Fond du Lac Reservation in said County of St. Louis, whereby the United States agreed to pay the said firm not to exceed \$3,000 for the employment of Indian labor, the liability of the United States, however, being specifically limited to the amount actually expended therefor, as the money was only available for such labor. The relevant portion of said contract reads as follows:

"ART. 5. It is understood and agreed between all the parties to this contract that said parties of the second part as contractors shall furnish employment to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and their teams, if they so desire, at the going wages for the same labor as is paid to other persons on such work, to the extent of at least \$3,000 in amount, provided said Indian labor and teams can be obtained by said contractors on the same terms and wages as other men and teams.

"ART. 6. That said G. W. Cross, as superintendent of said Fond du Lac Indian School, for and in behalf of the United States of America, on the full and final completion of said work and in inspection and acceptance thereof by G. W. Cross, shall pay or cause to be paid to the said parties of the second part on the presentation of receipts or vouchers in duplicate, the sum of \$3,000 in lawful money of the United States, in consideration of the herein recited covenants and agreements made by said parties of the second part, it being understood and agreed by and between the parties to this contract that the total liability of the United States of America, on this contract shall not exceed the sum of \$3,000."

Owing to the inability to secure sufficient Indian labor to absorb the full amount (\$3,000) only \$1,000 of this money was actually expended, however. St. Louis County went ahead in good faith and completed the road with the employment of white labor at a total expenditure of approximately \$12,000, or twice the amount it was to expend under the terms of the agreement.

To summarize, the appropriation limited the expenditure of the money to the employment of Indian labor; it was impossible to secure such labor in excess of \$1,000, owing to the refusal of the Indians to work in spite of the utmost endeavors: as the road was absolutely necessary both for the whites and the Indians, the county saw fit to complete it by the employment of white labor (the only kind available), but for which the appropriation could not be used, at a total cost of approximately \$12,000: therefore, it is deemed only a matter of justice that the county be reimbursed to the extent of \$2,000 (the unexpended balance of \$3,000) which the Government was to pay for the employment of Indian labor under the terms of the agreement. However, no funds now at the disposal of this office can be used therefor without specific authority of Congress, which the proposed legislation is intended to provide.

I might say in addition to the justification that this work has been done and this appropriation should be made in order to reimburse the money that has heretofore been expended. As you will see from the justification the appropriations heretofore provided for in the Indian bill limited the employment to Indian labor. It was impossible to get the necessary Indian labor to do this work. The county, however, went ahead and constructed the road in good faith, and we were not able to pay them out of that former appropriation, and we are now asking that this money be made available.

The next item reads:

MISSISSIPPI.

SEC. 10. For relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, and for purposes of their civilization and education, including the construction of day schools and the purchase of land therefor, \$60,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$75,000 for said Choctaw Indians of Mississippi in the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918, is hereby reappropriated and made available until expended for the same purposes for which originally appropriated.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Relief of Choctaws in Mississippi.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- 75,000

Appropriation made immediately available, but no expenditures were made in 1918.

The item of \$60,000 is requested for relief of the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, and for their civilization and education.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 provided the sum of \$75,000, of which \$25,000 for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among them and to aid them in building homes and in the culture of crops; \$25,000 for the purchase of lands for them, and \$20,000 for their education and for the establishment and maintenance of day schools, including the purchase of land and construction of necessary buildings and the use of the \$5,000 remaining in payment of a special agent, physician, farmer, and field matron. While there has not been time to expend the major part of the amount so appropriated for the current year, plans therefor are now being perfected and a special agent has been placed in charge. However, it will not be possible to complete the purchase of advantageous lands prior to July 1, 1919, and it is anticipated that it will not be practicable to expend all of the amounts allowed for other purposes. For this reason a provision has been put into the item for 1920 to the effect that any unexpended balance is reappropriated and made available until expended.

It will be necessary hereafter to continue the administrative arrangements made and to meet the expenses involved. Of the \$20,000 allowed for schools, a sufficient amount will be expended in the construction of two day school plants. The exact cost of such buildings is not yet known, but it is estimated the cost will approximate \$7,500 each. Sites containing sufficient acreage must be purchased. Already one temporary school has been opened in Newton County in buildings rented for the purpose. It will be necessary to employ at such schools

a teacher and housekeeper for whom quarters must be provided to secure supplies, equipment, and perhaps a cow and one or two hogs and a work team. The cost of a day school will thus be greater during the first and second years than later, when no other than current annual expenses are necessary. It is hoped to obtain sites for two schools and complete the buildings during the fiscal year 1919.

These two schools must be then maintained during the fiscal year 1920 from the proposed appropriation for that year. The cost of operation for the year including salaries will be from \$2,500 to \$3,000. During the fiscal year 1920, in addition to the cost of operation of the two schools already established and administrative and other necessary expenditures, there should be constructed six more day schools, the cost of which will be about \$45,000. There will then remain a balance of \$15,000 for other expenses than the establishment of such new schools.

From the foregoing it will be observed that it is proposed to use the appropriation for 1920 chiefly for educational purposes. The larger number of these Indians are found within the counties of Leake, Neshoba, Scott, Newton, and Jasper. The eight day schools proposed will be located within the counties mentioned at points accessible to the centers of Indian population. It is not intended to convey the impression that other schools may not be found necessary in the future. Of these Choctaw Indians in the State of Mississippi, there are approximately 1,200 adults and over 500 children of school age.

I might say that the superintendent has been appointed and is now in Mississippi. He is a physician and his name is Dr. McKinley, who has been employed in the Indian Service a great many years. We are getting ready to expend the appropriation carried in the Indian appropriation act of this last year, which became available on July 1. The commissioner has visited the Mississippi Indians recently and plans have been prepared and we are now in process of expending this appropriation. It will be impracticable to purchase all the lands that will be needed and close the transaction and perfect the titles by the end of the fiscal year, and it is therefore desirable that this appropriation be made available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the unexpended balance of last year?

Mr. SNYDER. \$75,000.

Mr. MERITT. You will recall the appropriation only became available on the 1st of July, and we are just now in process of getting started to expend it. There has been no delay in the expenditure of this money.

Mr. TILLMAN. We will adjourn now until 10.30 to-morrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 3.55 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee adjourned until 10.30 o'clock a. m., Saturday, December 7, 1918.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, December 7, 1918.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. John N. Tillman presiding.

**STATEMENT OF EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Resumed.**

Mr. TILLMAN (presiding). We left off on reaching Montana, page 42 of the Book of Estimates, 1920. Mr. Meritt, you may proceed taking up Montana.

Mr. MERITT. The first item under Montana is:

MONTANA.

SEC. 11. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$20,000.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$20,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 20,000.00

Amount expended----- 19,976.16

Unexpended balance ----- 23.84

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.----- 9,431.68

Traveling expenses----- 131.15

Transportation of supplies----- 529.97

Telegraph and telephone service----- 43.94

Subsistence supplies----- 3,980.25

Dry goods, clothing, etc.----- 13.00

Forage----- 5.00

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 1,588.84

Medical, educational, stationery, etc.----- 636.40

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 2,875.65

Miscellaneous----- 132.65

Outstanding liabilities----- 607.63

Total----- 19,976.16

This appropriation is required for the support and civilization of the Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation during the fiscal year 1920. The population of the reservation is 1,203, of which number 183 are either old and indigent or physically incapacitated for work and therefore must be provided with subsistence, etc. The Indians are very poor and owing to the extreme northern location of the reservation more assistance must be rendered them than if they were situated in a milder climate.

The amount asked for is needed for the purchase and transportation of subsistence, etc. for issue to the needy, fuel and illuminants for the agency, equipment, medical supplies, and pay of necessary employees.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$20,000.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Flathead Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$20,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 120,000.00

Amount expended----- 15,962.94

Unexpended balance----- 4,037.06

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.----- 4,283.33

Traveling expenses----- 357.30

Telegraph and telephone service----- 84.27

Subsistence supplies----- 2,104.23

¹ Includes \$4,400 for employees and \$1,000 for automobiles; \$4,283.33 was expended for employees and \$858 for automobiles, which amounts are included in above analysis.

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	\$19. 50
Forage	1, 190. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1, 289. 87
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	172. 28
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	4, 121. 39
Outstanding liabilities.....	2, 340. 77

Total 15, 962. 94

Indian population 2,426, of which number 1,808 have been allotted.

The amount asked for is the same as was allowed for the fiscal year 1919.

Of the amount requested, approximately \$4,300 is used for the pay of employees; \$7,600 for the purchase of subsistence, forage, medical supplies, fuel and illuminants, equipment and miscellaneous material, and the balance for general agency expenses.

Until such time as these Indians can be placed on a self-supporting basis it will be incumbent upon the Government to provide necessary employees for their supervision and aid them in their industries.

This request is in the same amount and in the same language as in the last Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. TILLMAN. If there is no objection you may go ahead.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Peck agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	30,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	14,507.24
Traveling expenses.....	1,229.22
Transportation of supplies.....	118.49
Telegraph and telephone service.....	199.55
Subsistence supplies.....	1,939.43
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	7.92
Forage	1,594.25
Fuel, lubricants, light and power service.....	2,963.15
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	850.95
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,534.43
Miscellaneous	15.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	4,040.37

Total 30,000.00

The amount requested is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1919, and is for the general support and civilization of these Indians.

There are 2,039 Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation, all of whom have been allotted, but only 236 have received patents in fee to their allotments.

This fund is used for the pay of necessary employees, including physician, blacksmiths, farmers, general mechanics, engineers, herder and laborers, the purchase and transportation of subsistence and medical supplies, fuel and illuminants, equipment, and traveling expenses of employees on reservation business.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is the same as last year. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated_____ \$50,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated_____ 50,000.00

Amount expended _____ 49,643.33

Unexpended balance _____ 356.67

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc. _____ 6,593.69

Traveling expenses _____ 16.30

Transportation of supplies _____ 472.71

Telegraph and telephone service _____ 40.00

Subsistence supplies _____ 30,679.26

Dry goods, clothing, etc. _____ 1,917.14

Forage _____ 3,757.83

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service _____ 1,240.41

Medical, educational, stationery, etc. _____ 780.53

Equipment and miscellaneous material _____ 3,648.46

Outstanding liabilities _____ 497.00

Total _____ 49,643.33

The amount requested is the same as was allowed for the support and civilization of these Indians during the fiscal year 1919.

Population 2,773, of which number 2,236 have received allotments. Of those allotted only 269 have received patents in fee. This reservation is also one of those which lie near the Canadian border where the winters are cold and severe, necessitating the Government furnishing subsistence, clothing, etc., to approximately 335 Indians, the majority of whom are physically or mentally incapacitated to provide for themselves.

As will be seen from the analysis, in addition to the purchase of subsistence supplies and clothing, this fund is used for the pay of necessary employees, the purchase of forage for agency animals, medical supplies, equipment, and general agency expenses.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hear no objection to that. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next is:

For maintenance and operation, including repairs, of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$30,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910.

We offer the following justification:

*Maintenance and Operation, Irrigation System, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.
(Reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated_____ \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated _____ 30,000.00

Amount expended _____ 30,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc. _____ 16,433.91

Traveling expenses _____ 296.45

Transportation of supplies _____ 2,507.27

Telegraph and telephone service _____ 5.73

Dry goods, clothing, etc. _____ 77.25

Forage _____ 25.63

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service _____ 699.54

Equipment and miscellaneous material _____ 9,954.22

Total _____ 30,000.00

Indian Tribe, Gros Ventre and Assiniboin.

Number of Indians, 1,206.

Area of reservation, 536,960 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 38,259 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 18,800 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 10,840 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 10,680 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 160 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$252,029.32.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$85,302.15.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$60,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$18.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$30 to \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 13 inches.

Source of water supply, Milk River and tributaries.

Market for products, local, fair.

Distance from railroad, 2 to 40 miles.

This system comprises six units, with a total of 104 miles of canals and laterals. The sum requested is required for the maintenance and operation of the system and for the extension of laterals to new lands as the need therefor arises. There are numerous old timber structures on this system which must be replaced promptly, as they become useless, in order to prevent interruptions to irrigation.

Mr. TILMAN. You may continue reading.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of May 7, 1868, \$3,100; for pay of second blacksmith (article eight, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$5,500.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$5, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	4, 917. 20
Unexpended balance.....	1, 082. 80
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	4, 744. 00
Outstanding liabilities.....	173. 20
Total.....	4, 917. 20

This appropriation is required to enable the office to carry out the provisions of the treaty of May 7, 1868, ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 649) whereby the United States obligated itself to provide certain employees for the Crow Indians. Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians, the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

Article 8 of the above treaty provides, inter alia, that—

"Such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

This appropriation was used in 1918 in employing a miller, farmer, physician, carpenter and two blacksmiths, and the purchase of iron, steel, etc.

There appears to be no limitation as to time and said provisions continue in force.

Mr. SNYDER. Just for information let me ask: How is it possible in these times to continue these employees at the old rate?

Mr. MERITT. We can employ the physician for \$1,200, but we have authority under general legislation to convert that money for these specific employees, when they are not needed for that particular employment, to other employees that are needed; and we expend all of that money for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. Whether it is paid for those employees or not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Where do you get the increase of \$120, or, I mean, where do you get the money to pay for the increase there?

Mr. MERITT. That comes out of a special appropriation not carried in the Indian bill, but carried in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. SNYDER. So that does not affect these items at all?

Mr. MERITT. No; the \$120 increase is not carried in the Indian bill for any of our Indian Service employees.

Mr. SNYDER. I just wanted to get that in the record, is all.

Mr. TILLMAN. You may continue reading, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February 28, 1877), including Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May 10, 1868), \$80,000.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated,----- \$80,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	80,000.00
Amount expended-----	80,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.-----	25,576.55
Traveling expenses,-----	14.90
Transportation of supplies,-----	5,247.69
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1.85
Subsistence supplies,-----	23,361.73
Forage,-----	627.41
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	2,083.19
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.,-----	824.25
Equipment and miscellaneous material,-----	2,943.58
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools-----	11,579.25
Miscellaneous,-----	342.80
Outstanding liabilities-----	7,396.80

Total-----	80,000.00
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This is a treaty item, is in the same amount as has been granted in previous years, and is necessary to enable a compliance with the requirements of the treaties with the Indians.

The Indians sharing in this appropriation represent two tribes, totaling 2,323 members, 1,470 of whom are Northern Cheyennes under the jurisdiction of the Tongue River Agency, Mont., and 853 are Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

As the analysis indicates, approximately \$25,000 is used for the pay of necessary employees, including farmers, physicians, carpenters, etc., \$28,500 for the purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies for issue to the Indians,

\$11,500 for the care and maintenance of Indian pupils in mission schools; and the remainder for fuel and illuminants, equipment and miscellaneous material, and general agency expenses.

Article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 655), reads as follows:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation, a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. As will be seen, no amount is mentioned or specific period fixed.

Article 5, agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254), reads as follows:

"In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also to provide said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Said rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of six and fourteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations."

You will note that that is a treaty item, and is for the same amount that was appropriated last year.

Mr. TILLMAN. You may continue reading.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, \$1,500.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$1, 500
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	1, 500
Amount expended-----	1, 455
Unexpended balance-----	45
Analysis of expenditures: Salaries, wages, etc-----	1, 455

The two men employed under this appropriation are used along the boundary of the southwestern part of the reservation to protect the live-stock interests of

the Indians, to prevent their stock from leaving the reservation and trespassing upon the adjoining lands of white settlers, and to keep the stock of the latter off the reservation. They have also been used to some extent for the purpose of apprehending persons stealing and killing live stock on the reservation, and other work in connection with the live-stock interests of the Indians. The amount ask for is the same that was appropriated last year.

Mr. TILLMAN. You may continue.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewas, and other indigent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	8,530.72
Unexpended balance -----	1,469.28
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,614.92
Traveling expenses-----	86.28
Transportation of supplies-----	100.60
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	8.90
Subsistence supplies -----	4,781.08
Forage-----	343.12
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	47.12
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	50.21
Live stock-----	50.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,445.74
Miscellaneous -----	2.75
Total -----	8,530.72

This item is in the same amount as was appropriated last year, and is for the support and civilization of 460 Indians of the old Rocky Boy Band, none of whom have been allotted.

These Indians, who were formally virtually nomads with no fixed place of residence, have been established on a reservation set apart for their use and occupation, and it is proposed to place them on a self-supporting basis as quickly as they accustom themselves to their new surrounding and conditions will permit. As they have very little property of their own, it is incumbent upon the Government to aid them to the fullest extent until such time as they become more self-reliant.

This fund, as the analysis will show, was used during the fiscal year 1918 in the pay of employees, etc., purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies which were issued to needy Indians outright, and for labor performed in lieu of rations, the purchase of forage and miscellaneous equipment, traveling expenses, and general agency expenses.

The Rocky Boy Indians have no tribal funds, hence the entire amount of the appropriation is required for the conduct of the agency for the year 1920.

Mr. TILLMAN. Continue.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$375,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont.—(Reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$375,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	750,000.00
Amount expended.....	741,402.28
Unexpended balance.....	8,597.72
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	276,648.97
Traveling expenses.....	4,992.66
Transportation of supplies.....	18,614.75
Telegraph and telephone service.....	212.91
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	2.75
Subsistence supplies.....	67,588.57
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,787.67
Forage.....	63,573.49
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	16,554.64
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	414.05
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	115,125.27
Washington, Denver, and field expenses, U. S. R. S.....	31,226.48
Contract work.....	75,876.90
Rent of buildings.....	84.06
Miscellaneous.....	24,182.59
Outstanding liabilities.....	44,516.52
Total.....	741,402.28

Indian tribe, Confederated Flathead.

Number of Indians, 2,410.

Area of reservation, 228,408 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 134,500 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 84,300 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 25,000 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$3,103,935.08.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$200,529.93.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$3,000,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$45.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 16 inches.

Source of water supply, numerous streams.

Market for products, local and general—good.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

This sum is required for continuing, on an efficient operating basis, the large irrigation works which have been undertaken on the Flathead Reservation. About two-thirds of the area to be served by this project is Indian land, while the other third is in the hands of whites.

The program for 1920, as outlined by the Reclamation Service, includes the raising of McDonald Lake Reservoir to a capacity of 8,000 acre-feet; the completion of the Pablo Feeder Canal; puddling and priming of Camas A Canal; construction of a small diversion dam at the head-works of Jocko L lateral and lining canals on the Jocko Division; the survey and construction of lateral systems under A and D canals, covering approximately 11,000 acres, Mission Division; the extension of laterals 37 AA and 37 A-7 to cover approximately 1,500 acres, Pablo Division; the construction of Big Creek lateral, covering approximately 1,200 acres, Polson Division; the completion of the lateral systems on 4,000 acres of land on which ditches have been constructed but structures not yet placed, Camas Division; necessary surveys, operation and maintenance.

Mr. TILLMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana \$100,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

I offer in justification the following:

Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (Reimbursable.)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous year-----	117,716.26
Amount expended-----	85,798.24
Unexpended balance-----	37,918.02
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	48,762.55
Traveling expenses-----	568.32
Transportation of supplies-----	4,803.89
Telegraph and telephone service-----	99.26
Subsistence supplies-----	8,177.86
Forage-----	8,259.65
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1,643.18
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	7,142.38
Rent of buildings-----	236.50
Miscellaneous-----	4,503.08
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,601.57
Total-----	85,798.24

Indian Tribe, Fort Peck Sioux.

Number of Indians, 1,986.

Area of reservation, 722,453 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 152,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 16,620 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 1,800 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$618,755.07.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, to June 30, 1918, \$30,136.15.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$4,500,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$38.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 14 inches.

Source of water supply, Big Muddy Creek, Porcupine Creek, and Missouri River.

Market for products, local and general—fair.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

An appropriation for 1920 equal to twice the appropriation for 1919 is being requested in order to advance the work on this reservation more rapidly. Opportunities for leasing large areas of this reservation are now presenting themselves and their acceptance will make it necessary to prepare the canal system for the delivery of water to these lands. It is very desirable to lease a considerable portion of this reservation in order to bring the Indians in contact with competent white farmers, from whom they may gain knowledge and inspiration that will induce them to take up farming for themselves on a larger scale. The program for 1920, as outlined by the Reclamation Service, includes examinations and surveys; the construction of storage works on the headwaters of Poplar River; the construction of canal and lateral structures; operation and maintenance.

Mr. SNYDER. Can it be shown that these improvements we are making from time to time have increased the number of Indian farmers that actually work farms?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; there has been a notable increase in the last four or five years in the number of Indian farmers, and in the increased acreage placed under cultivation by Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there anything in the reports or records to show that increase by percentage in comparison with the expenditures we are making, or by reason of the expenditures we are making?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows the increase.

Mr. SNYDER. Would it be very difficult in a concise statement to show that situation for the past few years?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The following tables are submitted:

Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures.				
									To June 30, 1918.				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total	1,605,650	1,150,911	426,462	28,277	718,503	221,754	19,741	645,612	\$1,684,778.67	\$523,573.93	\$15,006,092.90	\$2,328,890.75	\$17,334,983.65
Arizona	193,183	55,930	135,122	2,131	44,923	20,658	2,398	126,204	124,895.07	75,119.52	1,986,433.33	218,042.17	2,204,475.50
Camp Verde.	208			208			140	68			750.49	41.52	792.01
Colorado River.	100,000	11,600	88,330	70	11,600		70	88,330	19,444.33	34,986.27	268,742.95	79,191.44	347,934.39
Fort Apache.	2,626		2,325	301		2,325	301				17,383.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave.	111		108	3		108	3				43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.	74		70	4		70	4				2,218.99		2,218.99
Kalabab.	77										3,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon.	85		10	85		10	25	60			3,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.	10		12,000								10,407.73		10,407.73
Moqui.	12,248			248		2,000	65	10,183	27,437.49	6,589.54	424,024.75	23,435.98	447,460.73
Papago Reservation and nomadic Papagoes.	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	21,230.20	9,342.38	123,422.75	16,285.98	139,708.73
Pima.	13,025	8,040	4,926	59	5,573	1,350	44	6,058	15,682.54	5,313.02	825,211.68	54,218.32	879,430.00
Salt River.	2,073		1,963	112		1,485	110	480	12,529.06		22,714.28	9,705.34	32,419.62
San Carlos.	3,530	3,500		30	1,500		30	2,000	15,120.51		112,473.44	85.29	112,558.73
San Xavier.	193		180	15		100	10	85	6,485.81	15,616.21	47,673.62	33,820.00	81,493.62
Truxton Canon.	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240			15,297.88		15,592.20
Western Navajo.						1,000			6,934.57		62,222.77		62,222.77
California.	45,936	32,721	12,853	362	10,827	12,359	337	22,413	17,900.76	35,438.77	727,641.67	126,358.50	854,000.17
Bishop.	11,368	3,350	8,000	18	1,350	8,000	8	2,010					
Campo.	257		250	7		105	7				25.21		
Digger.	111	86	25		40	25		46					
Fort Bidwell.	5,250	5,150		100	150		100	5,000					
Fort Yuma.	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,200	160	170						
Hoopa Valley.	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200		16	2,413	9,084.12	12,432.00			
Maidu.	13,091	13,081		10			11	510	4,202.76	3,994.75			
Maliki.	3,628	1,684	1,980	14	1,067	1,765	13	783	2,984.83	16,858.11			
Pala.									1,241.00				
Round Valley.	931		918	13		473	12	446					
Soboba.	931		160	1		60	1	100					
Tub River.	161								40.73	121.28			

and costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1917 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1967.

2 Project abandoned.

3 1917 report.

Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Contd.

State and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).					Acreage now under project.			Expenditures.				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Acreage not under project.	During fiscal year 1918.		To June 30, 1918.		
									Construc-tion.	Mainte-nance.	Construc-tion.	Mainte-nance.	Total.
Colorado.....	12,830	12,500	.....	330	12,500	.....	330	.....	\$15,185.83	\$5,141.98	\$254,923.92	\$13,368.31	\$268,292.23
Fort Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute, diminished.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492.84	223.95	21,283.33	4,563.70	25,847.03
Southern Ute.....	12,830	12,500	.....	330	12,500	.....	330	.....	14,692.99	4,918.03	233,426.35	8,496.16	241,922.51
Idaho.....	46,435	38,940	6,700	795	38,640	6,700	676	419	354.56	37,961.79	865,378.28	251,299.66	1,116,677.94
Fort Hall.....	45,820	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	580	.....	354.56	37,961.79	858,855.32	251,088.22	1,109,943.54
Fort Lapwai.....	615	400	.....	215	100	.....	96	419	.....	.....	4,156.83	211.44	4,368.23
Lemhi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,366.13	.....	2,366.17
Montana.....	446,842	299,278	134,765	12,799	204,251	113,605	12,129	116,857	1,004,742.88	110,973.43	6,425,558.57	732,494.71	7,158,063.28
Blackfeet.....	111,500	57,096	54,240	164	48,856	35,480	164	27,000	36,323.95	.....	1,023,280.10	23,261.27	1,046,541.37
Crow.....	153,702	153,307	.....	395	74,020	42,125	205	79,477	52,783.97	75,034.07	1,204,596.02	485,208.51	1,689,774.53
Flathead.....	134,500	81,375	42,125	1,111,000	81,375	42,125	1,111,000	.....	810,405.60	33,792.11	3,164,268.19	104,386.94	3,268,655.13
Fort Belknap.....	36,020	.....	35,000	1,020	.....	35,000	620	400	5,513.94	.....	257,995.68	85,302.15	333,297.83
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	96,425.36	.....	642,513.55	14,348.20	656,861.75
Fort Shaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,769.31	.....	2,769.31
Tongue River.....	3,620	.....	3,400	220	.....	1,000	140	2,480	20.06	2,147.25	130,225.72	19,957.64	150,183.36
Nevada.....	62,111	11,403	50,372	336	4,113	1,732	231	56,035	31,722.30	13,019.73	377,264.18	50,421.61	427,685.79
Carson School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,548.24	.....	6,548.24
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	3,740	3,690	18	32	950	18	32	2,740	8,260.62	3,261.60	98,302.03	23,094.68	121,396.71
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	608	.....	39	1,116	.....	.....	5,222.11	23,407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River.....	600	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,634.36	522.70	11,157.06
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030	.....	21,000	30	.....	620	30	20,380	23,431.22	6,496.15	94,999.78	6,496.15	101,495.93
Walker River.....	6,035	5,055	24	56	1,955	24	30	4,026	26.97	2,888.21	116,245.99	15,646.59	131,892.58
Western Shoshone.....	28,943	.....	28,800	143	.....	1,070	100	27,773	3.49	373.77	45,311.67	4,253.62	49,565.29
New Mexico.....	60,800	1,850	48,080	870	465	36,130	740	13,465	53,333.84	11,802.47	980,862.98	89,283.79	1,080,152.77
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850	.....	360	465	.....	240	1,505	1,827.37	.....	7,749.15	7,749.15	7,749.15
Mesaero.....	400	.....	360	40	.....	260	40	100	1,236.50	.....	15,698.32	.....	15,698.32

Pueblo Bonito s...	10,000		26,900	30		22,060	20	4,860	18,108.13	1,204.54	341.21	1,707.86	341.21
Pueblo day schools	26,930		13,820	320		5,000	30	2,000	31,200.23	3,508.49	167,491.64	53,911.10	169,199.50
San Juan	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	1,961.61	7,089.44	547,671.51	33,670.83	305,822.25
Zuni													581,342.34
North Dakota: Standing Rock s...	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646					
Oregon	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	9,236.79	4,319.77	269,647.50	11,361.04	281,008.14
Klamath	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	8,865.73	4,319.77	262,800.15	11,361.64	274,161.79
Umatilla	5,050	5,000		50	5,000		50						
Warm Springs	2,013	2,000		13			13	2,000	371.06		6,449.38		6,449.38
South Dakota	34,765	32,500		2,265	400		260	34,105	2,343.71	195.48	71,514.54	883.35	72,397.89
Pierre	265			265			100	165	37.93	195.48	32,761.77	883.35	33,645.12
Pine Ridge	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	2,305.78		38,463.57		38,463.57
Rosebud											289.20		289.20
Utah	97,621	85,514	8,570	3,537	80,094		537	16,420	1,069.34	114,165.75	849,471.38	309,852.86	1,159,324.24
Goshute	330		300	30		300	30		10.16	1,087.25	888.30	1,087.25	1,975.55
Shiwiuts	277		270	7		270	7		9.18	1,590.53	2,610.38	1,019.85	2,610.38
Utah and Ouray	97,014	85,514	8,000	3,500	80,094		500	16,420	1,050.00	112,420.06	846,992.55	307,745.76	1,154,758.31
Washington	234,888	234,735		153	162,035		43	72,810	364,248.22	67,907.98	1,140,761.27	333,602.89	1,474,364.16
Colville	47,003	46,960		43	41,960		43	5,000	2,869.90		49,595.72	2,201.34	51,797.06
Cushman											1,408.21		1,408.21
Spokane	785	775		10	75			710			1,529.96		1,529.96
Yakima	187,100	187,000		100	120,000			67,100	361,378.32	67,907.98	1,088,167.38	331,401.55	1,419,568.93
Wyoming: Shoshone	143,630	141,630		1,900	72,985		1,307	69,238	-59,098.06	47,533.26	860,242.35	191,915.26	1,052,157.61
Administration: Special investigations, etc.									947.31		186,392.93		186,392.93

State lands.

² No living water.

³ 1917 report.

Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotment under ditch June 30, 1918.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allotted.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1918.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.		Value of products.			
										Number engaged.	Acreage.				
Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Grand total.....	1,357	3,085	14,944	31,530	116,694	225,486	76,428	3,484	305,398	\$5,247,012	14,154	167,278	\$2,851,270	586,392	938,792
Arizona.....	272	215	4,118	11,087	2,756	37,393	19,600	1,095	58,088	1,127,429	7,217	53,770	703,847	63,464	129,719
Camp Verde.....	2	2	511	106	2,756	4,070	1,500	120	120	4,300	21	120	4,300	130	78
Colorado River.....	20	26	511	110	2,756	4,070	1,500	65	4,070	418,545	110	1,314	347,920	6,810	93,190
Fort Apache.....	70	20	511	500	2,756	4,070	1,500	65	1,565	87,990	500	1,565	43,995	2,187	439
Havasupai.....	4	8	511	171	2,756	4,070	1,500	3	103	3,149	50	100	2,713	111	4
Kaibab.....	1	1	511	81	2,756	4,070	1,500	32	32	614	16	32	614	70	60
Leupp.....	2	2	511	81	2,756	4,070	1,500	4	10	40	(4)	10	(4)	25	10
Moqui.....	60	61	2,733	3,000	2,756	4,070	1,500	268	2,268	76,500	2,080	2,268	76,500	2,268	9,980
Navajo.....	56	61	2,733	4,337	2,756	4,070	1,500	271	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731	6,700
Pima.....	33	58	804	1,277	2,756	4,070	1,500	77	7,000	293,420	243	5,940	293,420	8,082	4,943
Salt River.....	(4)	(4)	804	300	2,756	4,070	1,500	24	1,409	32,780	300	1,385	32,780	2,075	2,000
San Carlos.....	6	12	870	700	2,756	4,070	1,500	31	1,531	57,751	70	1,531	57,751	1,530	85
San Xavier.....	1	1	870	40	2,756	4,070	1,500	45	45	600	40	45	600	1,110	12,240
Truxton Canon.....	1	1	870	405	2,756	4,070	1,500	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,055	1,325	12,240
Western Navajo.....	20	25	870	405	2,756	4,070	1,500	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,055	1,325	12,240
California.....	118	148	1,137	3,448	5,040	9,368	2,865	276	12,509	608,521	966	7,407	305,912	15,142	30,794
Bishop.....	1	13	150	500	40	1,200	285	18	1,218	26,810	235	1,219	26,810	2,550	8,818
Campo.....	11	13	150	174	40	1,200	285	84	321	13,973	26	244	13,973	244	13
Digger.....	2	19	150	115	40	1,200	285	25	65	4,100	23	65	4,100	111	13
Fort Bidwell.....	3	2	150	30	40	1,200	285	100	100	3,000	30	100	3,000	200	5,050
Fort Yuma.....	41	100	802	835	5,000	7,235	1,600	150	7,405	472,548	175	2,405	172,548	8,350	5,050
Hoopa Valley.....	(4)	(4)	802	(4)	5,000	7,235	1,600	16	376	27,275	85	360	25,166	376	2,413
Milki.....	25	17	166	574	1,025	573	1,156	16	1,156	19,845	153	1,156	19,845	1,689	11,402
Pala.....	22	13	166	1,025	1,025	573	1,156	5	1,287	32,770	159	1,278	32,270	2,547	2,547
Soboba.....	5	2	166	1,025	1,025	573	1,156	2	2,420	5,200	50	420	5,200	380	551
Tule River.....	8	1	166	150	1,025	573	1,156	1	161	3,000	30	160	3,000	161	161
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	40	15	95	250	.....	3,268	.....	141	3,409	43,450	80	1,921	23,530	5,160	7,670
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	55	129	1,859	1,555	10,981	13,381	.....	341	13,722	249,954	223	6,922	118,734	25,780	20,040

Montana	234	1,244	3,602	5,300	16,343	29,830	19,846	297	49,973	400,411	677	29,680	228,591	204,980	241,862
Blackfeet.....	85	269	1,150	1,150	6,720	1,976	1,976	157	1,976	24,563	108	1,976	24,563	28,240	241,862
Crow.....	99	184	1,772	1,600	7,000	19,000	19,000	157	19,157	98,358	230	12,000	98,358	72,640	83,260
Flathead.....	14	725	680	1,500	2,623	7,269	8,536	157	15,805	279,770	71	2,669	47,570	84,300	50,200
Fort Belknap.....	28	58	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,585	10,800	157	10,800	32,062	270	10,800	32,062	18,800	17,220
Fort Peck.....	8	8	50	50	1,585	1,585	1,585	140	1,585	19,858	157	1,585	19,858	7,500	7,500
Tongue River.....	8	8	50	50	1,585	1,585	1,585	140	1,585	19,858	157	1,585	19,858	7,500	7,500
Nevada.....	62	96	721	1,329	40	3,435	1,437	162	5,034	137,866	555	4,928	134,541	30,497	31,614
Fallon.....	4	21	369	312	954	954	954	27	981	17,730	64	999	17,120	3,720	20
Fort McDermitt.....	7	110	110	100	743	743	55	19	817	3,731	83	743	3,625	647	1,116
Moapa River.....	8	5	117	113	350	350	312	30	342	19,650	38	350	19,650	600	600
Nevada.....	6	33	117	113	350	350	312	30	342	19,650	38	350	19,650	600	600
Walker River.....	12	12	125	501	40	1,388	1,070	16	1,404	38,525	95	1,454	37,065	2,500	3,535
Western Shoshone.....	25	25	103	103	103	1,070	1,070	70	1,140	45,396	75	1,070	44,747	2,500	26,943
New Mexico.....	237	254	50	5,872	100	100	32,310	710	33,120	670,969	3,645	32,380	651,433	42,225	18,575
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	100	100	100	260	230	330	3,317	50	100	500	6,805	1,405
Mescalero.....	4	4	20	20	20	20	260	40	300	25,437	20	300	20,437	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	197	200	3,024	3,024	3,024	3,024	22,050	320	22,050	409,012	2,050	22,050	409,012	26,930	6,100,000
Pueblo day schools.....	15	22	925	925	925	925	5,000	320	5,320	133,795	925	5,320	122,075	9,070	5,070
San Juan.....	10	30	1,803	1,803	1,803	1,803	5,000	120	5,120	99,408	600	5,110	99,408	5,120	2,000
Zuni.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	3,400	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863
Oregon.....	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	3,200	300	3,500	52,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	128,000
Klamath.....	6	2	40	40	200	200	200	300	200	12,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,850	2,013
Umatilla.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Warm Springs.....	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	75	75	2,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	560	33,940
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	156	3	803	434	44,000	70,908	370	37	71,315	451,240	271	9,285	120,790	80,701	16,920
Utah.....	6	24	168	168	168	168	300	30	330	11,000	30	300	11,000	330	330
Goshute.....	3	1	105	105	105	105	70	7	77	3,900	80	77	3,450	277	277
Shuwaits.....	147	468	803	161	44,000	70,908	370	37	71,315	451,240	271	9,285	120,790	80,701	16,920
Uintah and Ouray.....	122	660	1,152	717	36,684	47,144	47,144	50	47,194	1,288,490	238	10,225	378,710	60,683	174,205
Washington.....	41	10	52	217	684	1,744	1,744	50	1,794	30,540	63	826	20,760	1,828	45,175
Colville.....	81	650	1,100	500	36,000	45,400	45,400	145	145,400	1,267,960	175	9,400	357,950	58,855	128,245
Spokane.....	24	280	1,201	1,350	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	142,182	245	7,259	142,182	45,000	98,530
Yakima.....	24	280	1,201	1,350	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	142,182	245	7,259	142,182	45,000	98,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	24	280	1,201	1,350	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	7,259	142,182	245	7,259	142,182	45,000	98,530

10 Former report pertained to allotments.
 11 No living water on land.
 12 Estimated.

7 Former report.
 8 As reported.
 9 Does not include crop value of leased land.

3 Overestimated last year.
 4 Not reported.
 5 1917 report.
 6 Dry ditches.

1 Data incomplete.
 2 Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,256 acres preceding table.

Mr. TILLMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$50,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation project: *Provided, further*, That not to exceed \$3,500 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

I offer the following in justification of this item:

Irrigation System, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (Reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$50,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
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Unexpended balance from previous years-----	24,994.12
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Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
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Total -----	49,994.12
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Amount expended-----	33,898.83
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Unexpended balance-----	16,095.29
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	9,183.43
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Traveling expenses-----	123.45
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Transportation of supplies-----	145.47
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Subsistence supplies-----	647.47
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Forage-----	355.36
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Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	22.62
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Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,086.90
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Improvements on lands withdrawn for reservoir purposes-----	16,455.07
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Miscellaneous-----	3,879.06
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Total -----	33,898.83
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Indian tribe, Blackfeet.

Number of Indians, 2,752.

Area of reservation, 1,493,387 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 122,500 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 25,600 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,000 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$964,986.76.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$44,674.04.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$2,465,000.00.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$30.00.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$50.00

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Two Medicine River and several creeks.

Market for products, local—fair.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

This item provides for continuing the construction of the irrigation system heretofore authorized for the Blackfeet Reservation, and for operation and maintenance.

The program for 1920, as outlined by the Reclamation Service, includes minor miscellaneous surveys and the construction of minor structures in Piegan, Fisher and Birch Creek Lateral systems and extensions to these systems, as the additional land to be irrigated may require. It is necessary to proceed with the irrigation work on this Reservation in order to protect the water right.

You will recall when we were discussing motor-propelled vehicles that I advised the committee the reason why we were asking for a specific appropriation at this point was because these three irrigation projects, the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fork Peck, were being constructed by the Reclamation Service out of reimbursable funds, and that it was in order to keep this account separate from the other agencies and schools in the Indian country.

Mr. TILLMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$150,000 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Crow Indians in the State of Montana, and to expend the same for making necessary improvements to the irrigation systems in the Big Horn Valley on the Crow Reservation in Montana, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used for the purpose indicated, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

I offer the following justification:

Irrigation, Big Horn Valley.

Indian tribe, Crow.

Number of Indians, 1,710.

Area of reservation, 1,183,872 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 73,686 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 50,000 acres (estimated).

Area actually irrigated, 23,846 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 17,315 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees and white owners, 6,531 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$1,193,230.73.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$452,381.78.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$33.

Source of water supply, Big Horn River, Pryor Creek, Soap Creek.

Market for products, local—good.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

Irrigation on the Crow Reservation has been practiced since 1886, the first ditch having been built in 1885. The system now comprises thirteen separate units distributed over a large area. The construction of this system has been carried on with Indian funds, the work being done largely as the Indians evidenced a desire to cultivate the land. However, within the past year large areas have been leased for grain and sugar beet production on terms that are favorable to the Indians and it has become necessary to proceed with the extension of the canals and the construction of necessary structures on a larger scale in order to supply water to the newly leased lands as rapidly as it shall be gotten under cultivation. When these leases expire the Indians will have had their land put in excellent condition for their use and they will have had the advantage of the experience gained from competent white farmers. There are in this system numerous timber structures from ten to sixteen years old which are becoming unserviceable and must be renewed promptly to meet the present demand for irrigation water. If not renewed promptly as required these structures are likely to fail in the height of the irrigation season and cause extensive crop loss.

We are here asking for \$50,000 less than was appropriated in the last Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. SNYDER. What is that for?

Mr. MERITT. We have leased quite a large area of the land on this reservation for wheat and general grain purposes, and it is necessary to use this money to get laterals constructed to the lands so leased.

Mr. SNYDER. To get what constructed?

Mr. MERITT. The laterals.

Mr. SNYDER. All right; I just did not catch that word when you were making your statement.

Mr. MERITT. The main irrigation project has already been constructed, and this is for the purpose of construction and maintenance of laterals.

Mr. HASTINGS. What percentage of the Crow Indians speak English?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a large percentage; more than half of the Crows speak English.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you give the number in your justification?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many Crow Indians are there?

Mr. MERITT. About 1,700 Crows.

Mr. HASTINGS. On this particular reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Oh; on this particular reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. About what is the size of it?

Mr. MERITT. They have quite a large reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. 1,183,872 acres, I see it says here, and 73,686 acres of irrigable land.

Mr. HASTINGS. That information appears in your justification?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do the Crow Indians actually farm the lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; a number of them are actually farming.

Mr. HASTINGS. The irrigation of Indian lands has been enlarged very greatly within the last five, six, or seven years, hasn't it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. When was it actually begun among the Indians, how long back?

Mr. MERITT. We have had irrigation by Indians in this country even before the settlement of the country by the whites.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean by the Indians themselves.

Mr. MERITT. Within the last 25 years, but the larger expenditures have been within the last 15 years.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you have turned over some of these irrigated lands to individual Indians for their use and cultivation after the leases expired?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they are actually using some of the lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are they on the Crow reservation?

Mr. MERITT. On the Crow reservation Indians at this time are using irrigable lands to the extent of 17,315 acres.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are those lands allotted with fee or surface rights?

Mr. MERITT. The lands have been allotted.

Mr. HASTINGS. So they hold the patents?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; a part of the lands have been allotted. Not all of the Crow reservation has been allotted; there is quite a large area that remains tribal property.

Mr. HASTINGS. These particular lands have been allotted?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems by the analysis to show that to irrigate and cultivate about 20,000 acres of land we have already spent \$1,193,000?

Mr. MERITT. That is for the construction of the irrigation project, and there have been placed under the project 73,686 acres. We have recently leased quite a large additional acreage, and we hope to place under actual cultivation practically all the lands under that irrigation project within the next two or three years.

Mr. SNYDER. In addition to that, since the project was started there has been spent over \$452,000 for maintenance and miscellaneous expenses, making about \$1,700,000 expended so far to get under irrigation 20,000 acres?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That would make, it seems to me, an awful lot of money to spend for that amount of land?

Mr. MERITT. That makes the cost per acre rather small compared with some other projects. The average cost for the irrigation is under \$30 an acre for that reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. After having done this amount of work, and spent this vast sum of money, will the continuation of the project, contemplating the irrigation of 73,000 acres, cost the same in proportion that it has cost up to this date?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The principal part of this money has been spent in building dams and making wells, etc., for the purpose of getting water ready to put through the laterals, is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. Future expenditures will be largely for laterals, and for the maintenance of the constructed works. The principal amount of money for this project has already been expended.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is one statement that the Commissioner made that I would like to refer to; he said that the average cost of this work was something less than \$30 an acre. I think he must have made a mistake, because it figures up something over \$52 an acre.

Mr. MERITT. The exact cost per acre for the land under constructed works is \$32.91. The cost per acre for the land under actual cultivation at this time (23,846 acres) is \$69.01. However, additional land is being brought under cultivation, so that this amount will be reduced materially. Seventy-three thousand six hundred and eighty-six acres are under constructed works.

Mr. SNYDER. You will prepare that so it will show what it cost to irrigate the number of acres that are actually under cultivation? Show that, no matter what else you show, please. I would like to have that.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, the present construction cost includes the expense of the irrigation of lands that are under cultivation as well as the lands that have not yet been placed under cultivation. It will be necessary for us to build laterals to the lands that are not under cultivation at this time, which will be a small cost. The total expenditures hereafter will be small compared to what has been expended heretofore; it will be largely for the construction and maintenance of small laterals.

Mr. SNYDER. I appreciate that, but would like to know definitely the amount of money that has been spent and what we have pro-

duced, actually, from the amount of money expended. That is all I want on that.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Commissioner, I notice in the justification you mention, "and white owners." Is this land passing from the hands of Indians into the hands of white men?

Mr. MERITT. To a limited extent. Where Indians die the heirs make application to sell those lands, and we have the lands appraised and sold to the highest bidder, and that highest bidder gets the land provided the bid equals the appraisement.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is not being foreclosed under mortgages and sold or anything of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. Mr. Reed, in charge of the Indian irrigation, is here and I will be glad for him to answer any questions and make any statement in regard to this project.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not want to pursue this thing, but would like to be certain that the expenditures for the balance of that project would not be in proportion per acre to what it has been up to the present time.

Mr. MERITT. That will not be.

Mr. REED. May I explain that?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. REED. A large part of the total expenditures that have been made is for the main canals, which are the main arteries of the whole system, for dams and such structures as are necessary, as well as for canals and some laterals. These main canals serve the entire acreage, not alone the amount of land that is under cultivation to-day but the entire acreage, which amounts to 73,000 acres, practically speaking. So you will see that that work is not to be done again. That is simply plant. Later expenditures will simply be for the extension of the subsystem and laterals, and get to each 40 acres of the entire system. The maintenance and operation which we mention there, of \$400,000, is accumulating each year, and will always be for expense of operation, amounting to from \$1 to \$2 per acre per year. That is the average throughout the irrigated district, and here it has not been paid annually as is the case with white projects, but has been paid from the tribal funds, and therefore shows up as a charge against the acreage. If it were a white man's project each individual would annually pay his yearly charge and the credits, of course, would constantly pay for balancing the debits. That \$400,000 is not justly chargeable to construction; that is maintenance and operation, and is an account that should be taken care of each year as in the case of some of our own lands.

Mr. SNYDER. Where do you get the water from originally for this project?

Mr. REED. From several sources of supply, but the main source is the Big Horn.

Mr. SNYDER. Did you have to dam that river?

Mr. REED. There is no dam at the old river. Water is taken at low elevation and is drawn directly from the river. Other supplies come from the Little Big Horn. There dams are required, and each one of the systems has a small dam, a dam sufficient to divert the water into the canals.

Mr. SNYDER. What proportion of the \$1,200,000, approximately, was spent for dams?

Mr. REED. I could not tell you exactly offhand, but I should judge probably \$50,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is this land desert?

Mr. REED. Yes; but it produces and will produce without irrigation a pasturage, because the snows of the winter and some occasional rains in the summer are ample, taken together, for a fair pasturage. But it will not produce cultivatable crops.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is very fertile after it has been irrigated?

Mr. REED. It is. It is deposit land, and is very fertile, and carries all the minerals that are required in plant growth. Of course to start with, it is deficient in vegetable matter, but the lands will not require for many years the addition of minerals, and will improve under cultivation and the turning in of humus.

Mr. TILLMAN. This Crow Reservation is not far from the place where the Custer massacre occurred?

Mr. REED. It occurred within about 3 miles of the Crow Agency, right on the reservation. None of the land included within the battlefield is irrigated, but just across the river, perhaps a mile and a half, under what we call our Reno ditch, the lands are irrigated. That is the oldest system, the Reno ditch, on the Crow Reservation. It was built, probably, by an Army officer back in the past, before we have any history, by utilizing the services of Indians. However, we have had to build new gates and rehabilitate the entire canal since, as it has been allowed to fall into a state of bad repair.

Mr. HASTINGS. What do you grow upon those lands after they are irrigated?

Mr. REED. One of the principal crops is alfalfa. Of recent years, though, the sugar beet companies have come in there, and it has proved to be a very fertile soil for sugar beets; and a large part of the area under the Little Big Horn is now being placed in sugar beets. It also grows potatoes very nicely.

Mr. HASTINGS. Irish potatoes?

Mr. REED. Yes. Sweet potatoes will not grow there. But all of the hardier garden crops, such as cabbages, beets, turnips, and anything that grows in that latitude, will grow there, and profusely.

Mr. SNYDER. Will it grow corn?

Mr. REED. Yes; but I would not consider it a corn country. It does grow some corn, and will grow it, but it is not as good as the country farther south and at a lower elevation for corn.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do the Indians learn to grow sugar beets?

Mr. REED. Yes; but the Indian hasn't really the patience in that kind of work that the white man has, and especially the white immigrant from Europe. But some Indians on small areas did produce very nice crops. They have not gone into it to the large extent that they will, I presume, in the future, but they have produced some nice crops. They prefer, apparently, to grow the grains, such as wheat and oats, as well as alfalfa. They are better farmers really on them than on those crops which require intense cultivation.

Mr. SNYDER. This land will grow wheat and oats?

Mr. REED. Oh, fine. The wheat is as tall as a man, almost, in some places.

Mr. TILLMAN. Let us hurry along. Go ahead, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item, Mr. Chairman, I will ask be stricken from the bill, because the matter has been arranged, and the legislation is not now necessary. It reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cancel the allotment made to Moses C. Tingley, under the fourth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), described as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-eight north, range thirteen east, of the Montana meridian in Montana.

Mr. TILLMAN. It will be done. Read the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is—

That so much of the Indian appropriation act of March 1, 1907 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page ten hundred and fifteen and ten hundred and thirty-five), as relates to the disposal of surplus unallotted lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make allotments under existing laws within the said reservation to any Indians of said Blackfeet Tribe not heretofore allotted, living six months after the approval of this act, and thereafter to pro-rate all unallotted and otherwise unreserved lands therein among the Indians who have been allotted or may be entitled to rights within said reservation: *Provided*, That of the lands so allotted eighty acres of each allotment shall be designated as a homestead by the allottee and be evidenced by a trust patent and shall remain inalienable until Congress shall otherwise direct: *Provided further*, That the Blackfeet tribal rolls shall close six months after the approval of this act and thereafter no additional names shall be added to said rolls: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to repeal the grants of land made by the act of March 1, 1917, to religious institutions and to the State of Montana for school purposes, nor repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of any land within said reservation suitable for town-site purposes, as provided by that act: *Provided*, That the State of Montana in making indemnity school selections shall be confined to nonmineral and nonirrigable lands: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907, which require a division of the funds received from the sale of the surplus lands immediately upon the date of the approval of the allotments of land are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the lands within said reservation, whether allotted, unallotted, reserved, set aside for townsite purposes, granted to the State of Montana for school purposes, or otherwise disposed of, shall be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country until otherwise provided by Congress: *And provided further*, That any and all minerals, including coal, oil, and gas, are hereby reserved for the benefit of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians until Congress shall otherwise direct, and patents hereafter issued shall contain a reservation accordingly: *Provided*, That the lands containing said minerals may be leased under such rules and regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That allotments herein provided for shall be made under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, and trust patents shall be issued therefor as provided by the aforesaid act of March 1, 1907, except as to the homestead hereinbefore mentioned.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Disposal Surplus Unallotted Lands, Blackfeet.

This item is similar to S. 2661, S. 4404, and H. R. 5612, Sixty-fifth Congress. The Blackfeet Reservation is preeminently a grazing country, especially adapted for cattle, horses, and sheep, and it is well stocked with herds owned by individual Indians, tribal herd, and cattle of lessees, and the production of beef on the reservation will continue to be of considerable importance in our national supply of this much needed food and a source of revenue to the Indians. The growing season for crops within the reservation is very short, and in certain parts thereof there are recurring frosts throughout the entire year. A drawback to the homesteader at this time would be the scarcity of labor, high wages, and other causes due to war conditions. The Indians

possess about 35,000 head of cattle, and under this item of legislation each Indian having rights on the reservation will obtain as a full allotment approximately 450 acres. Any attempt to induce homesteaders to enter these lands under present conditions will, as herein set forth, it is thought, be without success. Furthermore, the opening of the reservation would break up the well stocked ranches of the Indians, and as a result would tend to discourage them in the cattle industry in which they are vitally interested.

The Indians are opposed to the opening of any part of their reservation, as they feel that the lands are not adapted to agricultural pursuits, and as a consequence if placed on the market would remain idle for many years and deprive them of the beneficial use thereof for stock purposes.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that this bill, included in the Indian bill, has passed the Senate. It is universally desired by the Blackfeet Indians, the legislation has been favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, and it will be very helpful to the Blackfeet Indians if we can procure this legislation. The act of March 1, 1907, was very unfortunate legislation for the Blackfeet Indians, and if we should open that reservation at this time it would almost completely destroy the stock interests of the Indians on that reservation, and it would be a hardship to white homesteaders to attempt to farm in that country because of the nature of the land and climatic conditions.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many Blackfeet Indians are there?

Mr. MERITT. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two Blackfeet Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you give in your justification the area of the lands upon their reservation?

Mr. MERITT. The area of the reservation is about 1,493,387 acres.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Commissioner, I notice here on page 46, line 4, you provide for that land for those Indians living six months after the approval of this act; and, then, on line 13, same page, you provide that the rolls shall close six months after the approval of this act, and that thereafter no additional names shall be added to said roll. How are you going to include children born on the last day of this roll if you close it at that time? Shouldn't you have something in there to provide that this roll shall close as of six months after the approval of the act, in language that would permit you to enroll all children born up to the end of the expiration date of six months?

Mr. MERITT. That was our intention in drawing the legislation, and if that intention is not made clear we will be glad to have it modified so as to have no question about it.

Mr. TILLMAN. That ought to be expressed more clearly.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think we have a good deal of trouble by reason of the hasty passage of laws not giving time for proper consideration and the making of all matters clear. The chances are that if such names are not put on the rolls lawsuits will result, and I think this matter should be made very clear and explicit.

Mr. MERITT. Our intention was to keep the rolls open up to six months after the date of the passage of this act, and to make allotments to all Indians, including the new borns, who were born within six months subsequent to the passage of the act. That is a very liberal provision for the Indians.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think these children should be taken care of, and that is the reason why I make this suggestion. I want to have no

doubt about the proper wording of the act, and think our intentions should be expressed so definitely and clearly that there will be no occasion for misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of that intention. Therefore I think the act should so read as to say that the rolls will close "as of that date" instead of "on that date."

Mr. MERITT. I think that language would make it perfectly clear.

Mr. CHANDLER. One other matter I want to ask you about: Have there been any development of oil and gas on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. Or any other minerals?

Mr. MERITT. There is some little coal on the reservation, and it is believed that the reservation may contain oil and gas. There has been oil and gas development north of the reservation, in Canada.

Mr. HASTINGS. How far north?

Mr. MERITT. Probably within 50 miles. We want to be sure that we protect the oil and gas interests of that reservation if there are any such interests there.

Mr. CHANDLER. Don't you think that a provision in the bill allowing the mineral rights to go with the allotment, under the supervision of the Department, the same as you have in the Five Civilized Tribes, would probably be better than hanging restrictions upon all these allotments and letting it go to the tribe in general? Don't you think that would stop all future troubles such as we are having with the Osage tribe at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. The principal trouble in the Osage matter at the present time is on account of the enormous amount of money that is going to each Osage Indian. In the Creek Nation some of the Indians received allotments worth a million dollars, while other Indians received allotments that were worth practically nothing. Inasmuch as this property belongs to all the Indians of the Blackfeet reservation we thought it would be only fair that they should all share equally in the property.

Mr. CHANDLER. Still, in the Creek Nation some of those allotments that have become worth a million dollars, at the time of the allotment were considered the poorest allotments in the nation. The same was true of the Cherokee Nation. Every man took his chance when he was allotted land as to what was in it. One man could see as far under the ground as another. But in some cases several years later it developed that an allotment apparently worth very little proved to be worth a million dollars, while in other cases the man who had apparently gotten an exceedingly good allotment had no oil under it and it was only worth a few thousand dollars. That was the chance that each allottee took.

But I can not see any good reason why these matters should not be cleaned up as quickly as possible and the Indian put on his own resources. The same thing might apply to the white men living throughout the different States; one man might have a piece of land worth \$5,000 and another man, on account of mineral development, might have a piece of land worth \$1,000,000. Each man takes his chances. If there is no development of oil or gas on this reservation—and there is none nearer than 50 miles to the north—it seems to me a man may as well take his chances on his allotment. It is true that a man might get an allotment that is, apparently, not

worth anything now and have it turn out to be worth something later on, but I can see no reason why you should hold this over and keep the tribal interests intact and hold the Indians down for years and years to come when you can let the Indian take his chances and get out from under and learn the white man's way and do away with the present tribal relations. The quicker we get away from that situation the better off I believe the Indian will be and the better off the Government will be.

Mr. MERITT. We are breaking up the tribal relations, so far as the lands are concerned and individualizing its ownership. But the Indians themselves prefer that they should share equally in any oil and gas that might be on that reservation. You will notice that this method may be abrogated at any time Congress thinks proper.

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly; but it is very hard to terminate when you once develop lands and when certain allotments may become worth several million dollars and other allotments practically worth nothing. Then every man will, quite naturally, want to claim a share of that oil under the other man's allotment. On the other hand, if nobody knows anything about these mineral deposits at the time of the allotment and they go with the allotment, the land goes to the individual in fee or is held in trust, there can be no question raised as to a division in event at some one or more points oil and gas is thereafter developed. Otherwise there will be a question raised afterwards. That is where the trouble has originated in other cases, where the mineral rights have been reserved. Take the Choctaw Nation, for instance, and coal rights are reserved to the tribe on certain coal lands. And with what result? It has been a constant source of worry and trouble to Congress, to the people down there, and to everybody else ever since that treaty was made—how to get rid of those coal lands—and Congress just enacted a law last year to sell them and divide up the money among the people. That is practically the only solution that can be made of it. Now, as it happened, those lands were not allotted, but if they had been allotted you would have had more trouble, because every man to whom allotted would have wanted that land sold, and would have insisted upon getting it himself, claiming that he had a prior right to it, etc., and you would have had more trouble, but it has been a continual source of worry. In the Cherokee Nation and in the Creek Nation, where no development had been made at the time the allotment was taken, every man went and took his allotment, got his patent in fee for it, and you have not had a particle of trouble, neither the Interior Department, the Congress, nor anybody else. It seems to me the other way is the better way to handle it.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a matter that we can not adjust here in subcommittee anyway.

Mr. CHANDLER. Surely not. If a member has anything to offer let him offer an amendment when the bill is before the full committee, but this matter ought to be thrashed out here in our hearing, so as to have it before us.

Mr. TILLMAN. All right. Now, Mr. Meritt, make clear the point made by Mr. Chandler when the bill is prepared as to the distinction between "on" and "as of" the six months period.

Mr. MERITT. All right.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the law upon this reservation with reference to the land of a deceased member of the tribe? For instance, land allotted to a member of the tribe and he dies, what becomes of that land? Does that revert to the tribe or does it go to his heirs?

Mr. MERITT. Where land has been allotted—and we have already made a large number of allotments on that reservation—and the allottee dies, the land will be divided among his heirs under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that particular land alienable?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HASTINGS. Under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are any of these heirs of less than full Indian blood?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; there are quite a large number of Indians of the Blackfeet reservation who are full bloods, but we also have a number of Indians on that reservation who are mixed bloods.

Mr. HASTINGS. About what proportion of mixed bloods?

Mr. MERITT. I would say about one-third are mixed bloods.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are some of them less than half?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Less than one-fourth?

Mr. MERITT. Very few.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, suppose there are six heirs to a deceased Indian's estate, and there had been allotted to him 80 acres of land on this reservation, how would you proceed to sell the land? Would they have to make a deed to it, and would that deed have to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and forwarded through the superintendent of that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. They would make application to the superintendent for a sale of that land, and the land would be advertised, and sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then a white man could go in there and buy it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they have been buying it?

Mr. MERITT. Only a very small acreage on that reservation has been sold.

Mr. HASTINGS. Very well; go ahead.

Mr. TILLMAN. Read the next item, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is under Nebraska, and reads as follows:

NEBRASKA.

SEC. 12. For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebraska, including pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$92,000: *Provided*, That the \$2,400 and the \$3,000 appropriated by the acts of March 2, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and eighty), and May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and seventy-four), for purchase and erection of a steel water tank, are hereby reappropriated and made available until expended.

I present the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Genoa, Nebr.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$78,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	68,800.00
Amount expended-----	68,468.45
Unexpended balance-----	331.55
Analysis of expenditures.	
Salaries, wages, etc.-----	26,266.80
Traveling expenses-----	17.34
Transportation of supplies-----	656.22
Telegraph and telephone service-----	24.75
Subsistence supplies-----	16,180.99
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	10,173.81
Forage-----	321.17
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	6,576.82
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	1,405.60
Live stock-----	68.66
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	5,274.32
Rent of buildings-----	48.00
Miscellaneous-----	344.25
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,109.72

Total----- 68,468.45

NOTE.—\$569.14 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$7,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amounted appropriated-----	7,500.00
Amount expended-----	7,440.71
Unexpended balance-----	59.29
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	
Repair of buildings-----	7,113.40
Outstanding liabilities-----	327.81
Total-----	7,440.71

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$356,140
Number of buildings-----	42
Number of employees-----	42
Total salaries-----	\$29,470
Average attendance of pupils-----	280
Average enrollment of pupils-----	393
Capacity-----	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	\$166
Cost per capita, based on average attendance ¹ -----	\$233
Area of school land (acres)-----	² 306
Area of school land, cultivated (acres)-----	³ 178

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² Does not include 14 acres railroad right of way.

³ Does not include 73 acres of pasture land.

Value of agricultural products-----	\$10, 110
Value of other products-----	2, 004
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended-----	5, 902

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1920:

Support-----	82, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	82, 000
New buildings, extending sewer and heating systems, carpenter shop, and coal shed-----	10, 800
Total-----	174, 800

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., and superintendent's salary-----	82, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	10, 000
Total-----	92, 000

Provided that the \$2,400 and the \$3,000 appropriated by the acts of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 980), and May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 504), for purchase and erection of a steel water tank are hereby reappropriated and made available until expended.

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 000	Assistant seamstress-----	\$300
Clerk-----	1, 000	Assistant disciplinarian and band leader-----	800
Assistant clerk-----	780	Laundress-----	500
Do-----	680	Baker-----	540
Do-----	720	Cook-----	600
Physician-----	660	Assistant cook-----	500
Disciplinarian-----	840	Farmer-----	900
Principal teacher-----	1, 200	Carpenter-----	880
Teacher-----	780	Shoe and harness maker-----	780
Do-----	750	Blacksmith-----	780
Do-----	660	Gardener-----	840
Do-----	720	Dairyman-----	780
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	1, 000
Do-----	600	Assistant engineer-----	720
Matron-----	720	Laborer-----	720
Assistant matron-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Do-----	600	Do-----	300
Do-----	540	Do-----	300
Do-----	540	Do-----	300
Teacher of housekeeping-----	720		
Nurse-----	720	Total-----	29, 470
Seamstress-----	600		

The item, \$82,000, is for the support and education of 400 Indian pupils based on a \$200 per capita allowance, and for the salary of the superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,000.

This school has ample capacity to take care of 400 pupils on account of the sleeping porch space.

The amount of \$10,000 is requested for repairs and improvements. Extensive repairs are needed to put the girls' building in good condition, and it will need considerable repairing for the next four or five years. This building is old and in a bad state of repair.

There is a constant need at this school for renovating interiors of buildings, for replastering, repainting, and reflooring.

The heating system, water system, and sewer system are to be taken care of and need constant attention and repairing.

In order to provide the school with a water tank of sufficient capacity and to replace the old ones, which are worn out and beyond repairing, Congress is asked to reappropriate if necessary and to make available until

expended the sum of \$5,400 which was appropriated as follows: \$2,400 by the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 980), and \$3,000 May 2, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 504).

It was intended by the act of May 2, 1918, cited, that the amount, \$3,000, should be additional to the prior appropriation of \$2,400, which had proved insufficient; but the prior appropriation lapsed, and it was impossible to proceed with the project.

(Mr. Dill comes in and takes the chair.)

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, I would not be frank with you or the committee if I did not say that with my present attitude of mind I am unfavorable to the last two words of that paragraph, which makes the fund appropriated available "until expended." If that proviso is not incorporated in the law this appropriation, if we make it, will not lapse until June 30, 1920, will it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I can not, for the life of me, see any reason why a steel water tank could not be purchased and erected before June 30, 1920. Therefore I can not understand why this appropriation ought to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. During the last two years it has been practically impossible for us to get these tanks. Of course, conditions have changed somewhat now, and we hope within the next year there will be such improvement in conditions that we can purchase tanks of the character we will need at this school.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of course, you understand that the thing I am inveighing against always is delay?

Mr. MERITT. I appreciate that.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is what I am impatient with and what I think this legislation would produce; cause delay rather than expedite matters. What I want to do is, if this is necessary, give this school this thing now. If it is necessary at all it is necessary between now and June 30, 1920. If that is not a sufficient amount of money the department ought to say so, and we ought to appropriate a sufficient amount to do this repairing or put up this tank, but if we leave the money available until expended it may run along for years, and of course we do not keep in touch with the item and here then is really a hidden appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. Because of changed conditions since these estimates were made up I think we can complete that work within the required time, and we will have no objection to having that language stricken from the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. You have not bought this tank yet?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You will have no difficulty to get it now?

Mr. MERITT. I think not.

Mr. DILL (presiding). Are there any other questions on that item? The chair hears none; you will proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is under the head of Nevada, and is as follows:

NEVADA.

SEC. 13. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians in Nevada.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$18, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	18, 500. 00
Amount expended-----	18, 500. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	8, 924. 77
Traveling expenses-----	319. 61
Transportation of supplies-----	255. 58
Telegraph and telephone service-----	72. 83
Subsistence supplies-----	2, 051. 99
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	31. 30
Forage-----	986. 33
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	2, 040. 46
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	612. 39
Live stock-----	60. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2, 298. 04
Miscellaneous-----	250. 07
Outstanding liabilities-----	596. 63

Total-----	18, 500. 00
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This is the general appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians of the State of Nevada, numbering approximately 5,856. The affairs of 2,856 of these Indians who live on reservations or land purchased for them by the Government are looked after by six superintendents. Approximately 3,000 scattered Indians of the State are under the jurisdiction of a special agent with headquarters at Reno, Nev. Steps are now being taken to establish the Indians of the latter class on farm and home sites which have been, and will be, purchased for them from funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose. Many of the Nevada Indians are very poor and therefore it becomes necessary to aid them by the issuance of subsistence supplies, which cost approximately \$2,083 during the year 1918.

The amount asked for is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1919, and is necessary for the payment of salaries of employees at the several agencies, the purchase and transportation of subsistence, forage, fuel and illuminants, medical supplies, farming and miscellaneous equipment, traveling expenses, and incidental expenses arising in the conduct of the six agencies and the special agent's headquarters at Reno. The Nevada Indians have no tribal moneys of any consequence, hence this appropriation is largely relied upon for the administration of their affairs.

It is for the same amount and in the same language as carried in the present appropriation act.

Mr. DILL. Proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian School at Carson City, Nevada, including pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; for enlarging and improving sewerage system, \$8,000; for enlarging and improving irrigation system and placing additional land under cultivation, \$5,000; in all, \$105,000.

I present the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Carson City, Nev.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$60, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	50, 430. 00
Amount expended-----	50, 430. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$19,181.34
Traveling expenses.....	318.25
Transportation of supplies.....	32.74
Telegraph and telephone service.....	32.56
Subsistence supplies.....	10,947.27
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	7,432.43
Forage.....	1,654.64
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	3,525.59
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	1,488.97
Live stock.....	190.20
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5,260.91
Miscellaneous.....	230.14
Outstanding liabilities.....	134.96
Total.....	50,430.00

NOTE.—\$1,713.85 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	9,956.48
Unexpended balance.....	43.52
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings.....	9,508.48
Outstanding liabilities.....	448.00
Total.....	9,956.48

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant, (real property).....	\$113,950
Number of buildings.....	50
Number of employees.....	31
Total salaries.....	\$21,900
Average attendance of pupils.....	206
Average enrollment of pupils.....	337
Capacity.....	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment.....	\$143
Cost per capita, based on average attendance ¹	\$234
Area of school land..... acres.....	686
Area of school land cultivated..... do.....	290
Value of agricultural products.....	\$10,830
Value of other products.....	2,825
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	3,379

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1920:

Support.....	\$82,250
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
Enlarging and improving sewer system.....	8,000
Enlarging and improving irrigation system and placing additional lands under cultivation.....	5,000
New building and new heating system.....	25,000
Total.....	130,250

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² Does not include 30 acres of pasturing land.

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school	
Carson, Nev., and superintendent's salary	\$82, 000
Repairs and improvements	10, 000
Enlarging and improving sewer system	8, 000
Enlarging and improving irrigation system and placing additional land under cultivation	5, 000
Total	105, 000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$2, 000	Seamstress	\$540
Clerk	1, 200	Laundress	500
Assistant clerk	600	Baker	500
Disciplinarian	800	Cook	600
Band leader	720	Farmer	1, 000
Principal	1, 200	Carpenter	800
Teacher	720	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do	800	Engineer	1, 000
Do	780	Laborer	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600	Assistant	300
Do	600	Do	300
Matron	720	Do	300
Assistant matron	500	Physician	660
Do	500		
Do	480	Total	21, 900
Teacher of housekeeping	720		

This request is for the amount of \$82,250 for the support of 400 Indian pupils, as against 290 pupils for the fiscal year 1919. In addition to the expense of pupils this amount includes the salary of the superintendent which is \$2,000 per annum. The increased cost of supplies makes it necessary to estimate on the \$200 per capita. This school is being enlarged and when additions to dormitories are completed, 400 pupils can be accommodated.

The sum of \$10,000 is requested for repairs and improvements, which amount was appropriated last year. Many of the buildings are old and need constant repairing and repainting. There are 50 buildings constituting this plant. Heating system and sewer require considerable expenditures each year, in order to keep them in efficient condition.

For enlarging and improving the sewer system \$8,000 is requested. The sewer line at this school discharges into Clear Creek, a short distance below the school. This creek flows past the Nevada State Prison Farm building. The state authorities have entered a protest against the discharge of the school sewage into this creek. The laws of Nevada prohibit the discharge of sewage into creeks. The attorney general of the State has directed that the superintendent of the school make other arrangements for the disposal of the school sewage.

To do this a new system must be installed with septic tanks. The present system is too near the surface. It will require all of the \$8,000 requested to correct construction and to put the sewer in proper condition.

The sum of \$5,000 is requested for completing and improving the present irrigation system, and to develop additional water for irrigation.

The area of school land is 686.82 acres. Of this only 90 acres are under cultivation on account of not having sufficient water and an adequate irrigation system. The placing of more land under water will naturally add to the reduction in cost of maintenance of this school. It is estimated that with this appropriation at least 100 additional acres can be placed under cultivation.

Mr. DILL. Explain this addition to the land under cultivation.

Mr. MERITT. They have some land at that school now, which is desert land and is really of no use to the school. If we could get this appropriation that land could be placed in cultivation, and it will add materially to the products of the school.

Mr. DILL. How big a school is this?

Mr. MERITT. They have a capacity there of 400 now, with the new dormitory that has been completed.

Mr. DILL. You say in your justification that they have 90 acres under cultivation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. How much more land would \$5,000 put under cultivation?

Mr. MERITT. We expect to put another 100 acres under cultivation. I visited that school this last summer and saw the need for this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Is the land in such condition that it will be easily irrigated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the land is level, and they expect to take water down from springs in the mountains and put it on this land. Now, as to the other project, for enlarging and improving the sewerage system, I will say that the sewage of the school is now being dumped into a stream and just below the school is a State institution. The authorities of that institution object very much to our method of disposing of the sewage from our Indian school, and it is absolutely necessary that we have an appropriation to correct this condition.

Mr. SNYDER. What sort of improvement do you propose to make; to put in a disposal plant, or to run the sewage somewhere else?

Mr. MERITT. We will probably put in a disposal plant, but that will be taken up by the construction division of the office and the very best plan possible worked out.

Mr. SNYDER. You would not divert the sewage into some other stream, that would cause us further trouble?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Where do you propose to get these additional 110 pupils from?

Mr. MERITT. From the surrounding community. We now have quite a large number of Indians in Nevada without school facilities, and we will have no trouble getting the additional pupils for that school.

Mr. SNYDER. They are close enough to that school so that they will come there and make up the 400, you think?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; our records show that we have several hundred Indian children in the State of Nevada now who are without school facilities.

Mr. SNYDER. You have all the facilities for taking care of 400 pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir; Congress a few years ago made an appropriation to construct a new dormitory. That building is now completed, and we have ample capacity to take care of that number of pupils, and we have the Indian children in that State who are without school facilities.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in the justification you state "400 pupils can be accommodated."

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What I am concerned about is whether they will be accommodated or not?

Mr. MERITT. They will be accommodated if we get this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For maintenance and operation of the irrigation system on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, \$5,400, reimbursable from any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

We offer for the record the following justification of that item:

Irrigation, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June, 1918:

Unexpended balance from previous year----- 1,618.34

Amount appropriated----- 30,000.00

31,618.34

Amount expended----- 30,543.27

Unexpended balance ----- 1,075.07

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.----- 21,805.11

Traveling expenses----- 170.74

Transportation of supplies----- 627.28

Telegraph and telephone service----- 25.82

Printing, binding, advertising, etc.----- 14.27

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 220.09

Medical, educational, stationery, etc.----- 72.20

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 6,264.04

Miscellaneous ----- 1.00

Outstanding liabilities----- 1,342.72

Total----- 30,543.27

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated, \$5,000.

No appropriation for prior years.

Indian tribe, Paiute.

Number of Indians, 614.

Area of reservation, 322,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 3,300 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 800 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 309 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 309 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$94,401.57.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$6,496.15.

Estimated additional cost to complete, none.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$30.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$60.

Average annual precipitation, 6 inches.

Source of water supply, Truckee River.

Market for products, local—good.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

It is anticipated that funds now available will be sufficient to complete the project. During the past season the Indians have produced crops estimated to run in value from \$30 to \$64 per acre and it is hoped that they will cultivate a much greater acreage during the next season. The sum requested by this item will be required for the operation and maintenance of the project.

This project has been completed, and this appropriation is asked for the purpose of maintaining it.

Mr. DILL. How does that compare with the cost of maintaining other projects, if you know?

Mr. MERITT. It compares very favorably.

Mr. DILL. Isn't it possible for the project to maintain itself?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; these Indians are very poor. They are without funds, and are just now beginning to farm those lands.

Mr. DILL. I noticed that the estimated value of the irrigated land is given as \$60 per acre. Does that mean the land that is now being cultivated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. There is no such value as that of irrigated lands in the Northwest. I do not know what the reason for so low a value would be.

Mr. MERITT. This land is of no such value as some lands in the State of Washington. We have some lands on the Yakima reservation worth \$400 or \$500 an acre.

Mr. DILL. Yes; worth \$400 or \$500 an acre with nothing on them.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice the total amount spent on this project is \$94,400.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it contemplated to spend \$5,400 a year for upkeep? And if the \$5,400 is for maintenance what does the maintenance consist of?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Reed, I will ask you to explain that.

Mr. REED. That is for maintenance and operation. It means distribution of the water to the units of the project.

Mr. SNYDER. Which is largely labor, I suppose?

Mr. REED. Labor, yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Attendants to operate the plant?

Mr. REED. Yes. Of course the water is taken from the river. That necessitates attendants at the head gate in the dam and distribution from each lateral as well as the final distribution from the sublaterals on to the land. It also covers repairs that may become necessary after a rainstorm or flood has washed debris into the canals. That has to be removed or the irrigation ditch has a tendency to produce growth on its banks. Of course all brush and large weeds have to be removed annually or they would soon fill up the ditch. In all that country there is an aquatic growth known as algae or moss, which has to be removed once, twice, and three times a year sometimes.

Mr. SNYDER. What would be about the length of those laterals, all told?

Mr. REED. We have 5.6 miles of capacities from 50 to 250 feet, and then lesser laterals of about 5 miles.

Mr. SNYDER. Five miles in all?

Mr. REED. About 10.6 miles to be looked after.

Mr. SNYDER. You have irrigable land cultivated by Indians 309 acres, and irrigable land under construction work 800 acres. Did it cost practically \$100,000 to get under cultivation 309 acres?

Mr. REED. The area for the completed project is 3,300 acres.

Mr. SNYDER. That would be, when you get it all done, \$33 per acre?

Mr. REED. And it is contemplated that the present funds will complete it.

Mr. SNYDER. And if that ever gets completed the cost of operation and maintenance would be about what?

Mr. REED. About \$1.50 an acre.

Mr. SNYDER. In proportion to this \$5,400 that you ask for now to take care of laterals sufficient to supply 309 acres of cultivated land?

Mr. REED. No; those laterals will be sufficient to supply 3,300 acres.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me like a tremendous expense in upkeep for such a small project. One more question and then I am through on this item. Is this money that is to be expended for the operation to be paid to regular employees of the department, or is it to be paid hit and miss to this man and that man along the line who keeps up his lateral, or the lateral that adjoins his property?

Mr. REED. No. Of course, there will be a man in charge, but the labor employed from among the Indians for such time as may be necessary for cleaning, repairs, and so forth. That would be paid to whoever responded to the call for labor. The labor employed on this particular reservation is probably 90 per cent Indian. There would be a white man, as at the present time, at least in charge of the whole operation, who would supervise the distribution of the water and the labor performance.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

Mr. DILL. Proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For the purchase of equipment, machinery, and other supplies, including seed, and employment of labor necessary for the production of crops on approximately two thousand nine hundred and fifteen acres of Indian land under the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, on the Fallon Reservation in Nevada, \$55,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

We present the following in justification of that item:

Truckee-Carson irrigation project.

The Fallon Reservation, in Nevada, comprises 4,790 acres, inhabited by 420 Indians. There are 3,650 acres of irrigable land on this reservation, under the Truckee-Carson project, allotted to 366 Indians, all of which was within service of ditches on June 30, 1918. However, only 975 acres were cultivated by 64 Indians during the fiscal year 1918, leaving 2,675 acres unused. An inspection report on this reservation states, in part as follows:

"This land, in its raw state, is sagebrush and greasewood land, with practically nothing growing on it except the sagebrush and greasewood. The soil is sandy and through the ages has drifted, so that it is covered with high mounds of loose soil and sand, drifted by the brush. Some of the best of the land is the worst in this respect. This makes the preparation of this land for irrigation expensive, as these piles must all be leveled down and the whole tract put on a proper grade for irrigation. The homesteaders, who are handling similar land, estimate that it is worth from \$30 to \$50 an acre to get the land ready to irrigate. There are, of course, some tracts that can be put in condition at less expense, but some of them are not of much value, owing to alkali."

The Indians themselves can not utilize all this land, as they lack the equipment therefor; moreover, the project can be handled much more promptly, economically, and efficiently on a large scale, by means of heavy tractors, to be operated under expert supervision, with the help of Indian labor, and time is an important factor under present circumstances, when every unused acre of tillable land should be utilized for the production of foodstuffs.

To accomplish this, it will be necessary to buy two tractor outfits, of 75 horsepower each; to hire four competent white foremen or superintendents; to em-

ploy Indian labor for the work itself; and to provide seed; at a total estimated expense of approximately \$55,000, which should be sufficient until the land shall have been completely subjugated, when the Indians themselves will be able to carry on the work without further aid of this nature.

This land is very productive under irrigation, and is adapted to alfalfa, barley, sugar beets, and wheat. A sugar-beet factory is located at Fallon, but it has been unable to operate to the limit of its capacity, owing to inability to secure sufficient raw material therefor. If the appropriation is granted, part of the land will be planted to sugar beets, which will find a ready sale at the factory, thereby increasing the production of sugar.

Several efforts have been made to utilize the regular reimbursable appropriation for this purpose, under which the Indians must sign agreements to reimburse the Government for the amount expended, in cash. However, they refuse to do this, as they fear that they will not be able to make the payments when due, owing to the fact that practically all of their income is required for the support of themselves and families.

As no other funds are available, the only way the land can be utilized will be by means of a special appropriation for this particular purpose, which should be made immediately available, so that steps can be taken to get the land in cultivation the coming season; otherwise, an entire year would be lost.

Mr. DILL. According to your own justification there are only 420 Indians on this project, and 64 of them have been working on this land. It is out there in that country where the soil is in the air much of the time, and then piles up first one place and then another. I want to say this, that it does not seem to me that the Government ought to go on a project of land like this when there are so few Indians. I am not going to say, now, that I will oppose it, but I will have to change my mind or I will not favor under present conditions to start a project in a wild country like that. It seems to me that unless there is a reason further than that given in this justification I will have to oppose it. I would be glad if Mr. Reed will give us any further information which he may have.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Reed, please make a statement in regard to that.

Mr. REED. The construction for this project has not been under the supervision of the Indian Bureau. It is a part of the Reclamation Service project, and the canals and most of the laterals leading up to this work are already constructed, or have been in the past, by the Reclamation Service. So it is simply utilizing the work they have done by subduing this particular piece of land for the use of the Indians. The money is not required for the construction of an irrigation system, as that system is practically all in now; it is simply a construction of sublaterals and a leveling of the land. Justification for the system in the past has been furnished by the Reclamation Service and appropriations made.

Mr. DILL. This is not a new system?

Mr. REED. This is not a new system at all. It is simply a carrying forward of the original Truckee-Carson Reclamation Service project.

Mr. DILL. Of course, that changes the condition somewhat, but it had looked to me like embarking on a new project.

Mr. REED. No, indeed.

Mr. SNYDER. That is what it looked to me like. What is it, in fact, a transferring of expenditures from the Reclamation Service to a regular appropriation?

Mr. REED. No; the Reclamation Service has practically completed their portion of the work. They have built their dams, canals, and some of the laterals necessary to furnish water to this land. This

land has always been considered, both in their estimates and in their justification, as a part of this project. This appropriation is largely of an industrial nature, to subdue the land as it is to-day and to make it possible of cultivation.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now, just let me ask another question: What has it cost the Reclamation Department, per acre, to irrigate such lands as are under cultivation?

Mr. REED. I should have to go to their records to furnish that information.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you approximate it?

Mr. REED. I do not know that I can tell you. I presume the charges there would be in the neighborhood of \$50 an acre.

Mr. SNYDER. It is estimated here that it is going to cost from \$30 to \$50 an acre to make that land that has already been irrigated serviceable?

Mr. REED. Not that has been irrigated, but that is for that much water that has been brought to it for the purpose of irrigation.

Mr. SNYDER. Then that would bring the cost of the land, if this thing goes through, up to the neighborhood of \$100 an acre?

Mr. REED. I think so.

Mr. SNYDER. And all at the expense of the Government so far?

Mr. REED. Yes; but that is not considered in that country an exorbitant price. The water is brought there at, we will say, \$50 an acre, and in that climate, while it is true it is hot and dry, and the winds do blow in the spring, yet it is warm, and the production is great when the land is once subdued. But the reason for this higher expenditure is due to the configuration of the surface. It is a drift country, and requires a great deal of expense in leveling it necessary for flooding; and that is the only system used in that country for irrigation. Of course, the first step is to remove the sage brush and greasewood. Then the land would stand the Government for the Indian, we will say, in the neighborhood of \$100 an acre. But it is worth from \$150 to \$200 an acre the moment it is subdued and ready for actual planting.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me too much expense for the result.

Mr. DILL. I note in the language stricken out on page 49 you speak of an unexpended balance of \$11,996 out of an appropriation of \$15,000 for securing home and farm sites; and also an unexpended balance of \$7,600 out of an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of land and water rights for the Indians.

Mr. REED. That is entirely out of this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. What I wanted to get at is this: Have the Indians that were in need of home and farm sites, and the Indian lands in need of water rights, have they been provided for out of this provision?

Mr. REED. Yes, partly. We are in process of buying lands for these Indians at the present time. But those Indians have no connection with this project, and do not live near this project.

Mr. DILL. I see. I thought this was a substitution, possibly.

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. You may have it in your justification but I have not fully looked it up: How many Indians are on this reservation that are going to be served by the project?

Mr. REED. Three hundred and sixty-six Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they speak English?

Mr. REED. Part of them do.

Mr. SNYDER. The justification says 420 Indians?

Mr. REED. No; it says 366 here.

Mr. SNYDER. Oh; all right.

Mr. HASTINGS. What percentage of them speak English?

Mr. REED. I could not tell you exactly, but from my general information of the Indians in Nevada I would say that at least 50 per cent of them speak English, if not more.

Mr. HASTINGS. How long has this school been maintained in Nevada?

Mr. REED. We have had a school there for a great many years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there some intermarriage with the whites?

Mr. REED. Not many intermarriages.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are nearly all full bloods?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is, of full Indian blood?

Mr. REED. Yes. Gentlemen of the committee, I will admit that this is an unusual appropriation, for I do not recall an item of this character being placed in a bill heretofore, but we are up against this administrative proposition: The Reclamation Service has constructed an irrigation project for the whites and the Indians. That project is now practically completed. We have these Indian lands that are within this irrigation project, consisting of 3,650 acres. The Indians of Nevada are exceedingly poor. They barely eke out an existence, and it is even a miserable existence at that. The Indians on this reservation have refused to go in debt for the use of the reimbursable appropriation; and we feel that if this money is advanced to the Indian Service we can place a lot of the land under cultivation, by a rather wholesale method, at a reasonable cost, and place those Indians on this land, after it has been subdued and once placed under cultivation. And that land will then have such value that the Government will be amply protected, not only for the proportionate cost of the irrigation project, but for the money advanced for this reclamation and its being placed under cultivation for the first time. That seems to be the only method that we can propose to utilize that land. We have the lands there under the irrigation project, and it is of considerable value, and the Indians are so poor that they can not utilize these lands by their own efforts.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you think the Indians will farm the lands themselves, or lease them to white men?

Mr. REED. They are farming it very largely. The Indians of Nevada are industrious; they are anxious to earn their own living, and will do so if given a reasonable opportunity.

Mr. TILLMAN. They will have to be furnished with farm machinery, seed, and things of that kind, will they not?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. They are in the situation that they must have help?

Mr. REED. Yes. They are practically helpless in their present condition. To turn over the domain to the Indian without any funds, and without any equipment whatever, lands that will require from \$30 to \$50 an acre to reclaim and before it can be placed in cultivation, is an impossible proposition for the average Indian.

Mr. DILL. You say that these Indians refuse to go into debt. It occurs to me that that is one evidence that might be looked into by a competency commission with a view to removing the restrictions. There are many white men who, were they in that condition, would have to be examined for their sanity.

Mr. REED. The Government is already under obligations to repay the cost of this irrigation and construction work, and it seems to me necessary that we take the next step in order to carry out this proposition from a business standpoint.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice that there have been allotted to 366 Indians certain lands. How many of these 366 Indians are at the present time being benefited by the irrigation system that has been put in there?

Mr. REED. They are not receiving very much benefit, because only 975 acres have been cultivated heretofore by Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. These acres that have been cultivated, are they all in connection with the irrigation system that is there now? Are they getting the benefit of all that?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. So that there is a certain percentage of allotted lands that is now getting the benefit of the irrigation system?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. And some of the land has been cleared and leveled and made proper for cultivation?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. While you can not say about how many acres, or how much of it?

Mr. REED. Nine hundred and seventy-five acres.

Mr. SNYDER. Nine hundred and seventy-five acres, then, are being irrigated at this time?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. And this appropriation that you ask for here is not to be used on those 975 acres?

Mr. REED. No; it is reclaimed land that has not been placed in cultivation.

Mr. SNYDER. Of 4,790 acres there are less than 975 acres actually under cultivation?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. How much of the 3,650 acres that are left uncleared will this appropriation clear?

Mr. REED. We think that we can place practically the entire acreage under cultivation with this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Not on the basis of anything like a cost of \$50 an acre?

Mr. REED. By cultivating it on the wholesale basis we can very materially reduce that cost. We propose to put tractors in there.

Mr. SNYDER. I will ask you one more question and stop: If this land were cleared what percentage of the 420 Indians that are left, after considering the 366 that are allotted, would take up these lands?

Mr. REED. We feel that every Indian will be provided for.

Mr. SNYDER. Will he go on the land and work it himself?

Mr. REED. We think that we can get the Indians on the land.

Mr. SNYDER. Then we are asked to spend \$50,000 for the purpose of taking care of 64 additional Indians?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that is all that are left; 366 are already taken care of?

Mr. REED. No; 64 Indians are already taken care of, and there are 420 Indians altogether. That would leave 366 Indians to be taken care of.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I thought you said that 366 Indians had been allotted, and all that land was irrigated now?

Mr. REED. No; 366 Indians are not taken care of. We have allotted to 366 Indians, but only 64 Indians are making use of the land; are making any use whatever of the land, out of a total of 420 Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Meritt, you may state your next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For the purchase of lands and water rights for homeless Indians in Nevada, the title to which is to be held in the United States for the benefit of said Indians, \$20,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

We offer the following justification:

Land and water rights homeless Nevada Indians.

There are in Nevada about 3,000 nonreservation Indians, most of whom have received but limited or practically no attention from the Government. Some two or three years ago, upon request for \$100,000 for the purchase of lands for these Indians, Congress appropriated \$15,000 for Washoe Indians and \$15,000 for other homeless Indians in Nevada. Colony sites have now been secured by purchase, Executive order and otherwise, adjacent to some nine or ten cities and towns, and several have already been platted and the Indians moved thereon. These colonies have developed a new sense of pride in the Indian. Formerly buffeted about from place to place, squatting on private land, wherever the goodwill, or the ignorance of the owner of the land permitted, living in miserable shacks made from refuse lumber, sticks, tin cans, and rags, cultivating absolutely no land, living on what he could purchase, beg, or pick up, with no particular ambition except to secure liquor and spend his time in gambling and dissipation, there is already an improvement noticeable in the Indian who has moved on the colony sites. He now has a feeling of ownership, which tends to develop his pride and self-esteem. He establishes his home, without fear of ejection at the will or ill-will of the land owner, and therefore his habitation is of a more permanent and substantial character. He cultivates his little garden with a knowledge that he will be permitted to gather the fruits of his labor. Where formerly he spent all of his earnings in gambling and carousing, he is now commencing to improve his home site, build better houses, purchase conveniences, and to better his conditions. The good work has been started and additional appropriations are needed to continue this work at other places in Nevada.

As I stated before, a large number of the Indians of Nevada are in a miserable condition and it is necessary that they be provided with small home sites.

Mr. DILL. Is there any available land out there that we can get for them that we will not be called upon to spend a lot of money for them to live on if we do buy it for them?

Mr. MERITT. We feel that after the purchase of this land the Indians will be able to make a living. We propose to purchase

land that has been improved to a large extent. It is necessary that this appropriation be made available until expended, for the reason that it is almost impossible within a fiscal year to send a representative to purchase the land and procure and complete title to the land, which title must be passed upon by the Department of Justice.

Mr. DILL. How many homeless Indians do you think there are?

Mr. MERITT. About 3,000. There is a total of 7,954 Indians in Nevada and about 3,000 of them are homeless at this time.

Mr. DILL. Proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is under the head of New Mexico, and is as follows:

NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 14. For support and education of four hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$92,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$102,250.

We offer in justification of this item the following:

Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$85,500. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 77,400. 00.

Amount expended----- 77,400. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc----- 28,162. 80

Transportation of supplies----- 137. 36

Telegraph and telephone service----- 84. 00

Subsistence supplies----- 21,331. 69

Dry goods, clothing, etc----- 15,189. 66

Forage----- 3,084. 78

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 5,056. 31

Medical, educational, stationery, etc----- 555. 49

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 3,263. 32

Miscellaneous----- 291. 28

Outstanding liabilities----- 243. 31

Total----- 77,400. 00

NOTE.—\$1,932.97 was expended during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$8,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 8,000

Amount expended----- 8,000

Analysis of expenditures: Repair of buildings----- 8,000

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant, (real property)----- \$293,779

Number of buildings----- 42

Number of employees----- 43

Total salaries----- \$30,430

Average attendance of pupils----- 320

Average enrollment of pupils----- 447

Capacity----- 450

Cost per capita, based on average enrollment----- \$177

Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	¹ \$225
Area of school land (acres).....	131
Area of school land, cultivated (acres).....	² 86
Value of agricultural products.....	\$10,348
Value of other products.....	\$2,886
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$2,150

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$92,500
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
New buildings addition to dormitories and library.....	45,000
Total	147,500

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 450 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex, and superintendent's salary.....	\$92,250
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
Total	100,250

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$2,250	Laundress	\$600
Clerk.....	1,200	Tailor	720
Assistant clerk.....	900	Baker	540
Do	720	Cook	660
Physician.....	600	Assistant cook	480
Disciplinarian and physical director.....	1,000	Farmer.....	900
Principal.....	1,300	Carpenter.....	900
Teacher.....	780	Teacher of agriculture and dairyman.....	1,000
Do	750	Superintendent of industries.....	1,000
Do	750	Shoe and harness maker.....	600
Do	600	Blacksmith and wheelwright ..	840
Do	660	Gardener	780
Do	600	Engineer.....	900
Do	630	Assistant disciplinarian.....	300
Kindergartner.....	810	Assistant	180
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Do	180
Matron.....	720	Do	180
Assistant matron.....	600	Do	180
Do	600	Laborer	720
Do	540	Do	480
Nurse.....	720		
Seamstress.....	600	Total	30,430
Assistant seamstress.....	480		

¹ The amount requested for support and education of 450 pupils, and including pay of superintendent is \$92,250. This is computed on the basis of \$200 per capita. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,250.

The item of \$8,000 for repairs and improvements is the same as the appropriation last year. Mason work will be required for general repair to the school plant. In several of the buildings the plastering needs repairing. In some of the old buildings entire rooms and halls need renovating.

The necessary annual repainting and new screens for part of the buildings are needed. Ten low-pressure heating plants, two high-pressure plants and the electric pumping plant have to be kept in repair and require considerable material and expert labor.

The sewer system requires additions and improvements. The water system has developed a great many breaks on account of the action of alkali in the water on the pipes. The school plant exclusive of land is valued at \$270,000

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² Does not include 18 acres of pasture land.

approximately, and the \$8,000 requested for repairs and improvements represents less than 3 per cent of the same. Taking into consideration the high cost of materials and labor, this is a very low estimate for keeping the plant in a good state of repair. Wherever possible, school mechanics and details of boys are utilized in making repairs or a much larger sum would be needed.

I will say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that I visited this school during the last summer, and I found it in very good condition. Mr. Reuben Perry, the superintendent of the school, has been there a great many years, and he has built up a splendid institution. We need some additional buildings at that school, but because of war conditions we deferred making request for an appropriation for the purpose this year. I think this school can be built up to a capacity of 500 or 600 pupils within the next few years because of the large number of Indian children in that immediate vicinity.

Mr. WALTON. I will merely say that I have also visited this institution, and found conditions there to be just what Mr. Merritt has stated. It is, indeed, an excellent institution.

Mr. DILL. Go ahead with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for water supply, \$2,200: in all, \$92,600.

In support of this item I offer the following justification:

Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated ----- \$76,250.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- 69,050.00

Amount expended ----- 68,842.11

Unexpended balance ----- 207.89

Analysis of expenditures:•

Salaries, wages, etc ----- 25,775.81

Traveling expenses ----- 44.71

Transportation of supplies ----- 815.52

Telegraph and telephone service ----- 153.79

Subsistence supplies ----- 14,321.87

Dry goods, clothing, etc ----- 10,721.35

Forage ----- 5,134.00

Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service ----- 5,163.62

Medical, educational, stationery, etc ----- 730.85

Live stock ----- 57.00

Equipment and miscellaneous material ----- 4,934.76

Miscellaneous ----- 82.10

Outstanding liabilities ----- 906.73

Total ----- 68,842.11

NOTE.—\$2,323.50 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation "Additional support, Indian school, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated ----- \$8,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- 8,000.00

Amount expended ----- 7,865.50

Unexpended balance ----- 134.50

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	\$7,694.60
Outstanding liabilities	170.90
Total	<u>7,865.50</u>

WATER SUPPLY.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated	\$1,600
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	1,600
Amount expended	1,600
Analysis of expenditures: Water	1,600

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plan (real property)	\$193,213
Number of buildings	32
Number of employees	39
Total salaries	\$26,160
Average attendance of pupils	259
Average enrollment of pupils	386
Capacity	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	\$175
Cost per capita, based on average attendance ¹	\$260
Area of school land (acres)	106
Area of school land, cultivated (acres)	50
Value of agricultural products	\$8,795
Value of other products	\$10,403
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$1,217

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$76,250
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Water supply	2,200
Total	<u>86,450</u>

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Santa Fe, N. Mex., and superintendent's salary	\$82,400
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Water supply	2,200
Total	<u>92,600</u>

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Kindergartner	\$750
Clerk	1,200	Domestic science teacher	780
Financial clerk	1,000	Industrial teacher	900
Physician (contract)	720	Matron	720
Assistant clerk	600	Assistant matron	600
Disciplinarian	720	Do	600
Assistant disciplinarian	500	Assistant	300
Principal	1,000	Nurse	720
Teacher	600	Seamstress	660
Do	750	Laundress	600
Do	660	Assistant	180
Do	660	Baker	540
Do	600	Cook	600

¹ The per capital cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 565).

Painter.....	\$780	Assistant.....	\$240
Carpenter.....	780	Do.....	180
Tailor.....	500	Laborer.....	480
Shoe and harness maker.....	660	Laborer (female).....	480
Blacksmith.....	720	Laborer.....	480
Gardener.....	600		
Engineer.....	1, 000	Total.....	26, 160
Assistant engineer.....	300		

The sum of \$82,400 is requested for the support and education of 400 Indian pupils, and for the salary of the superintendent.

The amount of \$8,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements. This amount was appropriated last year and will be needed this year. There are 32 buildings to be kept in repair, besides the power plant, consisting of heating, sewer, and lighting systems. On account of the large number of small pupils attending this school, a great deal of irregular labor, skilled and semi-skilled, is required to help keep the plant in proper condition.

The sum of \$2,200 is requested for payment for the water supply, for irrigation and domestic purposes. This amount exceeds the appropriation last year by \$600. This is due to the fact that the Santa Fe Water & Light Co. has put the school on a meter basis, when formerly it was on a yearly basis. The cost now to the school is 9 cents per thousand gallons for domestic purposes, and 4 cents per thousand for irrigation purposes. If the school is to keep up its gardens and orchard which depend upon irrigation, and have sufficient water for domestic purposes, it will require all of the \$2,200 to meet conditions.

We are asking for an increased appropriation for water supply for the reason that the city of Santa Fe has placed a meter system on the water furnished to the school, and it is going to cost more money hereafter to get a sufficient quantity of water to supply this institution. I also visited this school during the last summer, and found the plant in very good condition, and the superintendent and employees doing good work.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say now that from my knowledge of the Indian situation I heartily approve of these schools. I think that the true interest of the Indian lies in the education of the young boys and girls; that we want the Indian children to attend these schools, and the girls to receive instruction along general educational and domestic lines, and the boys to receive instruction along the lines of general education and manual training, as well as how to care for stock, do farming, and things of that kind. I believe that the pupils will take this knowledge back home, and I look much more favorably upon appropriations by Congress of these sums of money for the support of schools than I do appropriations for the irrigation of lands. I will frankly say that I do not know much about irrigation of lands, but I look with much more favor upon expenditures of money for these schools than expenditures for irrigation projects.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do they stress athletics in these Indian schools in New Mexico and elsewhere?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Organized athletics?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do they have hired coaches?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We had a hired coach at the Carlisle school, and there they built up a very highly developed athletic organization. In fact, it got so highly developed that it overshadowed the educational and industrial features of the school, which causes us some embarrassment. At these other schools, however, we are encouraging athletics to a moderate degree.

Mr. DILL. Very well. You may proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. Chairman, we offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Counsel for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$2,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000. 00
Amount expended -----	1,451. 80
Unexpended balance-----	548. 20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,125. 00
Traveling expenses -----	316. 80
Miscellaneous -----	10. 00
Total -----	1,451. 80

This item embraces traveling expenses, court costs, and salary of one special attorney for the 19 Pueblos in the State of New Mexico with a total population of more than 8,000,000.

The lands of these Indians aggregate 1,000,000 acres, most of which they hold under old Spanish grants. Owing to the encroachment of the whites, mostly immigrants, they have been deprived of the use of extensive areas of these lands, and suits have been instituted on behalf of the Indians, to clear title, remove trespassers, etc.

In addition to handling these cases the special attorney gives legal advice to the superintendents in charge of the Indians, and also to such of the individual Indians as requested. Further, the litigation requires considerable traveling on the part of the attorney throughout the State of New Mexico.

The salary paid this special attorney is small, considering the amount and importance of the work required of him.

Mr. DILL. Who is this attorney?

Mr. MERITT. We have not an attorney at this particular time. The attorney who was in this position resigned recently, and his successor has not yet been appointed. It is expected that an appointment will be made very soon.

Mr. DILL. Where is he located?

Mr. MERITT. At Albuquerque.

Mr. DILL. Do you think it necessary to have an attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The land titles of some of these Pueblo Indians are in a rather complicated condition, and some litigation is pending, and an attorney is needed to promote their interests.

Mr. WALTON. Not only that, but he is very necessary in all small or petty matters of dispute. As a matter of fact, he is worth \$10,000 a year.

Mr. DILL. Why do you specially want him for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and not want an attorney for other Indians elsewhere?

Mr. MERITT. Because of the nature of the title complications connected with the Pueblo Indians' lands.

Mr. HASTINGS. I thought he resigned last year. I recall your saying that the attorney resigned "recently." Can you place the time when he did resign?

Mr. MERITT. Within the last six months. I could not tell you the exact date.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is a small matter, perhaps, but I happen to know that we make provision for attorneys out in Oklahoma, and we have more resignations there, and we have vacancies for months and months of the year. So I was just wondering, with all due respect to you, Mr. Meritt, what elasticity you gave to the word "recently" when you used it there.

Now, if this attorney is necessary, I want to emphasize the fact that he should be appointed at once. I am unwilling, if there has been a vacancy there for six months, and no appointment of a successor has yet been made, to vote for this appropriation another year. I believe that when Congress provides for an attorney, on the recommendation of the Indian office, that there is an obligation placed upon the Indian office to appoint a man to fill the position. I believe that an attorney ought to be appointed, and that the Indian office ought not to permit the office to remain unoccupied. I want to emphasize my position on that point.

Mr. MERITT. The commissioner has for some little time had under advisement the appointment of an attorney. And I think I can say with certainty that an appointment will be made soon. There are more or less complications in selecting an attorney for this place. But it is important that this appropriation be continued, because suits are now pending and there are complications in connection with the land titles of the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. What becomes of the unexpended balance? If the attorney has not been in office for six months, of course, there must be a saving on the former appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. That will revert to the Treasury.

Mr. CHANDLER. While we are on this attorneyship matter I want to call attention to the fact that here we are asked to make an appropriation of \$2,000 for an attorney to take care of a few Indians out in New Mexico, who have practically no property at all, while, on the other hand, we have in the Osage Nation a tribe of Indians with property probably worth several billions of dollars, a tribe that has repeatedly asked the department as well as the Congress for an attorney, and yet the department has refused to allow them an attorney.

I want to emphasize the inconsistency of the department in asking for an attorney at one place, where there is practically no property to be looked after, while refusing the richest tribe of Indians in the world, or the richest people in the world, an attorney to look after their interests.

Mr. MERITT. I will say, Mr. Chandler, that in the one case, that of the Pueblo Indians, there are complicated question of land titles as well as water rights to engage the attention of an attorney, whereas we have no such questions in the Osage Nation.

Mr. SNYDER. Would not this be possible: Inasmuch as the Indians that have no property, comparatively speaking, and no riches of

moment, might be in a position to need an attorney, yet the richest Indians in the world could easily employ an attorney of their own?

Mr. CHANDLER. But that is not the point at all. They are not asking the Government to pay an attorney out of Government funds. They want the Government to allow them to appoint an attorney, who will have the dignity and backing and prestige of a Government employee, and pay him out of their funds. They have asked for such an attorney for several years, but have been refused by the department. And yet the department sees fit to ask an appropriation for an attorney to represent the interests of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Let it be distinctly understood that the Osage Indians have not asked in the past, and do not ask now, that the Government shall pay the compensation of an attorney it may appoint to look after their interests, but that it shall appoint such an attorney and pay him out of their own funds.

Mr. SNYDER. To look after their own interests?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes; to look after their own interests. But the Osage Indians have been refused time and time again by the department. I want to emphasize before this committee the stand that the department has taken on this matter, and the very inconsistent position in which the department has placed itself in the past and now places itself in the request it now makes for an appropriation for an attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Mr. MERITT. There are several employees in the Osage Indian Agency who are law graduates, and who represent in the local courts the Osage interests. One of the employees, who is a lawyer, married an Osage, and he is in the office of the superintendent of the Osage Agency.

Mr. CHANDLER. As a clerk.

Mr. MERITT. As clerk and attorney.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wanted to call attention to this situation while on this subject of an attorney for the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For continuing work on the Indian highway extending from the Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex., on the Navajo and San Juan Reservation, \$25,000; said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That such sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times and places as he may deem proper, and in the employment of Indian labor as far as possible for the construction of said highway.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Highway from Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	15,000.00
Amount expended.....	12,756.06

Unexpended balance.....	2,243.94
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$10, 285. 63
Traveling expenses.....	198. 95
Transportation of supplies.....	592. 08
Telegraph and telephone service.....	.18
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	117. 74
Medical, educational stationery, etc.....	8. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 553. 48
Total.....	12, 756. 06

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 contains an item of \$25,000 for continuing work on the highway from the Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex. Based upon a careful and thorough survey of the entire route, on July 15, 1918, a superintendent of construction of this service estimated that the cost of completing the road would be \$34,577.95. However, in view of the present high prices of material and labor, which will likely prevail for some time, it is believed that the actual cost thereof will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, or \$15,422.05 more than the estimate referred to above. It is therefore deemed advisable that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 be made, which, with the \$25,000 appropriation for the current fiscal year (1919) will make up the required amount of \$50,000 for the completion of the road.

This road extends across the Navajo and San Juan Indian Reservations. That portion thereof on the Navajo Reservation has been practically completed, and the work is now being prosecuted on the San Juan Reservation. This project was initiated under an appropriation of \$15,000 in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1917 for beginning the work. At that time it was estimated that the total cost of the road would be approximately \$55,000. A subsequent appropriation of \$15,000 was made in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1918, and one of \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1919, as above stated, making a total thus far appropriated of \$55,000.

As Congress has given its approval to this project by making appropriations for the prosecution of the work thus far, it is recommended that the additional appropriation of \$25,000 asked for herein be made in order that the road can be completed in conformity with the manifest intent of Congress. It is provided that all appropriations for this road shall be reimbursed from tribal funds.

Mr. DILL. How much of the road has been built? It says on the "Navajo and San Juan Reservation." How much of that highway has been completed?

Mr. MERITT. A considerable part has been completed; I would think over half of it. The road is probably over 100 miles long.

Mr. WALTON. Yes; over 150 miles I should say.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the nature of the road to be when completed? What is the road itself so far as completed? Do you merely cut a trail through the land, and throw a little dirt into the center, and make ditches on the sides, and get the stumps out of it?

Mr. MERITT. We do not have very many stumps in that country.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I wanted to get information about the nature of the road. I did not know just what kind of country it is to be constructed through.

Mr. WALTON. It is almost entirely sand out there. A considerable portion of the work consists in bridging arroyos. It is a desert road.

Mr. TILLMAN. Sand makes a good road when properly prepared and impacted.

Mr. WALTON. Oh yes; when properly fixed up.

Mr. MERITT. There is no macadam or anything of that kind. The road is constructed of sand and gravel, and with culverts over the arroyos.

Mr. WALTON. I see that the provision with reference to the Jicarilla Indians has been eliminated from this bill. Will you kindly tell me why that was done? The Jicarilla Indians are certainly in need of assistance.

Mr. MERITT. That is permanent legislation, and it is not necessary to continue it in this bill. Likewise the legislation relating to the Mescalero Indian Reservation is permanent, and it is not necessary to be repeated in this bill.

Mr. DILL. You mean for roads through the Mescalero Agency?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is for New York, and is as follows:

NEW YORK.

SEC. 15. For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831), \$6,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance-----	2,165. 12
Amount appropriated-----	6,000. 00
	8,209. 59
Amount expended-----	6,044. 47
Unexpended balance-----	2,165. 12
Analysis of expenditures:	
Per capita payments-----	6,044. 47

This item is for the purpose of fulfilling moral and legal obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by reason of Article 8 of the Treaty of February 28, 1831 (7 Stat. 348) which provides:

"The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidders, at such time and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Seneca Indians: And, after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the minimum price of the public lands, the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas; the cost of surveying the lands; and the sum of \$6,000, to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements: it is agreed that any balance which may remain, of the avails of the land after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe, on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay to the chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, 5 per cent of said balance as an annuity. * * *

In the fulfillment of these obligations on the part of the Federal Government the sum of \$6,000 is necessary.

Section 1 of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L. 442) entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of \$6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians and for other purposes," reads as follows:

"That the proceeds of the sum of \$100,000, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States in trust for the Seneca Tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund, and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca Tribe of Indians the sum of \$6,000 annually in the way and manner as heretofore prescribed, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. MERITT. The next item is along the same line, and is as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article six, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

For this item we offer the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$4, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Unexpended balance from previous year-----	1, 024. 00
Amount appropriated-----	4, 500. 00
	5, 524. 92
Amount expended-----	4, 407. 06
Unexpended balance-----	1, 117. 86
Analysis of expenditures:	
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	2, 737. 94
Per capita payment-----	1, 669. 12
Total-----	4, 407. 06

This item is inserted for the purpose of fulfilling the moral and legal obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by reason of article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. 44), which provides:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established, strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars, heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President, on the twenty-third day of April, 1792; making in the whole, four thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be expended yearly forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers, who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid."

To provide for carrying out this obligation on the part of the Government, this appropriation is necessary.

Mr. DILL. They are both treaty items?

Mr. MERITT. Yes

Mr. DILL. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. MERITT. We next come to North Carolina, and the one item there is as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA.

SEC. 16. For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, North Carolina, including pay of superintendent, \$46,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$52,800.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Cherokee, N. C.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$33,600.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	31,660.00
Amount expended-----	31,660.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	13,903.97
Transportation of supplies-----	73.82
Telephone and telegraph service-----	.74
Subsistence supplies-----	5,642.28
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	4,517.76
Forage-----	1,602.99
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	924.03
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	592.94
Live stock-----	265.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2,143.37
Miscellaneous-----	612.20
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,380.90
Total-----	31,660.00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,161.00
Unexpended balance-----	839.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings-----	4,993.25
Outstanding liabilities-----	167.75
Total-----	5,161.00

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$124,225
Number of buildings-----	29
Number of employees-----	24
Total salaries-----	\$16,180
Average attendance of pupils-----	151
Average enrollment-----	234
Capacity-----	160
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$124
Cost per capita based on average attendance ¹ -----	\$191
Area of school land (acres)-----	160
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	32
Value of agricultural products-----	\$1,500
Value of other school products-----	\$2,117
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$157

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$35,000
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
Total-----	41,000

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school Cherokee, N. C., and superintendent's salary-----	\$46, 800
Repairs and improvements-----	6, 000
Total -----	52, 800

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1, 800	Baker-----	\$540
Clerk-----	1, 200	Cook-----	540
Physician-----	1, 200	Carpenter-----	840
Disciplinarian-----	660	Shoe and harness maker-----	660
Principal-----	1, 000	Gardener-----	600
Teacher-----	750	Engineer-----	600
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Kindergartner-----	690	Do-----	360
Matron-----	720	Do-----	180
Assistant matron-----	600	Do-----	180
Seamstress-----	540	Laborer-----	360
Nurse-----	720		
Laundress-----	540	Total-----	16, 180

The sum of \$46,800 for the support of Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N. C., will provide for 200 Indian pupils at \$225 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary.

While the capacity is rated at 160 we have been obliged to meet the demands of enrollment of this tribe who otherwise would not have school advantages and have enrolled an average of 234 to meet this condition.

Six thousand dollars for repairs and improvements, the same amount as appropriated last year, is required for the upkeep of the school plant comprising 29 frame buildings.

Mr. DILL. As there seem to me no questions on that you may proceed with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. We now reach North Dakota, and the first item under this heading is:

NORTH DAKOTA.

SEC. 17. For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

For this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$5, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	4, 983. 07
Unexpended balance-----	16. 93
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3, 722. 66
Traveling expenses-----	97. 93
Transportation of supplies-----	100. 46
Telegraph and telephone service-----	53. 61
Subsistence supplies-----	81. 34
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	5. 00
Forage-----	285. 02
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	182. 93
Medical, education, stationery, etc-----	267. 26
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	83. 21
Miscellaneous-----	39. 64
Outstanding liabilities-----	64. 01
Total-----	4, 983. 07

This is in the same amount as was asked for and granted in previous years, and is used for the administration of the affairs of 983 Indians of the Fort Totten Agency, only 89 of whom have received fee patents to their allotments. These Indians have not yet reached the stage where they can handle their property without supervision, and as a consequence it will be necessary for the Government to continue to render them assistance.

As will be seen from the analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918, approximately \$3,700 was used for the salary of regular employees, and the balance for traveling expenses, the purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies, forage for agency teams, fuel and illuminants, medical supplies, and miscellaneous expenses in the conduct of the agency.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

To support this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Indians, Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$15,000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 15,000. 00

Amount expended----- 14,736. 36

Unexpended balance----- 263. 64

Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service----- 41. 48

Salaries, wages, etc----- 9,739. 33

Traveling expenses----- 10. 80

Subsistence supplies----- 65. 73

Forage----- 416. 00

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 623. 75

Medical, educational, stationery, etc----- 566. 00

Live stock----- 310. 00

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 2,362. 49

Outstanding liabilities----- 600. 78

Total----- 14,736. 36

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of the Fort Berthold Agency, numbering 1,204 Indians, the majority of whom have been allotted, but as their lands for the most part are still held in trust it is necessary to supervise their affairs and render them assistance in their industries until they have arrived at a fair degree of competency.

Of the amount requested approximately \$9,700 is for the pay of agency employees, including a physician, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, and line riders, and irregular labor, the purchase of forage for agency animals, fuel, and illuminants, medical supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials and general agency expenses.

Mr. DILL. There seems to be no discussion, so you may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$13,000.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$13,000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 11,000. 00

Amount expended----- 10,883. 04

Unexpended balance----- 116. 96

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$4,967.87
Traveling expenses.....	141.60
Transportation of supplies.....	477.25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	71.82
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	3.54
Subsistence supplies.....	2,650.65
Forage.....	407.81
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	994.70
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	92.24
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	981.26
Miscellaneous.....	7.50
Outstanding liabilities.....	86.80
Total.....	10,883.04

This is in the same amount as was requested and allowed for the fiscal year 1919, and is used for the support and civilization of 3,298 Indians of the Turtle Mountain jurisdiction, a large number of whom live on public domain allotments in North Dakota and Montana. The scattered location of these Indians makes the work of supervision greater than would be the case were they all living on a reservation.

The salaries of agency employees paid out of this appropriation total approximately \$5,000, and is small compared with the number of Indians and the amount of work handled at this agency. As will be noted from the analysis, \$2,650 is used for the purchase of subsistence supplies. This is due to the fact that there are approximately 200 Indians who are not entirely self-supporting by reason of age and infirmities and must be assisted during the year. These Indians have no tribal funds and the appropriation in question is relied upon principally to provide for their care and supervision.

The balance of the funds is used for the transportation of supplies, the purchase of fuel and illuminants, equipment, and miscellaneous expenses of the agency.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of one hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, North Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$29,725; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$35,725.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Indian School, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated,----- \$26,600.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated,-----	22,475.00
Amount expended.....	13,318.78

Unexpended balance.....	9,156.22
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	4,269.17
Traveling expenses.....	94.86
Transportation of supplies.....	21.39
Telegraph and telephone service.....	40.11
Subsistence supplies.....	2,870.68
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2,201.78
Forage.....	896.12
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,100.79
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	198.78
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,484.35
Miscellaneous.....	140.75

Total.....	13,318.78
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	1,563.84
Unexpended balance-----	4,436.16
Analysis of expenditures: Repair of buildings-----	1,563.84

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$73,928.
Number of buildings-----	8
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	8,860
Average attendance of pupils-----	44
Average enrollment of pupils-----	52
Capacity-----	125
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	\$218
Cost per capita, based on average attendance ¹ -----	\$258
Area of school land cultivated (acres)-----	² 20
Area of school land (acres)-----	160
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$81

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$32,500
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
New buildings, enlarging dairy barn, industrial building-----	43,000
Total-----	81,500
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismark, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary-----	\$29,725
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
Total-----	35,725

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1,600	Laundress-----	\$480
Clerk-----	1,000	Cook-----	500
Physician (contract)-----	400	Industrial teacher-----	840
Teacher-----	600	Carpenter-----	720
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	720
Matron-----	600		
Assistant matron-----	300	Total-----	8,860
Seamstress-----	500		

The amount requested for support and education of 125 pupils including salary of the superintendent is \$29,725.

This is a small school without a good garden site or farm land, which makes it expensive to operate. The above amount allows for a slight expansion of the school in the way of pupils, fuel, water, light for the proposed new buildings and for additional employees.

For repairs and improvements the request is for \$6,000, which amount was appropriated last year. The heating system needs many repairs on account of the severe climatic conditions and lack of competent help to care for the furnaces.

The entire plant needs repainting inside. The roofs need a coat of paint in the near future.

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 565).

² Does not include 120 acres pasture land.

Toilet facilities are in bad conditions, sewers are in bad shape.

The school grounds need to be graded and cement walks constructed.

This sum is not too large when the condition of the plant is taken into consideration, and the cost of maintaining a small school in a northern climate.

In regard to the difference between the average enrollment 104 and the average attendance 44 in the statistical statement above for 1918 it is explained in this way that the pupils were not enrolled until very late in the first quarter and the school was closed the latter part of November, 1917. It was necessary to close the school on account of the necessary repair not being made during the summer vacation, and to the excessive cost of maintenance. This school has no farm for forage crops for stock and only a very poor garden site. Practically everything must be purchased in the way of feed for stock and food for the pupils.

Mr. DILL. As there seems to be no discussion on that item you may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian School, Fort Totten, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$89,000.

In support of this we offer the following justification:

Indian School, Fort Totten, N. D.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated..... \$76,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 68,800.00

Amount expended..... 68,800.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc..... 19,108.20

Traveling expenses..... 53.05

Transportation of supplies..... 4,755.86

Telegraph and telephone service..... 52.95

Subsistence supplies..... 15,448.88

Dry goods, clothing, etc..... 11,385.43

Forage..... 2,315.12

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 9,888.52

Medical, educational, stationery, etc..... 970.95

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 4,787.69

Miscellaneous..... 33.35

Total..... 68,800.00

NOTE.—\$13,184.45 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$7,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 7,000.00

Amount expended..... 6,903.76

Unexpended balance..... 96.24

Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service..... 3.94

Repair of buildings..... 6,059.18

Outstanding liabilities..... 840.64

Total..... 6,903.76

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$144, 110
Number of buildings-----	35
Number of employees-----	42
Total salaries-----	\$26, 350
Average attendance of pupils-----	282
Average enrollment of pupils-----	346
Capacity-----	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	\$223
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	¹ \$273
Area of school land (acres)-----	1, 560
Area of school land cultivated (acres)-----	² 370
Value of agriculture products-----	\$1, 460
Value of other products-----	\$2, 014
Indian moneys proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$1, 443

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$91, 380
Repairs and improvements-----	10, 500
Total-----	101, 880
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., and the superintendent's salary-----	\$82, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	7, 000
Total-----	\$89, 000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 000	Carpenter-----	\$800
Clerk-----	1, 000	Assistant carpenter-----	300
Assistant clerk-----	720	Shoe and harness maker-----	900
Disciplinarian-----	840	Painter-----	680
Principal-----	1, 200	Dairyman and gardener-----	720
Teacher-----	690	Engineer-----	900
Do-----	660	Assistant engineer-----	300
Do-----	600	Laborer-----	600
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Do-----	720	Laborer-----	480
Teacher of housekeeping, \$72 month-----	720	Principal teacher-----	600
Matron-----	660	Teacher-----	530
Assistant matron-----	500	Assistant teacher-----	510
Do-----	500	Matron-----	500
Nurse-----	720	Assistant matron-----	400
Seamstress-----	500	Seamstress-----	400
Assistant seamstress-----	300	Laundress-----	480
Laundress-----	500	Assistant laundress-----	240
Assistant laundress-----	300	Cook-----	400
Baker-----	500	Laborer-----	520
Cook-----	660		
Farmer-----	900	Total-----	26, 350

The sum of \$82,000 for suport and education of 400 Indian pupils based on \$200 per capita and for the salary of the superintendent is requested. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,000, this sum is needed on account of the severe climate which requires more food and clothing for the pupils, and more fuel for heat.

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565.)

² Does not include 750 acres of pasture land.

The amount of \$7,000 is requested for repairs and improvements. This amount was appropriated last year. There are 35 buildings at this plant. Or this number the vast majority are old and need constant repairs necessitating outside irregular labor. Plastering in a number of the buildings must be repaired, new floors laid, and some of the buildings repainted inside.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent, \$46,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$52,800.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$41, 800. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	38, 540. 00
Amount expended-----	38, 524. 97
Unexpended balance-----	15. 03
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	15, 177. 88
Transportation of supplies-----	190. 20
Telegraph and telephone service-----	30. 89
Subsistence supplies-----	7, 021. 43
Dry goods, and clothing, etc-----	3, 815. 14
Forage-----	1, 651. 19
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	6, 766. 09
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	680. 46
Live stock-----	46. 50
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2, 747. 79
Miscellaneous-----	397. 40
Total-----	38, 524. 97

NOTE.—\$760 was expended during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$5, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	4, 989. 34
Unexpended balance-----	10. 66
Analysis of expenditures:	
Telegraph and telephone service-----	. 80
Repair of buildings-----	4, 989. 04
	4, 989. 34

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$208, 800
Number of buildings-----	21
Number of employees-----	25
Total salaries-----	\$17, 140
Average attendance of pupils-----	126
Average enrollment of pupils-----	182
Capacity-----	200

Cost per capita, based on average enrollment.....	\$212
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	\$306
Area of school land.....Acres.....	180
Area of school land cultivated.....do.....	154
Value of agricultural products.....	\$4,404
Value of other products.....	\$4,997
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$973

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support.....	\$43,000
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
Purchase of land.....	1,000
Total.....	52,000

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary.....	46,800
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000
Total.....	52,800

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$1,800	Laundress.....	\$480
Financial clerk.....	1,200	Cook.....	540
Clerk.....	1,100	Assistant cook.....	480
Physician (contract).....	540	Laborer.....	780
Disciplinarian.....	660	Do.....	720
Principal teacher.....	1,000	Engineer.....	900
Teacher.....	660	Shoe and harness maker.....	300
Do.....	840	Assistant.....	300
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	660
Matron.....	720	Band leader.....	300
Assistant matron.....	540	Laborer.....	300
Do.....	500		
Nurse.....	720	Total.....	17,140
Seamstress.....	500		

The amount requested for support and education of 200 Indian pupils including salary of the superintendent is \$46,800. This is computed on the basis of \$225 per capita. The superintendent's salary is \$1,800 per annum.

The amount requested for general repairs and improvements is \$6,000. This school plant consists of 21 buildings which need repairs in the way of replastering, repainting interiors, reflooring, etc., part of the buildings each year. The heating, sewer, water, and lighting systems need constant attention and repairs. The advance in cost of material and labor will require the entire amount requested to keep the school plant in an efficient condition.

Mr. DILL. I note in these school items you are increasing the pay for the school superintendent and education. Explain that.

Mr. MERITT. We are not increasing the salary of the superintendent, but asking for a small increase for the support of the school, as explained in the first part of the hearing. This is for the reason that it is impossible for us to conduct the school with the present appropriation. We are asking for a per capita cost of \$225 for less than 400 pupils, and \$200 per capita for schools of 400 pupils and more. We are asking that the basis of expenditure be on the question of enrollment rather than attendance.

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 565).

² Superintendent authorized to employ at \$720 pending permanent appointment.

Mr. DILL. I just wanted that explanation to go in the record also at this point, for easy reference.

Mr. SNYDER. We have it in the record in response to an earlier inquiry.

Mr. DILL. But I wanted it put in here in answer to any question that might come up here. Proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. We now reach Oklahoma, and the first item is:

OKLAHOMA.

SEC. 18. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Wichitas and Affiliated Bands of Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$5, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	5, 000. 00
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Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3, 056. 67
Traveling expenses-----	47. 14
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1. 48
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	671. 08
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	696. 74
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	467. 83
Outstanding liabilities-----	59. 06
<hr/>	
Total-----	5, 000. 00

This appropriation is used for the support of approximately 1,110 Wichita and Caddo Indians who are under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency, and as the analysis indicates, is expended for the salaries of employees, the purchase of fuel and illuminants, medical supplies and equipment and traveling expenses.

There are no other funds used or available for their benefit.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund. (Support of agency and pay of employees.)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount authorized-----	\$25, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount authorized-----	25, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	25, 000. 00
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Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	18, 532. 61
Traveling expenses-----	335. 11
Transportation of supplies-----	134. 37
Telegraph and telephone service-----	373. 82
Forage-----	2, 175. 54
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	2, 081. 09

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	\$11. 54
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 376. 17
Miscellaneous.....	23. 25
Outstanding liabilities.....	6. 50
Total.....	25, 000. 00

This item provides for the support of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, numbering approximately 3,358, who are under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency and is not an appropriation but an authorization of the expenditure of the amount from tribal funds to the credit of these Indians.

The work of this agency is enormous by reason of the large leasing and farming operations thereon, and the supervision of individual moneys to the credit of the Indians, which exceed one million dollars. The development of oil and gas wells on the reservation also adds considerably to the work of the agency in connection with the leasing and the collection of rentals.

These funds as analyzed show that the larger part of them are used for the salaries of employees who are required to render the necessary clerical assistance and supervise the various industries of the Indians.

These Indians have a large amount of funds to their credit, hence the use of tribal funds for the purpose of administering their affairs.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1920, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Tribal funds of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches (maintenance and support and improvement of homesteads).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated..... \$250, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	250, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	247, 932. 00

Unexpended balance..... 2, 068. 00

Analysis of expenditures: Per capita payments to Indians..... 247, 932. 00

The purpose of this item is to authorize the withdrawal of \$250,000 of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of said Indians and the improvement of their homesteads, and is the same amount which has been so authorized annually for the past several years. This fund is derived from the sale of their surplus land under the act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and is deposited in the United States Treasury at 4 per cent interest, both principal and interest being subject to expenditure for the benefit of said Indians "in such manner as Congress may direct." On June 30, 1918, the amount of the principal fund in the Treasury was \$2,277,863.

According to the latest figures, there are approximately 2,897 Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians entitled to share in this fund. It is customary to pay this money to the Indians in two payments, one in the fall (so that they will have funds to carry them through the winter) and the other in the spring, with which to purchase agricultural equipment, seeds, etc. As the fund belongs

to the Indians, and is badly needed for the purpose set forth above, it is recommended that the item be approved in conformity with the custom of previous years.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. I will say that that report has already been submitted to Congress, and will be available to the members of the committee as soon as it is printed.

The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$35,000.

In support of this the following justification is offered:

Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$35,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	35,000.00
Amount expended-----	33,806.67

Unexpended balance-----	1,193.33
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	22,064.80
Traveling expenses-----	1,211.72
Transportation of supplies-----	662.81
Telegraph and telephone service-----	474.69
Subsistence supplies-----	27.46
Forage-----	1,275.50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	3,806.53
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	740.56
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,311.78
Miscellaneous-----	87.80
Outstanding liabilities-----	143.02

Total-----	33,806.67
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This appropriation is in the same amount as allowed in previous years, and is required for the general support of three agencies in Oklahoma having supervision over a total population of 2,779 Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

These funds, as the analysis shows, are used for the pay of employees, equipment, traveling expenses, fuel and necessary expenditures incidental to the administration of the affairs of these Indians.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$1,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	1,500.00
Amount expended-----	1,435.94

Unexpended balance-----	64.06
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$1,096.50
Traveling expenses.....	7.95
Transportation of supplies.....	10.48
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	112.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	154.82
Miscellaneous.....	25.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	28.69
Total.....	1,435.94

The Kansas Indians for whom this appropriation is made are 340 in number, and are under the jurisdiction of the Ponca Agency.

This appropriation is used for the employment of a clerk and for supplies and incidental expenses necessary to the supervision of the affairs of these Indians.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	2,000.00
Amount expended.....	1,993.59
Unexpended balance.....	6.41

Analyses of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	788.00
Traveling expenses.....	28.46
Telegraph and telephone service.....	27.48
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	62.25
Subsistence supplies.....	2.75
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	65.09
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	775.67
Miscellaneous.....	5.50
Outstanding liabilities.....	238.39

Total.....	1,993.59
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The Indians who benefit by this appropriation are 340 in number, and are known as the Mexican Kickapoos, under the jurisdiction of the Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma.

This appropriation is used in the employment of a clerk and the purchase of general supplies and the meeting of general expenses incidental to the supervision of the affairs of these Indians.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Poncas, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	8,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,355.51
Unexpended balance.....	1,644.49

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$4, 086. 67
Traveling expenses.....	20. 05
Telegraph and telephone service.....	78. 37
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	67. 30
Subsistence supplies.....	6. 84
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3. 90
Forage.....	376. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1, 016. 02
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	216. 62
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	420. 24
Miscellaneous.....	13. 50
Outstanding liabilities.....	50. 00

Total 6, 355. 51 •

This appropriation is necessary for the administration of the affairs of the Ponca Indians, of Oklahoma and Nebraska, 648 of whom are under the Ponca Agency in Oklahoma and 329 under the jurisdiction of the Yankton Agency in South Dakota, which looks after the interests of the Poncas of the former Santee, Nebraska, Agency.

In the administration of the affairs of these Indians, this fund is used for the pay of necessary employees, the purchase of supplies and equipment, and defraying general agency expenses.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of five hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Chilocco, Oklahoma, including pay of superintendent, \$94,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$101,600.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Indian School, Chilocco, Okla.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated..... \$94, 600. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	94, 600. 00
Amount expended.....	93, 747. 65

Unexpended balance 852. 35

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	38, 256. 68
Transportation of supplies.....	6. 64
Subsistence supplies.....	24, 353. 84
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	10, 738. 94
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	6, 933. 16
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	689. 91
Live stock.....	125. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7, 146. 08
Miscellaneous.....	666. 40
Outstanding liabilities.....	4, 831. 00

Total 93, 747. 65

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated..... \$7, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	7, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	6, 966. 09

Unexpended balance 33. 91

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	\$6, 229. 59
Outstanding liabilities	736. 50
Total	6, 966. 09

ROADS AND BRIDGE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated	\$10, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918: Above amount made immediately available, but no expenditures for 1918.	

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant, real property	\$701, 470
Number of buildings	57
Number of employees	57
Total salaries	\$42, 420
Average attendance of pupils	423
Average enrollment	596
Capacity	500
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$140
Cost per capita based on average attendance	¹ \$198
Area of school land (acres)	8, 580
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 6, 050
Value of agriculture products	\$48, 337
Value of other school products	\$3, 708
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$20, 928

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920:

Support	\$94, 600
Repairs and improvements	7, 000
Total	101, 600
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 550 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Chilocco, Okla., and superintendent's salary	94, 600
Repairs and improvements	7, 000
Total	101, 600

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$2, 750	Domestic science teacher	\$720
Principal	1, 500	Matron	780
Clerk	1, 200	Assistant matron	660
Do	1, 400	Do	540
Assistant clerk	900	Dining room matron	600
Do	720	Nurse	720
Do	660	Seamstress	720
Property clerk	720	Assistant matron	540
Physician	720	Assistant seamstress	300
Teacher of agriculture	1, 200	Laundress	600
Disciplinarian	1, 000	Cook	660
Senior teacher	810	Farmer	1, 000
Teacher	810	Assistant farmer	720
Do	780	Superintendent of industries	1, 060
Do	750	Carpenter	800
Do	720	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do	660	Blacksmith	840
Do	660	Night watchman	540
Do	600	Engineer	1, 000
Do	600	Assistant engineer	720
Do	540	Nurseryman	900

¹ The per capita cost is computed on an average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² This does not include 2,000 in pasture and 440 acres hay meadow.

Dairyman-----	\$1,000	Assistant-----	\$300
Painter-----	720	Baker-----	600
Printer-----	1,200	Assistant-----	300
Mason-----	900	Five assistants (\$120 each)---	600
Hostler-----	720		
Assistant-----	720	Total-----	42,420
Do-----	480		

The appropriation requested provides for 550 pupils at the Chilocco School, the same number having been provided for in the Act for 1919. This school has a large farm, and is well equipped for giving complete academic and industrial training to Indian pupils. It is conveniently located as regards Indian population, and is one of the best and the larger schools. It carries the highest grades provided for in the course of study for Government Indian schools, and will be required for some years to come.

The \$7,000 requested for repairs and improvements is the usual amount heretofore appropriated for the purpose, and is about 2½ per cent of the value of the plant.

Mr. MERITT. You will observe, gentlemen of the committee, that we are not asking for an increase at this school. We are going to conduct that school on the basis of \$167 per capita, for the reason that we have a large farm there, consisting of about 9,000 acres, and we can conduct the school at a much lower cost than in the case of any other school in the Indian service. We have no difficulty in filling that school to its full capacity, for the reason that one-third of the Indians in the United States are located within a radius of 300 miles of that school.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how much of that farm is under cultivation?

Mr. MERITT. We have a part of the school farm leased, and a part of it is being farmed by the school boys. We also raise considerable cattle at this school, as well as a number of hogs.

Mr. TILLMAN. That school ranks among the very best of the Indian schools.

Mr. MERITT. We consider it one of the best of our Indian schools. 440 acres of the farm are in hay meadow and 2,000 acres are in pasture.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article three, agreement of November 23, 1892). \$30,000; for support of two manual labor schools (article three, treaty of September 24, 1857), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

This is a treaty item, and in support thereof we offer the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	30,000.00
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	7,197.24
	37,197.24
Amount expended-----	30,000.00
Unexpended balance-----	7,197.24
Analysis of expenditures: Per capita payments-----	30,000.00

EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,600.00
Amount expended-----	6,252.75
Unexpended balance-----	347.25
Analysis of expenditures: Salaries, wages, etc-----	6,252.75

IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	500.00
Amount expended-----	291.90
Unexpended balance-----	208.10
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	37.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	95.30
Construction of wall-----	159.10
Total-----	291.90

SCHOOLS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	9,027.80
Unexpended balance-----	972.20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses-----	85.01
Transportation of supplies-----	192.63
Telegraph and telephone service-----	30.00
Subsistence supplies-----	2,409.01
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1,166.54
Forage-----	1,877.01
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	2,148.92
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	171.43
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	842.07
Miscellaneous-----	105.18
Total-----	9,027.80

This appropriation, as the item indicates, is required to enable a compliance with the provisions of articles 2, 3, and 4 of the treaty with the Pawnees, dated September 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729), as amended in part by the agreement of November 23, 1892, and ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 644).

The amount asked for is used in carrying out the provisions of the treaty, and, as the analysis shows, is divisible into several parts, i. e., the payment of an annuity, the support of schools, the pay of certain specified employees, and the purchase of iron, steel, etc.

Mr. DILL. Proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article three, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Support of Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$500
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	500
Amount expended-----	340
Unexpended balance -----	<u>160</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc -----	340

EDUCATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	1,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	1,000
Amount expended-----	1,000
Analysis of expenditures:	
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission school-----	1,000

This item is for the purpose of complying with article 3 of the treaty with the the Quapaws, dated May 13, 1833 (7 Stat., 424), whereby the Government obligated itself to provide certain employees and funds for the education of children.

These funds were used during 1918 in the employment of a blacksmith and for the education of Indian children in mission schools.

Mr. DILL. You may proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

That the third paragraph of section four of the act of June 28, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and thirty-nine), is hereby amended to the extent that the moneys therein provided for support of the Osage boarding school may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the same purposes as provided in said paragraph for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: *Provided*, That the expenditure of said money shall include the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School and systematic vocational instruction, except that there shall not be expended more than \$300 for annual support and education of any one pupil.

In support of this item we offer the following justification:

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage school.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$50,000.00
Amount expended-----	35,272.72
Unexpended balance -----	<u>14,727.28</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	22,830.60
Traveling expenses-----	113.95
Transportation of supplies-----	11.06
Telegraph and telephone service-----	55.95
Subsistence supplies-----	4,129.07
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	391.22
Forage -----	2,464.04
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	313.80
Medical, educational, stationary, etc-----	310.41
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,346.19
Repair of buildings-----	856.10
Tuition of pupils in Mission School-----	1,180.66
Miscellaneous -----	1,087.67
Total -----	<u>35,272.72</u>

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539) provides for the continuance of the Osage Boarding School for a period of 10 years from January 1, 1907—that is, until January 1, 1917. By the acts of January 18, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 867) and May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 562-578) this period has been extended until June 30, 1919.

The proposed legislation will enable the Indian Service to continue the Osage School in operation for the fiscal year 1920.

A recent investigation of scholastic conditions among the Osage Indians accounts for 851 children. The majority of these, some 564 are definitely known to be enrolled in town or rural public schools. There are 19 in other miscellaneous schools and 150 in Indian schools, of which 128 are in the Osage Boarding School. This leaves 118 Indian children, about 56 of whom are incapacitated for school attendance.

The Osage Indians attending public schools are largely mixed bloods. The full-blooded children do not fit in well with public-school conditions and are not capable of competing with white children; they fail to maintain a good standing and become discouraged. Moreover, in a boarding school they have constant care and supervision, including attention to their physical welfare, which they do not receive in the public schools.

This school is supported from funds belonging to the tribe. The parents are strongly averse to their children being required to do any such amount of productive work as may become burdensome to them, and they insist upon the school being maintained upon a somewhat different scale from the usual Government Indian School. If these demands are not complied with, they withdraw their children, and, as they do not require them to attend other schools, the children receive no training whatsoever. Under the circumstances it is recommended that the per capita limitation of \$200 be raised at this school to \$300.

For several years arrangements have been made for the education of about 75 Osage pupils in the St. Louis Mission Boarding School at a cost of \$125 per capita, payment being made from tribal funds upon request of the Osage Tribal Council.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is that appropriation for, under the act of June 28, 1906; what is the amount, I mean?

Mr. MERITT. Not to exceed \$40,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. We limit it somewhere else in this bill, do we not? A little farther over, at page 59, next to the last paragraph; isn't that it, Mr. Chandler?

Mr. CHANDLER. No; I was asking about something else.

Mr. MERITT. The act of June 28, 1906, authorized an expenditure of \$40,000, if I remember correctly. The third paragraph of section 4, act of June 28, 1906, reads as follows:

That there shall be set aside from the royalties received from oil and gas not to exceed \$50,000 per annum for ten years from the 1st day of June, 1907, for the support of the Osage Boarding School, and for other schools on the Osage Indian Reservation adapted or to be established and adapted for the education of Osage children.

Mr. CHANDLER. Have you the average attendance of pupils at that school during the last year?

Mr. MERITT. Eighty-six.

Mr. CHANDLER. Have you any information about whether the children are permitted to run around the town of Pawhuska promiscuously or not?

Mr. MERITT. We have received no complaint to that effect. But the school is located, as you know, in the town of Pawhuska, and when the pupils are out of school they would naturally visit the town.

Mr. CHANDLER. I asked you for the average attendance. Now can you give me a list of the expenditures for the school for the last year?

Mr. MERITT. That is furnished in the justification.

Mr. CHANDLER. This money is being expended only for school purposes, is it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. None of it is going for the payment of the agent, as he is known, and the employees of the agency, is there?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent of the reservation has supervision over the school and his salary is paid out of the school appropriation. All the money expended for that school comes out of the funds of the Osage Indians.

Mr. CHANDLER. The St. Louis Mission boarding school have taken those children under contract at \$125 each?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have about 75 pupils in the Osage boarding school, and it costs \$125 per capita.

Mr. HASTINGS. The next paragraph is eliminated for the reason that it is a permanent law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Go ahead.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed the sum of \$65,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers and employees of said agency.

In support of that item we offer for the record the following justification.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage Agency.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$40,000.00
Amount expended	39,133.49
Unexpended balance	866.51

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	32,803.98
Traveling expenses	1,472.95
Transportation of supplies	7.50
Telegraph and telephone service	350.56
Printing, binding, advertising, etc	112.38
Forage	309.85
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,214.32
Medical, educational, stationery, etc	33.94
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,143.71
Rent of buildings	1,203.83
Miscellaneous	480.47
Total	39,133.49

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage (oil and gas expenses).

No specific amount authorized.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	\$13,560.69
Traveling expenses	4,055.93
Transportation of supplies	14.83
Telegraph and telephone service	106.52
Printing, binding, advertising, etc	149.65
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,059.37

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	\$68. 60
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2, 906. 77
U. S. Geological Survey, examination of oil and gas lands.....	3, 082. 55
Rent of buildings.....	390. 00
Miscellaneous.....	15. 00
Total	25, 409. 91

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage (appraisement of lands).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$5, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	3, 901. 21
Unexpended balance	1, 098. 79

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	3, 635. 82
Traveling expenses.....	178. 89
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	53. 80
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	21. 70
Stationery, etc.....	11. 00
Total	3, 901. 21

This item, as the title indicates, is used for the support of the Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers and employees of said agency. This is not an appropriation of public funds, but an authorization of the expenditure of the amount estimated from tribal funds to the credit of the Osages. The amount requested is \$5,000 in excess of the sum authorized for the fiscal year 1919, and is necessary for the proper conduct of the agency during 1920.

The volume of work handled at the Osage Agency, due to the large oil and gas operations, the payment of oil and gas royalties, the supervision over and accounting for funds of the incompetents, leasing of lands, etc., is without a doubt greater than that of any agency in the service. These Indians, numbering 2,186, have a large amount of tribal funds to their credit, and in view of that fact it is only proper that the cost of administering their affairs should be borne by the tribe.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for a small increase for that agency. As you gentlemen from Oklahoma realize, we are increasing the acreage of oil production in that territory. We have begun to lease the lands on the west side of the Osage Reservation, both for oil and gas, and necessarily it requires additional employees to look after those increased activities.

Mr. CHANDLER. I notice in your next item you provide for several other employes, in the shape of oil inspectors, and so forth. That has been taken care of heretofore out of the appropriation made for agency purposes, has it not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. How has it been provided for?

Mr. MERITT. Out of Osage royalty funds, but a specific appropriation is now required. I will be glad to read the next item.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have some other matters to inquire about before you get to that. Speaking of this leasing of land for oil and gas: the last sale was made on the 9th of November, 1918, was it not, and brought something over \$3,500,000 for about 35,000 acres leased?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we think we got very good bonuses from that sale.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think you did, too. It was a very nice sale, and I want to compliment the department for getting as much money as

they did. But in that connection I want to ask, is another sale advertised? If not, why are we not selling these leases while they are bringing these fabulous prices? Why are we not getting oil and gas leases disposed of as quickly as possible?

Mr. MERITT. We are preparing at this time for another sale, and that sale will occur, we hope, early in January.

Mr. CHANDLER. This trust period is running, and unless these lands are leased soon do you not think the bonuses will be materially reduced?

Mr. MERITT. We realize that unless we can get the trust period extended it will decrease the value of the unleased oil lands. But we are in hopes we may get that legislation, that has been requested.

Mr. CHANDLER. At the rate you are leasing now it will probably take six or seven years to lease the balance of the property, will it not?

Mr. MERITT. It will take some time to lease all that land.

Mr. CHANDLER. Now, I just as well call attention to it here, as I notice in this item you speak of "deposits of funds." I want to call attention to the last item of the Indian appropriation bill of last year, May 25, 1918—

Mr. MERITT (interposing). May we dispose of this item, and then when we get down to it settle that?

Mr. CHANDLER. It is not in this bill, and let us get at it while it is on my mind.

Mr. HASTINGS. Suppose we wait until we get to the item eliminated?

Mr. CHANDLER. All right.

Mr. DILL. Proceed, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

The Secretary of Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed \$25,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and to pay out the same for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, including salaries of employees, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles.

In support of this I present the following justification:

This estimate includes the salaries of one oil and gas inspector, three assistant inspectors, and six gaugers, their necessary traveling expenses, rental for quarters, and repair and operation of automobiles required for this inspection work. This estimate also includes expenses of members of the Osage council while investigating complaints in reference to oil and gas matters, and the expense of advertising in connection with sales of oil and gas leases and telephone and telegraph charges.

At the end of the fiscal year 1918, there were 3,755 producing oil wells in the Osage and 364 producing gas wells from 324,000 acres leased for oil, and 919,000 acres leased for gas. The gross production of oil alone during the fiscal year 1918 amounted to approximately 11,000,000 barrels of oil, and it is expected that oil and gas operations will be materially increased from time to time on account of additional acreage being leased and developed.

Mr. CHANDLER. Those two items were included in the first item last year, were they not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have been paying these expenses out of Osage oil royalties heretofore without specific authority of Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER. Without a specific appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. But there is a provision in the bill which necessitated our making an estimate for this appropriation. This work has been carried on heretofore, but we now ask that specific authority be granted by Congress for continuing that work.

Mr. CHANDLER. It has been carried on heretofore without any specific authority, and without an appropriation by Congress?

Mr. MERITT. We had general authority, but because of a change of the legislation included in the Indian act we are now asking for specific authority for the use of all Indian funds.

Mr. SNYDER. Then these employees you speak of are already on the roll?

Mr. MERITT. They are already on the roll, and have been in the service right along.

Mr. SNYDER. And there will be no additional employees put on on account of this?

Mr. MERITT. It may be necessary to put on one or two additional employees on account of the increased oil activities in that reservation, by reason of the additional leases that will be made.

Mr. SNYDER. You think the employees you now have out there doing this work will not be able to perform the additional work in connection with what they are already doing?

Mr. MERITT. I doubt if we will need additional supervising employees, but we will probably need additional clerks to keep track of the additional royalties on leases.

Mr. SNYDER. You do not think that you will need over one or two more?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; very little additional help will be required. The Osage Indians are the richest people per capita in the world. They have an income at this time of about \$4,000 per capita, and some of the Osage Indian families have incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000 annually.

Mr. DILL. There will be no race suicide there.

Mr. MERITT. They all share equally in the royalties from the oil and gas. The time in which the tribe will get the benefit of this oil and gas royalty, as a tribe, will expire in 1932, unless legislation is in the meantime enacted by Congress. At that time, unless we get this legislation which the department desires, the owners of the surface will become the owners of the oil and gas beneath the lands they were allotted or purchased. There are quite a number of Indians who have sold their surface rights, and, quite naturally, the purchasers of those surface rights hope to acquire the oil and gas rights after 1932.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say, bearing out the commissioner's statement about this expense, that if they continue the sale of leases, and if any large amount of leases are put up and sold within the next year, it will not only, in my opinion, be necessary to have two or three additional employees, but it will be necessary to have several, because it is very important that they have men sufficient to look after the royalties and take care of the incomes from these lands.

And right here I want to reiterate what I said a few minutes ago, while we were under the head of New Mexico, with reference to having an attorney for the Osage tribe of Indians. And I ask that what I said at that time be also printed in the record at this place, in justi-

fication of the proposition that I intend to submit to this committee in behalf of having an attorney for these Indians.

Mr. CHANDLER. While we are on this attorneyship matter I want to call attention to the fact that here we are asked to make an appropriation of \$2,000 for an attorney to take care of a few Indians out in New Mexico, who have practically no property at all, while, on the other hand, we have in the Osage Nation a tribe of Indians with property probably worth several billions of dollars, a tribe that has repeatedly asked the department as well as the Congress for an attorney, and yet the department has refused to allow them an attorney.

I want to emphasize the inconsistency of the department in asking for an attorney at one place, where there is practically no property to be looked after, while refusing the richest tribe of Indians in the world, or the richest people in the world, an attorney to look after their interests.

Mr. MERITT. I will say, Mr. Chandler, that in the one case, that of the Pueblo Indians, there are complicated questions of land titles as well as water rights to engage the attention of an attorney, whereas we have no such questions in the Osage Nation.

Mr. SNYDER. Would not this be possible. Inasmuch as the Indians that have no property, comparatively speaking, and no riches of moment, might be in a position to need an attorney, yet the richest Indians in the world could easily employ an attorney of their own.

Mr. CHANDLER. But that is not the point at all. They are not asking the Government to pay an attorney out of Government funds. They want the Government to allow them to appoint an attorney, who will have the dignity and backing and prestige of a Government employee, and pay him out of their funds. They have asked for such an attorney for several years, but have been refused by the department. And yet the department sees fit to ask an appropriation for an attorney to represent the interests of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Let it be distinctly understood that the Osage Indians have not asked in the past, and do not ask now, that the Government shall pay the compensation of an attorney it may appoint to look after their interests, but that it shall appoint such an attorney and pay him out of their own funds.

Mr. SNYDER. To look after their own interests?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes; to look after their own interests. But the Osage Indians have been refused time and time again by the department. I want to emphasize before this committee the stand that the department has taken on this matter, and the very inconsistent position in which the department has placed itself in the past and now places itself in the request it now makes for an appropriation for an attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Mr. MERITT. There are several employees in the Osage Indian Agency who are law graduates, and who represent in the local courts the Osage interests. One of the employees, who is a lawyer, married an Osage, and he is in the office of the superintendent of the Osage Agency.

Mr. CHANDLER. As a clerk?

Mr. MERITT. As clerk and attorney.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wanted to call attention to this situation while on this subject of an attorney for the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire now to add to my remarks heretofore made when we were considering the subjects requested by the department for New Mexico:

The Osage tribe of Indians have property almost as valuable as the United States Steel Trust, and yet the department sees fit to have a \$1,500 clerk, who has a little knowledge of the law, to attempt to look after their interests. The United States Steel Trust probably has a man at a salary of \$100,000 a year, or possibly more, together with a big string of legal talent, to look after its interests, while here is a tribe of Indians who are anxious to have an attorney of their own, to be paid out of their own money, but are denied that right.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask if there has not been local provision for the employment of an attorney for the past four or five years?

Mr. CHANDLER. I beg pardon; what was the question?

Mr. HASTINGS. Hasn't there been provision for four or five years for the employment of an attorney? Isn't that true, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. No; there has been no specific authority for the employment of an attorney for the Osage Indians. There is general authority for the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make contracts with attorneys for the Indian tribes, under sections 2103, 2104, 2105, and 2106, Revised Statutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. But no special authority?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. There is no provision contained in their annual Osage agreement for the employment of an attorney?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And no specific appropriation except the general provision that you refer to?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. You say you have the right to employ an attorney to appear in court?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Hasn't the Osage council elected an attorney once or twice but the commissioner refused to confirm that election?

Mr. MERITT. The council has urged the appointment of an attorney, but the department has taken the position that no regular tribal attorney was necessary because there was no particular need for a tribal attorney at that time.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Commissioner set up his judgment against the judgment of the council and against the judgment of the tribe, in that respect?

Mr. MERITT. The attorney in the office of the Osage agency, I think, receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. The superintendent of that agency receives a salary of \$3,500 a year, and the superintendent handles between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 a year. It costs the Osage Indians only a fraction of 1 per cent for administrative expenses in handling their affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN. Still, the cost of this attorney would be a mere bagatelle as compared to their money wealth, and they are willing and anxious to pay it out of their funds? I say, it would be a very small amount of money the fees that an attorney would draw, even if he got \$10,000, which I understand is about the amount they are willing for him to have, in comparison with their vast wealth.

Mr. MERITT. There is no question about their having ample funds to pay an attorney.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you tell us the real reason why the department does not want the council to select its own attorney to look after the interests of the Osage Indians?

Mr. MERITT. The department and the Indian Office have taken the position that there are no complicated legal matters at the Osage Agency that require the services of a tribal attorney. It is very largely an administrative proposition, and we have a superintendent and a large number of agency employees to look after the interests of the Osage Indians. There are also a number of lawyers in that office who take care of the legal work.

Mr. SNYDER. But there is no one who has been selected by the Indian Council to look after what they consider to be their interests, in their own way?

Mr. MERITT. No one has been selected by the Indian council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior for that work.

Mr. SNYDER. And that is the best reason you can give for not complying with the requests of the Indian council?

Mr. MERITT. That is the reason, as I understand it, advanced by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for not employing a tribal attorney.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all I care to ask on that point.

Mr. HASTINGS. You did employ an attorney under this general provision for a number of years, didn't you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. When was that employment discontinued, about what year?

Mr. MERITT. About five years ago, if I remember correctly.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, I want to say for the record that from the standpoint of the Indian everywhere he feels like he ought to have some representative through whom he can speak directly to the committees in Congress in making any representations in reference to getting legislation, and in protesting against the administration of the law as applied to his particular tribe.

And in reference to the Osages, the richest tribe of Indians in the world, in fact the richest people per capita in the world, the only way that their views can come to this committee is through the department, and through the employees of the department. They have no way provided them by which they may ask legislation and set forth their own views directly to committees of Congress, save through the Member of Congress representing their district. And if they take issue with the department in the administration of their affairs, they have no way to bring that to the attention of Congress.

I have always felt, being a neighbor of the Osages, and these Indians being in my State, that an exceptionally high-class attorney ought to be employed, not for the purpose of antagonizing the Department of the Interior, but a man who would truly represent the best interests of the Indians, cooperating with the department where, in his judgment, he thought it was to the best interests of the tribe, and being independent and fearless enough to come before the committees of Congress and disagree with the department if, in his judgment, he thought it was for their best interests to do so. I do not believe an attorney ought to be employed for the purpose of antagonizing the department in a captious way, but I have always been in favor of the Osages having an attorney, at a reasonable salary, and one at least employed upon their own suggestion.

Mr. CHANDLER. I want to say further in regard to this matter that I believe a high-class attorney, employed by the Osage Indians, would eliminate some of the friction that now exists, and which we all know exists, between the Indians and the Indian Office. I believe that there are certain needless misunderstandings, and the Indian feels that he is being imposed upon by the department denying to him certain things that he asks, and, among them, that of an attorney to look after his interests. I really believe that if the Osage Indians had a high-class attorney to care for their interests that there would soon be brought about a better feeling between the agency and the Indians themselves.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I must admit that there is some disagreement at the Osage Agency; there is also more or less factionalism among the Osage Indians themselves. The full bloods represent one faction, and the mixed bloods represent another. We have had more or less difficulty in allaying this feeling, and in cooperating to the best interests of all the Indians. We endeavor to look after the interests of both the mixed bloods and the full bloods, without showing partiality to either, but endeavoring to do justice to all.

Mr. DILL. Go ahead with the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is new legislation we are asking, and is as follows:

All that part of the act approved June 28, 1906, entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes" (34 Stat. L. p. 539), which reserves to the Osage Tribe the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by the lands for the selection and division of which provision is made in that act, is hereby amended so that the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by said lands are reserved to the Osage Tribe for the period ending December 31, 1959: *Provided*, That the minerals upon the allotted lands shall become the property of the individual owner of the surface of said lands at the expiration of said period unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of the record, we present the following justification for this item:

AMENDMENT OF OSAGE ACT RESERVING MINERALS TO THE TRIBE.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539-543), provides for a division of the lands and funds of the Osage Tribe of Indians and reserves to the tribe for a period of 25 years from April 8, 1906, the oil, gas, coal, and other minerals covered by the reservation. In the seventh subdivision of section 2 of the act it is provided that the minerals shall become the property of the individual owner of the land at the expiration of such 25 years, unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress. It may safely be assumed that when Congress reserved to the Osage Tribe the mineral rights for 25 years, it was thought that by that time the greater part of the minerals would have been extracted from the lands, it being the intention that the members of the tribe would share equally in the proceeds of the minerals rather than that those Indians who were so fortunate as to have selected mineral-bearing lands in allotment should reap the full benefits thereof.

The Osage lands on which oil and gas are reserved to the tribe until 1931 embrace approximately 1,500,000 acres. About 900,000 acres are now under lease for gas and about 324,000 acres for oil. Notwithstanding the fact that the reservation was leased in 1896, it was not until 1903 that oil and gas were discovered in paying quantities, and during the 15 years which have since elapsed probably not more than one-fourth of the entire reservation has been fairly tested. In the ordinary course of events it is not likely that the other three-quarters of the reservation can be satisfactorily tested in the 13 years remaining before the expiration of the trust period as provided by existing law.

The wisdom of trying to develop the entire reservation within the next 13 years is seriously doubted. The oil industry only about two years ago recovered from a period of depression due in some measure at least to the fact that oil was brought to the surface faster than it could be handled. The price fell to such a figure that the production of oil from wells of small capacity became an unprofitable business. Wasteful methods have heretofore prevailed in the development of oil and gas lands, and it would seem proper that the Osage Reservation be conserved so far as practicable for future use, or at least that conservative and business-like methods be applied in developing the field.

If the law remains as now, it will not be practicable to conserve the oil and gas deposits and at the same time permit the members of the tribe to share equally in the proceeds. Some objection has been made to the extension of the trust period by owners of the surface of lands in the Osage Reservation who have purchased the same from Indian allottees, who have been given

certificates of competency and were permitted to dispose of their lands without restriction. Persons who have acquired Indian lands in the Osage Reservation in this manner have paid the Indians for the surface only, and should they become the owner of valuable minerals under the surface, they will obtain the same without having paid an adequate consideration therefor. This would be grossly unjust to the Osage Tribe and was, undoubtedly, not contemplated by Congress at the time of the passage of the act of June 28, 1906. Section 2, paragraph 7, of the act of June 28, 1906, in expressed terms places every purchaser of surface rights upon notice that Congress may extend the trust period, and it is believed that no sympathy should be wasted upon speculators who, with such warning before them, have purchased land with the obvious intent of gambling upon the probability of what the action of Congress might be.

The present policy of the department is to offer for lease the unleased portion of the Osage Reservation as rapidly as good administration will permit. However, it is reasonable to presume that many lessees will not be able to obtain all the oil from their leases in the remaining 13 years, and they are urging with apparent justice that the trust period be extended to permit them to fully develop their properties. As 1931 is not far distant, lands which are now being offered and which will be offered in the future as rapidly as practicable will, undoubtedly, not result in as much revenue to the tribe in the way of bonus as would be the case if the time of such ownership is extended, for the reason that lessees would have but ten or twelve years, and in many instances less time, in which to develop leases and extract the oil, even though the necessary equipment could be secured, which is not the case at this time, owing to the demand for steel products. Furthermore, in 1931, on expiration of leases, operators must again seek new leases from owners of the land, which in many instances will be controlled by others than Indians. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that many responsible individuals and companies will decline to enter into leases for such periods and thereby retard development of these oil lands.

The Osage council has passed a resolution to the effect that it is the desire of the tribe to extend the mineral trust period so long as minerals are produced on the Osage Reservation in paying quantities, and in order that advantage may be taken of the opportunity to direct the development of this large oil field in a conservative manner, and that the Osage Indians may reap the benefits undoubtedly contemplated by the act of June 28, 1906, it is important that the trust period be extended at an early date.

We are very anxious that this legislation be enacted by Congress at the earliest practicable date, not only in the interest of the Osage Indians, but in justice to the oil producers of that country, because it is not fair to the oil operators to ask them to pay large bonuses for oil lands and to have such a short time in which to develop the property. The Osage Indians are almost unanimous in the desire that Congress enact this legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; and the Osage Indians are almost unanimous in their desire to have these lands leased, and they have so represented to the department for years and years and years.

And in this connection I want to say that this committee visited the Osage country in March, 1917, at which time I do not recall an Indian who appeared before us and was examined who was not in favor of an immediate leasing of all the Osage lands for oil and gas. Now, the department, through you, Mr. Meritt, comes here and urges upon Congress that this trust period be extended because the Osages want it done, yet you do not say that the Osages want all this land leased for oil and gas.

Now, Mr. Commissioner, I am from the State of Oklahoma, as you know, and the members of the Oklahoma delegation, I think altogether since I have been here, for the last three or four years, have visited the Interior Department and urged upon the department the immediate leasing of this land for oil and gas. And we invited the

department's attention to the fact that this trust period would expire at a certain date, and that the time was running.

This legislation was passed, I believe, in 1906, providing for the leasing of this land, and the members of the Oklahoma delegation are not going to sit silently by and allow the criticism for inaction placed upon them. They are not going to permit it here in committee, and they are not going to do it on the floor of Congress, and they are not going to do it when it appears in the press of the country. They are going to place the responsibility where it rightfully belongs. They are going to assume their part of it, but the department is not going to place the blame for loss of income to the Indians upon the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, because the department well knows that the Oklahoma delegation does not favor this legislation. They opposed it last year, and they will continue to oppose it.

Mr. DILL. Then there is no chance of its passing. It is all subject to a point of order.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know, but the commissioner is putting a long justification and argument in this hearing, and it will be printed, and in view of the fact that it is being put in here I am determined that these facts shall be known.

The Oklahoma delegation does not oppose this legislation in the interest of anybody who has bought any surface rights. They have urged action in behalf of the Indians, and in behalf of a proper and expeditious development of their State. We believe it is to the best interests of the Indians to have this land leased for oil and gas, and we have advised the department that we are ready and willing to cooperate with it in any reasonable legislation looking to the conservation of the proceeds derived from the sale of oil, provided this land is leased and developed.

The department has insisted that the Indians get too much money. Personally, I agree with that contention, and I believe that there ought to be some legislation which would put into the hands of the department authority to conserve a part of this money. But the Oklahoma delegation knows that if this legislation is enacted, following the course the department has followed in the last 15 or 20 years, this property will remain practically undeveloped for 25 years to come.

I want to say now publicly what I have said privately, that I oppose this legislation, but that I favor legislation to assist the department in conserving the proceeds derived from the sale of this oil and gas, and then I would be in favor of considering legislation with reference to an extension of the trust period; always provided, however, that the department will comply with the law now on the statutes by leasing the lands, and giving opportunity for development. But as one member of this committee, and a Member of Congress from Oklahoma, I am not going to stand for this legislation until I see some further evidences on the part of the department to develop that country.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. CHANDLER. I also wish to supplement what Mr. Hastings has said about the attention of the department being called to the fact that the time was running on this trust period. The Oklahoma Leg-

islature in January, 1917, passed a resolution calling upon the Interior Department to lease the unleased portion of the Osage Nation, so that the same could be developed. That resolution was brought to the attention of the Interior Department. The entire Oklahoma delegation, in April, 1917, called upon the Secretary of the Interior and urged the immediate leasing and development of the remainder of the Osage Nation.

I personally think, and it is my personal opinion only, that when the Department of the Interior comes, after delaying for 14 years the leasing of these lands, and asks for an extension of the trust period, that it comes with very ill grace to attempt to unload on the Oklahoma delegation in Congress the failure to develop that country, and attempt to place the blame for any loss that may occur to the Osage Indians upon the members of the Oklahoma delegation.

Mr. DILL. It is my judgment that this legislation has no chance of passage, from what the two members of the Oklahoma delegation present say, even should it get to the floor of Congress.

Mr. SNYDER. What effect will it have upon the distribution of oil and gas if all this property should be opened up at once? Would the facilities of that country as they now exist be adequate to handle the flow of oil and gas at this time? While I am heartily in favor of giving to the Osage Indians all they are entitled, and others who have bought some of the surface of the land, yet there is another element that comes up for consideration, and that is the public that uses oil from this country. At the present there is no shortage of oil, even though we have gone through a serious war period; and it might be to the disadvantage of the Osages, and to the owners of this land, to have it developed too fast. It might easily affect the price of oil, and you might easily produce oil faster than you could distribute it; also gas. I, of course, am interested to the extent of having a continuous, steady flow of oil, at a reasonable price to the consumer, and think I am just as much concerned as an individual as I am in the interest of the Osages or the other people who own lands there.

Mr. DILL. Isn't all this discussion properly on the bill itself, rather than in connection with this investigation being made here? I merely mention that with a view to expediting our hearing.

Mr. CHANDLER. I would like to state, for Mr. Snyder's benefit, that pipe line facilities are ample to take care of all the oil that can be produced from the Osage Nation. In fact, he is mistaken about there being a sufficient supply of oil right at the present time, as there has been a great conservation of oil during the past 12 or 14 months, and yet there has not been enough oil produced in the United States to supply the demand, so a great deal of that used has been taken from storage in order to carry on the war and furnish the oil necessary for the needs. Not only that, but on account of lack of transportation, and especially sea transportation, the oil industry has been hurt during the last 17 months. They have not the foreign markets for their oil that they have had, and even without foreign markets it has been necessary for them to go into storage and take out something like 200,000 barrels a day in order to supply the needs of the Government.

Mr. DILL. We all know that they could not run without getting oil from somewhere.

Mr. SNYDER. I contend that I am quite familiar with large users of oil, and am a reasonably large user myself, and the only information I have of an apparent shortage of oil is that crude advanced from about 2½ cents to 10 cents. But there has not been any time when we could not get all the oil we wanted. My colleague may be right about a shortage of oil, but there has not been any evidence of it except as I stated.

Mr. CHANDLER. When I refer to oil shortage I mean that there was not as much being produced as consumed. It was on account of the immense storage in the United States that there was not a very serious shortage.

Mr. SNYDER. But war conditions do not prevail to-day. Of course, there was an immense demand during the war.

Mr. CHANDLER. And on account of lack of ocean transportation the oil producers were not supplying even the ordinary foreign demands that they usually supply.

Mr. MERITT. I want the record to show that there is no disposition in the department to place the Oklahoma delegation in Congress in any embarrassing position in connection with this legislation. The department is simply performing its duty as an administrative branch of the Government in calling attention to the legislation that has heretofore been enacted by Congress, and also inviting the attention of Congress to the necessity for this legislation at this time in order to get the largest amount of money possible for these oil royalties.

I might further say that there are two theories in connection with the best method of handling this oil of the Osage Indians: One is, that if the oil is not urgently needed at this time, the best storage facilities for that unneeded oil is in the ground and not in tanks above ground. We realize that this oil should be produced as rapidly as economic requirements will justify, but in the years that have gone by I wish to invite the attention of the committee to the fact that oil was down to below 40 cents a barrel in Oklahoma, and there were large lakes of oil in Oklahoma a few years ago because the tank facilities were not sufficient, and the pipe line facilities were not sufficient to meet the production at that time.

The department felt that it was not a wise thing to pump this oil from its natural reservoir to the surface under those conditions. Now the price of oil is high and we are justified in leasing these lands in the largest possible acreage. Oil acreage is being put on the market at this time as rapidly as the producer can take it and pay the enormous royalties and develop the property. Under existing legislation oil producers, not only in Oklahoma, but in other States, are bearing an enormous war burden, and they have found it difficult to furnish the necessary capital to drill wells and produce oil. Oil production is a rich man's game. It requires a great deal of capital for a man to drill wells in western Oklahoma and taxes are high. It costs from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in western Oklahoma to drill a well, and a number of dry wells have been drilled.

Mr. HASTINGS (interposing). Pardon the interruption, but for fear I may forget it: You have had no difficulty in getting splendid bonuses for the lands you have offered?

Mr. MERITT. We have gotten good bonuses.

Mr. HASTINGS. Splendid bonuses.

Mr. MERITT. And we have had several sales in the Osage Nation recently, and it is proposed from now on to sell that oil land just as rapidly as the oil producers can develop it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I interjected that interrogation for the reason that you were remarking about the financial difficulties, and I want to say just here and along in your remarks, that there is plenty of money for development, and that the lands you have offered within the last six months or a year brought splendid bonuses to the Indians, haven't they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but only yesterday one of the attorneys for the oil operators brought to the attention of the office the fact that it is possible some of the bidders at the last sale may have to forfeit their money already advanced, because of inability to get the capital to pay the bonuses and operate the acreage.

Mr. DILL. Gentlemen, I think we have given a lot of time to this matter that is going to be thrown out on the floor, and will never get anywhere, and you will doubtless have a lot to say up there, so I do not see any necessity for pursuing the inquiry further.

Mr. HASTINGS. We will not have any say there because it will never get there. We wanted to state it here, right where the proposition was presented by the Department of the Interior, so as to have the matter perfectly clear.

Mr. DILL. We have now reached the Five Civilized Tribes, at the top of page 62, and I suppose, as it is Saturday, and we have put in a pretty long and strenuous session, we better adjourn for the day.

(And, at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., the committee adjourned until Monday morning, December 9, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, December 9, 1918.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon C. C. Dill presiding.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have one matter that I want to take up in regard to Osage affairs before you go ahead.

There was a question the other day when we were talking about the Osage attorneys, as to whether they are needed or not, and I want to read in the record a clipping taken from the Pawhuska Capital, of November 28, 1918.

Mr. DILL. Why not just insert it in the record?

Mr. CHANDLER. All right.

(The article referred to follows:)

[Pawhuska Capital, Nov. 18, 1918.]

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT HOLDS ALL OSAGE TAXES PAID BY CASES

Word has been officially received in Pawhuska that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Denver term, has sustained Judge Cotteral, and has held that the Osage surplus lands can be sold for past due taxes. Several hundred Osages took advantage of the "Hall Act" and paid their taxes, prior to October 1, 1917, thereby saving all the penalty. Others claim they were notified by Commissioner Sells or some one under him, not to pay the taxes; also, the September payment was held up until it was too late to pay taxes and save penalty by taking advantage of the Hall Act.

The advice given by the Indian bureau will cost the Osages about \$200,000 in penalties. It would seem that the full-blooded Osages have a right to rely upon the advice given them by the Indian bureau, but if this advice is such that it costs them thousands upon thousands of dollars, then the Congress by appropriation should make the amount of their loss good, and after the individual has paid his taxes we predict that some future Congress will reimburse those Osages who followed instructions from the Indian bureau and failed to save the payment of half of their taxes.

Congress may require the bureau to explain why they refused to follow the Federal Court judgment that the lands were subject to taxation.

MR. CHANDLER. Now this clipping shows the mismanagement on behalf of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Osage Indians and their property. It shows clearly that on account of the advice given by a clerk who claims to be an attorney in the agency at Pawhuska, or by some attorneys down in the Indian Bureau, these Osage Indians have lost over a quarter of a million dollars. That is the figure that was given me by the county treasurer of Osage County—or rather his estimate—and in order to make the record clear I want to say that after this matter of taxes on the Osage lands had gone through all the courts, that certain Osage Indians and a number of friends of the Osage Indians, including myself, went to Oklahoma City in January, 1917, and succeeded in having the legislature pass a resolution permitting the payment of these taxes on or before October 1, 1917, and if paid then all penalties would be remitted. As is shown in this clipping, upon the advice of the Indian Bureau a great number of these taxes were not paid, and in addition thereto it is the claim of the Indians that the payment was held up so that the Indians could not get the money to pay the taxes, and it was only those who were able to go to the banks and borrow money that were able to take advantage of this situation, or of this resolution passed by the Oklahoma legislature.

The result of this advice is that the Indians have lost over a quarter of a million dollars in penalties. It shows clearly that the Osage Indians need an attorney of high class and high caliber that can give them advice that will save these large sums of money.

MR. DILL. Proceed now, Mr. Meritt. I think you were down to the Five Civilized Tribes—unless you want to say something?

STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Resumed).

MR. MERITT. It is my understanding that the Circuit Court of Appeals has recently held that those taxes referred to are due and payable. That case will probably be appealed. The Indian Office was acting through the Department of Justice in this litigation.

The next item under the Five Civilized Tribes, section 19, reads:

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SEC. 19. For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$185,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes through the Secretary of the Interior, showing in detail the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by this provision: *Provided further*, That hereafter no part of said appropriation shall be used in forwarding the undisputed claims to be paid from individual moneys of restricted allottees, or their heirs, or in forwarding uncontested agricultural and mineral leases, ex-

cluding oil and gas leases, made by individual restricted Indian allottees, or their heirs, to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, but all such undisputed claims or uncontroverted leases, except oil and gas leases, now required to be approved under existing law by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid, approved, rejected, or disapproved by the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma: *Provided, however,* That any party aggrieved by any decision or order of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma may appeal from the same to the Secretary of the Interior within thirty days from the date of said decision or order.

We offer the following justification for the record:

Administration of Affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	\$185,000.00 *
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	185,000.00
Amount expended-----	185,000.00
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Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	151,119.29
Traveling expenses-----	22,708.01
Transportation of supplies-----	15.56
Telephone and telegraph service-----	.91
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	197.80
Forage-----	959.16
Stationery, etc-----	1,233.93
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2,430.78
Rent of buildings-----	4,146.27
Outstanding liabilities-----	2,188.31
<hr/>	
Total-----	185,000.00

The amount asked, \$185,000, is the same amount as appropriated last year (act of May 25, 1918, Public No. 159, 65th Cong., sec. 18) and is the same amount as was appropriated by previous Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1917 (Public No. 369, p. 17, sec. 18).'

The annual report of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, submitted September 18, 1918, shows that approximately 1,000,000 pieces of mail and \$28,630,666 were handled in the fiscal year 1918, as against the same amount of mail and \$42,000,000 handled for the fiscal year 1917.

178 houses and barns were built at a cost of \$157,379.52. There were purchased 472 horses and mules, at a cost of \$62,739.78; 494 cattle, at \$35,766.84; and 228 wagons, at \$35,092.15. Miscellaneous implements were purchased at a total cost of \$25,544.10. There was disbursed on account of per capita payments, improvements and individual cash payments to Indians, salaries, and expenses a total of \$12,455,146.08. There was received of individual and tribal funds and Congressional appropriations a total of \$16,175,520.73, showing a grand total, \$28,630,666.81. Liberty bonds and war savings stamps to the amount of \$6,038,055.60 were purchased for Indians. Seven hundred and fourteen tracts of allotted lands, embracing 48,745.74 acres, were sold for \$660,301.64. Oil and gas royalties during the year amounted to \$4,450,681.88. Approximately 14,000 separate individual Indian accounts were kept. \$3,204,074.98 was paid out in per capita payments. Individual Indian moneys paid to Indians amounted to \$2,445,531.46.

The per capita payments of \$100 to Choctaws and Chicasaws requires expenditure of \$2,710,300. The detail work connected with these per capita payments and taking testimony to determine heirship to deceased members entitled is enormous. The superintendent estimated for \$200,000.

In view of the vast amount of work being carried on by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes as shown by the foregoing statements, at least \$185,000 will be needed to carry on the work.

Mr. SNYDER. This \$185,000 is simply money to administer the disbursement and collection of royalties, and so forth, to restricted Indians. Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many employees are there, Mr. Meritt, paid out of that appropriation? I have a statement from you under date of November 1, inclosing a list and the salaries paid, and they number 250. I suppose that is correct?

Mr. MERITT. We have about 250 employees down there, but all of those employees are not paid out of this appropriation. Some of the employees are paid out of tribal funds authorized in this act.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, the 250 employees are under this superintendent?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir.

Mr. SNYDER. But they are not all paid out of this wage item here of \$151,000?

Mr. MERITT. \$185,000, no sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This says "salaries and wages, \$151,000." -- -- --

Mr. MERITT. That would be the amount paid out of this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Out of this \$185,000?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation, yes sir.

Mr. SNYDER. But it does not represent the total amount of money paid to the 250 employees by any means?

Mr. MERITT. No sir, we have furnished Mr. Hastings with a statement showing the number of employees and the salaries of each employee, and that information of course will be available for the Committee.

Mr. DILL. Shall we put that in the record?

Mr. HASTINGS. If the committee wants to let it go into the record.

Mr. SNYDER. Excuse me, does that represent all the employees, or just these that are paid by this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. This represents all of the employees.

Mr. SNYDER. Does it specify those that are paid out of this appropriation and those paid out of something else?

Mr. MERITT. No sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I think it would be a good addition to that report to have it divided or separated.

Mr. DILL. Well, Mr. Snyder, this gives the salaries of each employee, doesn't it?

Mr. SNYDER. But it doesn't tell where the money comes from to pay them.

Mr. DILL. It comes from tribal funds.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand, but anyone reading the report would easily be disturbed about where the money comes from for the balance.

Mr. MERITT. I would be glad to have foot notes added to this statement, showing exactly where the money comes from for all the salaries.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Position.	Salary on July 1, 1918.	Promoted since July 1, 1918.	Present salary. ¹	Position.	Salary on July 1, 1918.	Promoted since July 1, 1918.	Present salary.
1. Superintendent.....	\$5,000			78. Field clerk.....	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$1,620
2. Cashier.....	2,500	\$2,750		79. Field clerk.....	1,400	1,500	1,620
3. Oil inspector.....	2,500	2,700		80. Field clerk.....	1,320	1,500	1,620
4. Financial clerk.....	2,400		\$2,520	81. Field clerk.....	1,400	1,500	1,620
5. Chief clerk.....	1,800	2,000	2,120	82. Field clerk.....	1,400	1,500	1,620
6. Supervising field clerk.....	1,800	2,000	2,120	83. Field clerk.....	1,320	1,500	1,620
7. Clerk.....	1,620	1,800	1,920	84. Field clerk.....	1,320	1,400	1,520
8. Clerk.....	1,620		1,740	85. Field clerk.....	1,320	1,400	1,520
9. Clerk.....	1,620	1,800	1,920	86. Field clerk.....	1,320	1,400	1,520
10. Clerk.....	1,620	1,800	1,920	87. Field clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
11. Field clerk.....	1,500	1,600	1,720	88. Field clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
12. Construction foreman.....	1,400	1,500	1,620	89. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
13. Clerk.....	1,500		1,620	90. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
14. Clerk.....	1,400	1,620	1,740	91. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
15. Clerk.....	1,620		1,740	92. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
16. Stenographer.....	1,320	1,500	1,620	93. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
17. Clerk.....	1,500		1,620	94. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
18. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	95. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
19. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	96. Field clerk.....	1,100	1,200	1,320
20. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	97. Assistant field clerk.....	1,200		1,320
21. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	98. Field clerk.....	1,080		1,200
22. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	99. Field clerk.....	1,080		1,200
23. Clerk.....	1,320		1,440	100. Assistant field clerk.....	1,040	1,080	1,200
24. Assistant clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	101. Assistant field clerk.....	1,020		1,140
25. Clerk.....	1,320		1,440	102. Appraiser.....	1,020		1,140
26. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	103. Interpreter.....	960	1,020	1,140
27. Clerk.....	1,200	1,260	1,380	104. Assistant field clerk.....	1,000		1,120
28. Clerk.....	1,200	1,260	1,380	105. Interpreter.....	840	960	1,080
29. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	106. Interpreter.....	900	960	1,080
30. Clerk.....	1,100	1,200	1,320	107. Assistant field clerk.....	900		1,020
31. Stenographer.....	1,080	1,200	1,320	108. Assistant field clerk.....	900		1,020
32. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320	109. Assistant field clerk.....	900		1,020
33. Stenographer.....	1,200		1,320	110. Assistant field clerk.....	900		1,020
34. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	111. Assistant field clerk.....	900		1,020
35. Clerk.....	840	1,020	1,140	112. Interpreter.....	900		1,020
36. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	113. Interpreter.....	840	900	1,020
37. Clerk.....	1,020	1,020	1,140	114. Interpreter.....	840	900	1,020
38. Clerk.....	960	1,020	1,140	115. Assistant field clerk.....	840		960
39. Stenographer.....	1,100	1,200	1,320	116. Interpreter.....	780		900
40. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	117. Interpreter.....	720	780	900
41. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320	118. Interpreter.....	720		840
42. Clerk.....	1,140	1,200	1,320	119. Interpreter.....	720		842
43. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	120. Interpreter.....	720		840
44. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	121. Interpreter.....	720		840
45. Clerk.....	1,040	1,140	1,260	122. Interpreter.....	720		840
46. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	123. Interpreter.....	600		720
47. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	124. Interpreter.....	600		720
48. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200	125. Assistant oil inspector.....	1,400	1,500	1,620
49. Interpreter.....	1,020	1,080	1,200	126. Assistant oil inspector.....	1,400	1,500	1,620
50. Stenographer.....	960	1,080	1,200	127. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
51. Clerk.....	1,020		1,140	128. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
52. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	129. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
53. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	130. Stenographer.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
54. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	131. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
55. Clerk.....	1,020		1,140	132. Appraiser.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
56. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	133. Clerk.....	1,140	1,200	1,320
57. Clerk.....	900	980	1,080	134. Gauger.....	1,200		1,320
58. Clerk.....	900		1,080	135. Gauger.....	1,200		1,320
59. Assistant clerk.....	840	900	1,020	136. Gauger.....	1,200		1,320
60. Clerk.....	900		1,020	137. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320
61. Clerk.....	900		1,020	138. Appraiser.....	1,200		1,320
62. Clerk.....	840		900	139. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200
63. Clerk.....	720		840	140. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200
64. Clerk.....	840		960	141. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200
65. Assistant clerk.....	840		960	142. Assistant clerk.....	1,020		1,140
66. Interpreter.....	600		720	143. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140
67. Janitor.....	480	540	660	144. Clerk.....	900		1,020
68. Janitor.....	480	540	660	145. Clerk.....	900		1,020
69. Janitor.....	480	540	660	146. Clerk.....	900		1,020
70. Janitor.....	480	540	660	147. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440
71. Messenger.....	480	540	660	148. Clerk.....	1,320		1,440
72. Laborer.....	480	540	660	149. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320
73. Field clerk.....	1,620	1,700	1,820	150. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320
74. Field clerk.....	1,620	1,700	1,820	151. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260
75. Field clerk.....	1,620	1,700	1,820	152. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140
76. Field clerk.....	1,500	1,620	1,740	153. Clerk.....	1,080		1,200
77. Field clerk.....	1,500	1,620	1,740				

¹ Including additional compensation allowed by Congress.

Position.	Salary on July 1, 1918.	Pro-moted since July 1, 1918.	Present salary.	Position.	Salary on July 1, 1918.	Pro-moted since July 1, 1918.	Present salary.
154. Clerk.....	\$1,020	\$1,080	\$1,200	203. Stenographer.....	\$1,000	\$1,080	\$1,200
155. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	204. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200
156. Cameragraph operator.....	900	1,020	1,140	205. Clerk.....	1,080		1,200
157. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	206. Stenographer and type-writer.....	900	1,020	1,140
158. Assistant clerk.....	840	900	1,020	207. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140
159. Clerk.....	900		1,020	208. Assistant clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140
160. Clerk.....	750		870	209. Clerk.....	900		1,020
161. Clerk.....	1,620	1,800	1,920	210. Clerk.....	900		1,020
162. Clerk.....	1,500	1,620	1,740	211. Clerk.....	900		1,020
163. Clerk.....	1,200	1,500	1,620	212. Stenographer.....	900		1,020
164. Clerk.....	1,320		1,440	213. Clerk.....	900		1,020
165. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	214. Clerk.....	900		1,020
166. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	215. Clerk.....	840		900
167. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	216. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
168. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	217. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
169. Clerk.....	1,080	1,200	1,320	218. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
170. Stenographer.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	219. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
171. Clerk.....	1,080	1,140	1,260	220. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
172. Clerk.....	1,080		1,200	221. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
173. Clerk.....	1,080		1,200	222. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
174. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200	223. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
175. Clerk.....	1,020	1,080	1,200	224. Farmer.....	1,200		1,320
176. Typewriter.....	1,020		1,140	225. Farmer.....	1,100		1,220
177. Clerk.....	1,020		1,140	226. Farmer.....	1,000	1,100	1,220
178. Clerk.....	900	960	1,080	227. Farmer.....	1,100		1,220
179. Stenographer.....	900		1,020	228. Chief of police.....	600		720
180. Clerk.....	900		1,020	229. Private.....	360		468
181. Clerk.....	720		840	230. Private.....	360		468
182. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	231. Private.....	360		468
183. Clerk.....	1,020		1,140	232. Private.....	360		468
184. Clerk.....	1,400		1,520	233. Private.....	360		468
185. Clerk.....	1,320		1,440	234. Private.....	360		468
186. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	235. Private.....	360		468
187. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	236. Private.....	360		468
188. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	237. Private.....	360		468
189. Clerk.....	1,400		1,520	238. Private.....	360		468
190. Typewriter.....	900	1,020	1,140	239. Private.....	360		468
191. Typewriter.....	900	1,020	1,140	240. Private.....	360		468
192. Clerk.....	900	1,020	1,140	241. Private.....	360		468
193. Clerk.....	960		1,080	242. Private.....	360		468
194. Assistant clerk.....	900		1,020	243. Private.....	360		468
195. Probate clerk.....	1,600		1,720	244. Private.....	360		468
196. Probate clerk.....	1,320		1,440	245. Private.....	360		468
197. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	246. Private.....	360		468
198. Clerk.....	1,200	1,320	1,440	247. Private.....	360		468
199. Stenographer.....	1,200	1,260	1,380	248. Private.....	360		468
200. Stenographer.....	1,200		1,320	249. Private.....	360		468
201. Clerk.....	1,200		1,320	250. Private.....	360		468
202. Clerk.....	1,000	1,080	1,200				

FUNDS FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING POSITIONS ARE PAID.

Nos. 1 to 124 paid from "Administration of Affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1919."

Nos. 125 to 146 paid from "Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV."

Nos. 147 to 160 paid from "Certified Copies, Section 8, Act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137)."

Nos. 161 to 181 paid in the proportion of three-fourths from "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Choctaw Unallotted Lands (Account Expense Sale)" and one-fourth from "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Chickasaw Unallotted Lands (Account Expense Sale)."

Nos. 182 and 183 paid from "Interest on Chickasaw Money on Deposit in Banks."

Nos. 184 to 188 paid from "Interest on Choctaw Money on Deposit in Banks."

Nos. 189 to 194 paid from "Creek General Fund (Expense Creek Equalization)."

Nos. 195 to 215 paid from "Probate Attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1919."

Nos. 216 to 227 paid from "Industrial Work and Care of Timber, 1919 (A. & S.)."

Nos. 228 to 250 paid from "Pay of Indian Police, 1919."

Mr. SNYDER. I think that would be a good deal more intelligible.

Mr. HASTINGS. This statement here gives the present salaries paid. Mr. Meritt, those salaries are not fixed by law. They are fixed by the department, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. The only salary fixed by law is that of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, which is \$5,000 a year.

Mr. HASTINGS. So without any legislation the present salaries there either could be increased or decreased or remain as they are?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, what I am trying to get at particularly is this, that Congress last year directed an increase of \$120 per annum, or \$10 per month. I see from this statement that that was added to it. Now, without any legislation by Congress the department could maintain those salaries, could it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in the event there were sufficient appropriations.

Mr. DILL. Have all the Choctaws and Chickasaws been paid yet the \$100 provided by the last bill, the \$100 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. \$200 was provided for in the last bill, and practically all Indians have been. There are heirship cases that probably are outstanding, but nearly all of the money has been paid.

Mr. CHANDLER. They haven't been paid to the soldier boys that are in the Army, have they?

Mr. MERITT. They have experienced some difficulty in getting the money to some of the soldiers, but a great many of them have been paid.

Mr. CHANDLER. The reason I asked was, Mr. McKeown informed me the other evening that he would like to come before the committee when they reached this point, as he understood that practically all of the boys that were in the Army had failed to receive their per capita payments, and he wanted to be heard on the matter. I overlooked the matter before.

Mr. DILL. There is nothing in the law by which you can keep them from getting the money?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. And they will be paid as soon as they can be found?

Mr. MERITT. As soon as payment can be made.

Mr. DILL. I notice that you have carried each year in line 8, page 62, the language: "*Provided further*, That hereafter no part of said appropriation shall be used in forwarding the undisputed claims," and so forth. Isn't that permanent law now? It was in last year's bill.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I would say that that is doubtful whether or not that is permanent law. It says "no part of said appropriation." That is the \$185,000.

The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribes, or to their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribes in the United States Treasury, or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$100 per capita, said payment to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That in cases where

such enrolled members, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members or their heirs, as provided herein, shall be exempt from any lien for attorney's fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$8,000 out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for the expenses and the compensation of all necessary employees for the distribution of the said per capita payments.

You will notice that part of the language of that item contained in last year's bill has been stricken out because it is permanent legislation and is not required to be reenacted.

We offer for the record the following justification:

PER CAPITA PAYMENT TO CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS, OKLAHOMA.

For the purpose of further carrying out the Atoka agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes (act of Congress of June 28, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 495, 512, 513), and the supplemental agreement with said Indian tribes (act of Congress of July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. L., 641, 654), it is recommended that an appropriation be made out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for a per capita payment of not exceeding \$100 to each of the enrolled members of said tribes entitled to share in said tribal funds, or to the heirs of the deceased enrolled members, and that it be provided that such payment shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that in cases where the enrolled members of said Indian tribes, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians. These payments would be made from the tribal funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and would not be a tax on the Federal Treasury.

A \$100 per capita payment to the 20,799 enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$2,079,900. A per capita payment to the 6,304 enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$630,400, a total for both tribes of \$2,710,300.

Mr. DILL. Why do you cut the \$200,000 to \$100,000?

Mr. MERITT. Because there are not funds sufficient to make the payment. The following gives a financial statement of each of the Five Civilized Tribes:

Tribal funds in United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks as shown by Indian office ledgers under date of December 2, 1918.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:

Choctaw unallotted lands.....	\$92, 563. 05
Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	287, 742. 00
Choctaw cattle, tax.....	1, 006. 42
Choctaw right of way.....	10, 813. 02
Choctaw stone and timber.....	69, 347. 09
Choctaw town lots.....	2, 423. 94
Interest on Choctaw money on deposit in banks.....	108, 961. 83
Total in United States Treasury.....	572, 857. 35
Balance in Oklahoma banks:	
Principal.....	2, 469, 620. 26
Interest.....	94, 983. 09
Grand total.....	3, 137, 460. 70

CHICKASAW NATION.

Chickasaw national fund	\$2, 333. 55
Interest on Chickasaw national fund	12, 740. 72
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Chickasaw unallotted land	10, 198. 71
Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc.	51, 881. 77
Chickasaw right of way	449. 04
Chickasaw stone and timber	23, 722. 67
Chickasaw town lots	300. 40
Interest on Chickasaw money on deposit in banks	190, 217. 99
Total in United States Treasury	291, 844. 85
Balance in Oklahoma banks:	
Principal	865, 635. 95
Interest	32, 758. 44
Grand total	1, 190, 239. 24

CHEROKEE NATION.

Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees	80. 00
Cherokee national fund	6, 577. 31
Interest on Cherokee national fund	743. 53
Cherokee outlet fund	10, 855. 70
Cherokee school fund	41, 161. 61
Interest on Cherokee school fund	5, 638. 64
Interest on Cherokee moneys, on deposit in banks	154. 12
Judgment, Court of Claims, Cherokee Nation	1, 106. 24
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Cherokee unallotted lands, etc.	7. 30
Cherokee sale of orphan training school road	169. 76
Total in United States Treasury, Dec. 2, 1918	66, 494. 21

CREEK NATION.

Fulfilling treaties with Creeks	551. 45
Creek general fund	20, 492. 59
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Creek unallotted lands	47, 566. 79
Creek cattle tax	1, 791. 60
Creek stone and timber	690. 39
Creek town lots	799. 00
Interest on Creek moneys on deposit in banks	13, 816. 63
Total in United States Treasury Dec. 1, 1918	85, 208. 45
Balance in Oklahoma banks:	
Principal	878, 041. 54
Interest	47, 924. 62
Grand total	1, 011, 174. 61

SEMINOLE NATION.

Seminole general fund	\$4, 367. 65
Interest on Seminole general fund	3, 971. 78
Seminole school fund	187, 300. 00
Interest on Seminole school fund	55, 926. 18
Seminole of Oklahoma fund	3, 578. 97
Interest on Seminoles of Oklahoma fund	5, 768. 07
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Seminole Nation	3, 323. 57
Seminole unallotted land	1, 421. 49
Interest on Seminole moneys on deposit in banks	1, 677. 69

Total in United States Treasury, Dec. 1, 1918:

Principal-----	\$267, 340. 40
Interest -----	1, 444. 77
Grand total-----	268, 785. 17

There is at this time to the credit of the Choctaw Nation \$3,167,460.70; and to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation \$1,190,239.24.

Mr. SNYDER. This only covers the Choctaws and Chickasaws?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How many Choctaws are there that will be affected by this distribution?

Mr. HASTINGS. 20,799.

Mr. SNYDER. And how many Chickasaws?

Mr. HASTINGS. 6,304.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice that all of the Choctaws and Chickasaws are not entitled to share in this per capita payment. Freedmen are not included.

Mr. SNYDER. How many will be included?

Mr. MERITT. 20,799 enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation and 6,304 enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation.

Mr. HASTINGS. You add the two amounts together and you have \$4,300,000, approximately, the joint credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Are there any collections between now and June 30? This per capita payment will not be made until after June 30 next, and you always put in there "not to exceed" a certain amount. It would take approximately \$5,400,000 to make a \$200 per capita payment. I was wondering if the department would have any objection to changing that \$100 to \$150.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. From your showing there is sufficient money to make a payment of \$150 belonging to them, now with the Government to the credit of these two tribes. You know that there will be that much. You wouldn't have any objection, then, to increasing that \$100 to \$150?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. I might add there, Mr. Hastings, that within the next few days the coal lands within the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be offered for sale. It is uncertain the amount that will come from that sale, and we would not only not have any objection to the \$150, but if you wanted to make it \$200, and if there are funds sufficient, we could make the \$200 payment; if not, we could make the payment as large as the fund would justify.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, let's leave it \$150 and have something to pay out next year.

Mr. MERITT. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. SNYDER. \$150 is satisfactory to me. I would like to see that done.

Mr. HASTINGS. There is money now to make \$150.

Mr. SNYDER. And that is why I am willing it should be done. That would do away with any difficulties that might arise by not having enough.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in

the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$85,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated-----	<u>\$85,000.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	85,000.00
Amount expended-----	<u>84,908.33</u>
Unexpended balance -----	<u>91.67</u>
Analysis of expenditures.	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	65,002.90
Traveling expenses-----	5,749.27
Transportation of supplies-----	7.71
Telegraph and telephone service-----	862.40
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	137.75
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	21.85
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	82.97
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	437.99
Rent of buildings-----	3,460.75
Miscellaneous-----	49.65
Outstanding liabilities-----	<u>9,095.09</u>
Total -----	<u>84,908.33</u>

Since the completion of the rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes many of the members thereof have died. The number of persons originally enrolled was approximately 101,000. Perhaps 88,000 of these were enrolled as of the year 1902. The total includes children born between that date and March 4, 1906. As the death rate has been very high among the full bloods it is estimated that the number of Indians who have died since the rolls were made up is probably not less than 20 to the thousand, per annum, or a total of not less than 25,000.

These Indians died leaving estates and it is fair to assume that each allottee was succeeded on the average by four heirs. It thus appears probable that the number of Indian heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes is now in the neighborhood of 100,000, or approximately equal to the number of persons originally enrolled.

From the foregoing it can be readily understood that there is a vast amount of probate work requiring attention in the Five Civilized Tribes, as well as other legal work affecting incompetent Indians who are wards of the Government.

By act of Congress the courts of Oklahoma were given jurisdiction over the estates of minor and incompetent Indians. While the several county judges have, in the majority of cases, labored faithfully to discharge the duties devolving upon them in connection with such matters, the volume of work has been so great that they have not been able in all cases to give it the necessary attention. Recognizing the condition and the fact that wards of the Federal Government are affected, Congress has for several years authorized the employment of probate attorneys by the Interior Department to appear in the State courts on behalf of such Indians. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in order to facilitate and systematize the work, has adopted rules of procedure in probate matters wherein the probate attorneys are recognized as a regular part of the organization for the administration of probate affairs. These attorneys cooperate with and assist the county judges.

In the furtherance of this work the counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes in the eastern part of Oklahoma have been divided into 20 districts. Each district is supplied with a probate attorney and from time to time with auxiliary assistants, such as a stenographer, clerks, and interpreters. It is the duty of probate attorneys so appointed to guard with zealous care the interests of all restricted Indians in connection with any litigation that may be instituted in the State courts affecting them, and to advise and counsel such Indians generally in legal matters affecting their property interests.

The probate attorneys have been remarkably successful in causing large amounts of money to be saved for minors and others that would otherwise have been lost, and have been instrumental in causing the Indians to conserve their funds, either in the form of bank deposits or in the form of permanent investments. They have insisted upon the appointment of proper guardians and the discharge of guardians who have been derelict in the performance of their duties, and they have also required many new bonds to be filed in lieu of former worthless bonds.

You will observe that we are asking for the same appropriation as last year.

Mr. DILL. Our showing is that there was an unexpended balance of \$91.67. I didn't know whether there was any justification other than the one that was handed to me.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For the support, continuance, and maintenance of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, for the orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$35,000; for repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$43,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated.....	\$31,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
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Amount appropriated	30,000.00
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Amount expended	27,619.23
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Unexpended balance.....	<u>2,380.77</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	9,878.93
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Traveling expenses.....	11.08
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Transportation of supplies.....	77.19
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Telegraph and telephone service.....	38.94
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Subsistence supplies.....	9,319.23
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Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3,577.37
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Forage.....	593.35
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Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,035.15
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Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	411.39
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Live stock.....	32.48
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Equipment and miscellaneous.....	2,196.03
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Miscellaneous.....	152.58
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Outstanding liabilities.....	295.51
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Total.....	<u>27,619.23</u>
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount appropriated.....	4,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
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Amount appropriated	4,500.00
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Amount expended	3,172.71
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Unexpended balance	<u>1,327.29</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	80.04
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Repair of buildings.....	871.91
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Outstanding liabilities.....	2,220.76
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$43, 183
Number of buildings-----	18
Number of employees-----	15
Total salaries-----	\$10, 155
Average attendance of pupils-----	106
Average enrollment-----	148 . . .
Capacity-----	160
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$161
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$225
Area of school land (acres)-----	180
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	² 87
Value of agriculture products-----	\$1, 379
Value of other school products-----	\$1, 158
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	\$333 . . .

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$35, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	43, 000
Total-----	78 000
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 175 orphan Indian children of the restricted class in Cherokee Orphan Training School and superintendent's salary-----	35, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	8, 000
Total-----	43, 000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1, 500	Seamstress-----	\$480
Clerk-----	900	Laundress-----	480
Physician (contract)-----	600	Cook-----	600
Principal teacher-----	765	Nurse-----	630
Intermediate teacher-----	585	Farmer-----	720
Primary teacher-----	585	Laborer-----	405
Manual training teacher-----	900		
Matron-----	600	Total-----	10, 155
Boys' matron-----	405		

This is a school for orphan Indian children of the restricted class in the State of Oklahoma, and there are always many more applicants for enrollment than the school can accommodate.

The school has been increased in capacity from 60 to 160. There is still need for some construction and repair work to equalize the various departments, for instance, the school dining room and kitchen are situated in an old basement of the girls' building, and are not of sufficient capacity. At present employees are crowded in rooms in the girls' and boys' dormitories which are needed for dormitory purposes. A hospital is required and an addition to the school building. In addition to these larger items there are the usual general repairs needed.

The amount asked for the present year will only cover the more urgent needs.

Mr. SNYDER. The increase there is no more than normal?

Mr. MERITT. Just about the normal increase.

Mr. DILL. The next is new legislation.

Mr. MERITT. The next is new legislation and reads as follows:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person now in the employ of the Government,

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² This does not include 79 acres pasture.

or outside of such employ, as to him shall seem the more expedient, who in conjunction with such person as may be appointed by and on behalf of the State of Texas, and with such person as may be appointed by and on behalf of the State of Oklahoma, for the same purpose, shall constitute and be a commission for the purpose of determining and establishing, by reference to suitable landmarks of the United States and of Texas surveys as originally made, the boundary line between the State of Texas and that part of the State of Oklahoma formerly known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, beginning at a point where the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the State of Oklahoma crosses the Red River: *Provided*, That the said commission shall re-run and re-mark said boundary line: *Provided*, That said boundary line along Red River shall be determined by such landmarks or reference to such landmarks or established corners of the United States or Texas surveys as may be agreed upon by the President of the United States or those acting under his authority, and the said States of Texas and Oklahoma or those acting under their authority: *Provided*, That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act, said appropriation to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the person or persons appointed and employed on the part and behalf of the States of Texas and Oklahoma shall be paid by the said States respectively for their services and expenses.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Oklahoma-Texas Boundary Line.

Recommendation has been made in previous years for legislation to provide for a survey and determination of the boundary line between the State of Texas and that part of the State of Oklahoma formerly known as the Choctaw and Crickasaw Nations.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the true location of said boundary line and a number of controversies have arisen between citizens of Texas and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, or persons holding under said tribes, relative to certain area of land cut off by changes in the channel of the Red River. It is apparent that in order that the litigation and controversies between citizens of the States of Texas and Oklahoma and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or persons holding title from said State of Texas or from said Nations, relative to said tracts of land cut off by changes in the channel of the Red River may be settled, and that before the tribal affairs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations can be closed, it will be necessary for said boundary line to be ascertained and be definitely established, and to that end legislation will be necessary.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice that you say in here that an employee shall be empowered—or that the President is authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person now in the employ of the Government or outside of such employ. Isn't there in your department a body of men or some man who can do this work without adding any further expense in these matters? Haven't you got engineers and surveyors who could do this work without employing some particular man and then he having to organize a set of surveyors to go on and do this work?

Mr. MERITT. We would probably utilize the services of employees now in the Government service, but their expenses are paid out of other appropriations, and it would not be applicable to this particular class of work.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, they must be doing things of this character most of the time somewhere. It would seem that if you have a corps of surveyors that are being paid out of some general appropriation, that they could be shifted from one place to another without adding

any additional expense. I am speaking now so far as the men themselves that are in the employ of the Government are concerned.

Mr. MERITT. The Interior Department has a number of surveyors connected with the General Land Office, but the auditor would not allow us to pay the salaries of those men doing this work, out of the appropriation that is now available for General Land Office work.

Mr. DILL. How many times has this legislation been recommended by you?

Mr. MERITT. We have recommended it to Congress a number of times in separate legislation.

Mr. DILL. I was just wondering how long it had been pending.

Mr. MERITT. It has been pending a number of years in Congress.

Mr. DILL. Have you ever tried to have it put through as a separate bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Of course there is always somebody on the floor who is almost certain to knock it out on a point of order.

Mr. MERITT. The Secretary of the Interior has submitted favorable reports on legislation heretofore introduced.

Mr. DILL. I wondered if it would not be well to have the history of the legislation put in the record. We might know how long it has been pending, and how it has been handled.

Mr. MERITT. I have a letter dated April 4, 1916, signed by Secretary Lane and addressed to Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate, on Senate Joint Resolution 116, which read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 4, 1916.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Reference is made herein to S. J. resolution 116 entitled:

"Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States, in conjunction with the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma to reestablish and remark the boundary line between the State of Texas and that part of the State of Oklahoma formerly known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations." and to your request of March, 23, 1916, for a report thereon for the information and use of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the United States Senate.

Recommendation has been made in previous years for legislation to provide for a survey and determination of said boundary line. In this connection your attention is invited to H. R. document 527, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. Copies of various reports and other papers relating to the matter of said boundary line and more fully setting out the facts and indicating the controversies that have arisen through the uncertainty as to the true location of said boundary line are inclosed for your information. It is apparent therefrom that there is considerable uncertainty as to the true location of said boundary line, and that a number of controversies have arisen between citizens of Texas and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians or persons holding under said tribes relation to certain areas of land cut off by changes in the channel of the Red River.

It is also apparent that in order that the litigation and controversies between citizens of the States of Texas and Oklahoma and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or persons holding under title from said State of Texas or from said nations relative to said tracts of land cut off by changes in the channel of the Red River may be settled, and that before the tribal affairs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations can be closed, it will be necessary for said boundary line to be ascertained and definitely established, and to that end legislation will be necessary.

I believe that legislation along the lines of S. J. resolution 116 will provide sufficient authority and means for locating and determining the true boundary line in question.

I therefore recommend the enactment of said resolution, and shall be pleased if in view of the status of the matters involved, the legislation could be obtained at as early a date as practicable.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

HON. HENRY F. ASHURST,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate.

Mr. HASTINGS. Was any report made upon that by the Senate committee?

Mr. MERITT. Not within my knowledge.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I wouldn't put too much into the record about it.

Mr. DILL. No, but that letter of the Secretary covers the general proposition?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That would be sufficient.

Mr. DILL. All right, let it go in.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

The sum of \$225,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of this act limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$250,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	275,000. 00
Amount expended.....	237,433. 63
Unexpended balance.....	37,566. 37
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	8,793. 33
Traveling expenses.....	1,124. 14
Telegraph and telephone service.....	193. 66
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	42. 10
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	9. 00
Aid of common schools.....	181,501. 70
Miscellaneous.....	8. 00
Outstanding liabilities.....	45,761. 70
Total.....	237,433. 63

This item is \$25,000 less than the appropriation in the 1919 act, and is designed to give assistance to the district public schools in eastern Oklahoma which are deprived of school revenue by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court holding Indian allotments within the school districts to be nontaxable. Many of the districts contain a large amount of such nontaxable Indian land, often more than one-half of the total area of the district, and such districts are frequently financially unable to maintain district schools.

The total number of eligible Indian children in the Five Civilized Tribes is 25,977 not including freedmen. Of these there are enrolled in the public schools

about 18,668, in Government schools about 2,048, and in contract schools 637, making a total enrollment of 21,353. From the above it appears that about 82 per cent of the children of the Five Civilized Tribes are in some school.

The plan for distribution of this fund during the fiscal year 1919 is, briefly, as follows:

1. Payment for tuition to all public school districts at the rate of 10 cents per day per pupil for actual attendance of Indian pupils.

2. In districts where a school tax of 5 mills or more has been levied, one-half of the amount required in excess of a 5-mill levy to maintain an eight months' term of school shall be paid to districts in addition to tuition, if any, based on the monthly salaries of teachers, provided such districts increase their levies sufficiently to pay the remaining one-half. Special consideration is to be given districts having an assessed valuation of \$30,000 or less.

3. Districts including incorporated towns receive assistance for schools located outside or pupils living outside the corporate limits.

4. Separate, or minority schools (usually colored) are assisted for a term equal to the term of assistance given majority schools in the same district.

5. Any balance remaining after the above payments are made will be distributed on a per capita basis to school districts in accordance with the enumeration of all pupils of school age.

6. No aid shall be extended to any district in which Indian children are enrolled of the State compulsory school law is not enforced alike as to Indians and whites or where Indian children are discriminated against.

Salaries of those employed to disburse this fund.

Number.	Position.	Rate of pay.	Annual cost.
1	Clerk.....	\$1,600	\$1,600
1	Day-school superintendent.....	1,800	1,800
1	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
1	Stenographer.....	1,020	1,020
1	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
1	do.....	960	960
			7,780

You will observe, Mr. Chairman, that this item has been reduced \$25,000. It was thought that in view of the fact that restrictions were being removed and property was becoming taxable, this appropriation might well be reduced, and there was also some criticism before the Senate Indian Committee, last year, because of the fact that this appropriation was not reduced, and that is the reason why there is a small reduction in our estimates on this item.

Mr. HASTINGS. And I might say also, Mr. Commissioner, that that was a policy that was agreed upon between the conferees of the two committees, the conferees of the House and the conferees of the Senate, to reduce that \$25,000 a year, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. I think there was some understanding that there would be a small reduction each year.

The next item reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$25,000 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, including the advertising and sale of the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or of the surface thereof as provided for in the Act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (Thirty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, page sixty-seven), and of the improvements thereon, which is hereby expressly authorized, and for other work necessary to a final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes: *Provided*, That not to exceed

\$2,500 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, no moneys shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, without specific appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year at salaries at the rate heretofore paid, and attorneys for the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue during the ensuing fiscal year the tribal and other schools among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes from the tribal funds of those nations, within his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to expend funds of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Nations available for school purposes under existing law for such repairs, improvements, or new buildings as he may deem essential for the proper conduct of the several schools of said tribes.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Sale of unallotted lands.

From October 9 to October 17, 1918, inclusive, there were offered at public auction to the highest bidder all of the unsold unallotted lands in McCurtain, Pushmataha, LeFlore, Pittsburg, Latimer, Coal, Haskell, Murray, Garwin, and Grady counties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and Hughes County in the Creek Nation, Oklahoma, embracing 7,700 acres of timber land, 6,700 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands and 400 acres of the unallotted lands remaining after allotments were completed.

The report of the superintendent as to what tracts remain unsold from the October sale has not yet been received, but unquestionably there were some tracts unsold which will have to be reoffered for sale at some future time. All these tribal lands were sold on installments and the partial payments to be made in the future must be collected with interest thereon. Preparing of certificates of purchase, recording and delivering of deeds require accuracy and all possible care to avoid mistakes and future complications must be taken. A tremendous amount of detail work is necessary in connection with unallotted land sales, collection of deferred payments, interest thereon, issuance of certificates of purchase, and deeds, and as the unsold land must be readvertised and reoffered until all of it is finally sold, it is most urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$25,000 be allowed, not as an item to be taxed from the Federal Treasury, but from funds to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes who own the lands to be sold.

You will observe that we are asking for a decrease of \$5,000 under the amount appropriated last year. This work is gradually declining and we hope in the near future to dispose of practically all of the tribal lands of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. SNYDER. There is nothing new about this?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. No; but, Mr. Commissioner, the affairs of the Cherokee tribe, in so far as their tribal lands and funds are concerned, are completely wound up.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. The affairs of the Creek tribe, with the exception of some lots, town lots, that are in litigation, and a few alleged duplicate allotments, are wound up, and the affairs of the Seminole Tribe are wound up, with the exception of some little unimportant matters. Now, you have sold all of the tribal lands of the Chickesaws and Choctaws, unless it be a few tracts that have reverted because of the

nonpayment of the purchase price, except the coal and asphalt lands that have been provided for by a separate bill and appropriation made for the expenses of that in the bill that we passed last February. I am not going to object to this amount of \$25,000, but, Mr. Commissioner, I don't see much justification in taking \$25,000 out of these funds now, when the original purpose was to use the \$30,000 from their funds to assist in paying the expenses of advertising and selling their tribal lands and the collection of rents from unsold lands and things of that nature. The truth is, as I am advised, practically all of the lands in the Five Civilized Tribes, except coal and asphalt lands, which are now advertised to be sold, have been sold.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We will need this amount for the next fiscal year. After that year I think this appropriation can be further cut materially. We need an appropriation now for this reason: that land has been sold on the installment plan and because of drought conditions prevailing, the deferred payments have been postponed, at the earnest request of the purchasers of the land, because they claimed that they were not in a position to make payments. That requires an accounting, a figuring of interest on each sale, and there has been a great deal of clerical work connected with those sales, but after this next fiscal year it is hoped to materially reduce this appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. This provision also contains the tribal officers and is in the language of the act of former years.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You have no Seminole attorney?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And no Seminole officers?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of any kind. You have no Cherokee attorney and no Cherokee tribal officers?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You do have for the other three tribes, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek.

Mr. MERITT. They each have tribal officers and tribal attorneys.

Mr. HASTINGS. The tribal attorneys of those three tribes are each paid \$5,000 per annum, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they are employed under contract with the governors or chiefs of the tribes, approved by the President?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there any limitation in the contracts made with them upon the amount that may be expended for the expenses of the offices?

Mr. MERITT. I think there is no specific limitation. They are limited to a certain expense when outside of the State of Oklahoma, any they are not authorized to leave the State of Oklahoma on official business without procuring the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. HASTINGS. Can you have placed in the record the amount expended for the tribal attorneys for the fiscal year ending June 30 last?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There was no Choctaw attorney during the last fiscal year, The information requested is as follows:

Salaries and expenses of attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, 1918.

Reford Bond, attorney for Chickasaws:

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw, royalties—

Salary of attorney-----	\$833.32	
Expenses of attorney-----	263.00	
		\$1,096.32

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw, unallotted lands—

Salary of attorney-----	3,749.94	
Expenses of attorney-----	1,210.66	
		4,960.60
		<u>6,056.92</u>

R. C. Allen, attorney for Creeks:

Interest on Creek general fund—

Salary of attorney-----	2,916.66	
Traveling expenses of attorney-----	747.16	
Salaries of assistants-----	3,686.62	
Traveling expenses of assistants-----	826.48	
Legal and miscellaneous expenses-----	891.14	
		9,068.06

James C. Davis, attorney for Creeks:

Interest on Creek general fund—

Salary of attorney-----	2,083.33	
Traveling expenses of attorney-----	235.00	
Salaries of assistants-----	830.00	
Traveling expenses of assistants-----	339.10	
Legal and miscellaneous expenses-----	933.10	
		4,420.53
		<u>13,488.59</u>

Mr. HASTINGS. Do those contracts provide for the employment of assistant attorneys under them, or any other employees under them other than stenographers?

Mr. MERITT. I think they are limited to a stenographer, if I remember correctly. I know the contract with Judge Allen authorized the employment of an assistant.

Mr. HASTINGS. But no such provision, it is your recollection, is contained in any of the present contracts, either that ending June 30 of last year or during the current year?

Mr. MERITT. That is my recollection, and it is my belief that the only persons employed by the attorneys now are stenographers and clerks. Probably they may have some clerks to look up some title records and matters of that kind. They are not expending as much money now as they did formerly.

The next item reads:

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws. Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article two, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article thirteen, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article thirteen, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article thirteen, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article six, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article nine, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article thirteen, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article two, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article thirteen, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article nine, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article thirteen, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

This is a treaty item, Mr. Chairman, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$10, 520
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Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Unexpended balance from prior years-----	52, 600
Amount appropriated-----	10, 520
Amount expended-----	4, 767

Unexpended balance-----	58, 353
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Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita payment-----	4, 767
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This item is for the purpose of carrying out the provisions entered into with the Choctaw Indians. Article 13 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 611-614), reads in part as follows:

"The amounts secured by existing treaty stipulations, viz: Permanent annuity of \$3,000, under the second article of the treaty of 1805; \$600 per annum for the support of the light horsemen, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1820; permanent annuity of \$6,000 for education, under the second article of the treaty of 1825; \$600 per annum permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1820; and \$320, permanent provision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of 1825, shall continue to be paid or expended for the benefit of the Choctaws as heretofore, or the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as may from time to time be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the government of the United States * * *"

The amount asked, \$10,520, is the same as was appropriated by the Act of May 25, 1918, (Public No. 159, 65th Congress), and appropriation should be made to fulfill existing treaty stipulations.

The next item is:

For the salaries and expenses of not to exceed six oil and gas inspectors and necessary clerks and field assistants, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted and tribal lands in the State of Oklahoma from which restrictions have not been removed, and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste, \$25,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Oil and Gas Inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$17, 500. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	25, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	22, 084. 63

Unexpended balance-----	2, 915. 37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	13, 805. 57
Traveling expenses-----	3, 029. 01
Transportation of supplies-----	. 33
Telegraph and telephone service-----	168. 08
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	67. 88
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	43. 73
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	140. 05
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	4, 827. 88
Miscellaneous-----	2. 10

Total-----	22, 084. 63
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OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS IN OKLAHOMA.

In the estimate for oil and gas inspection on Indian lands in Oklahoma, the sum of \$25,000 has been asked for the following reasons:

1. Prior to the fiscal year 1918, the inspection work was only carried on within the boundaries of the Five Civilized Tribes, but as the development of oil and gas fields has extended into other localities it will necessitate additional inspectors to cover those territories.

2. Under existing conditions it is impossible to secure and maintain continuously in the Service competent men to carry on the work in an efficient manner without giving them an adequate compensation, somewhat in keeping with wages which they could earn in their ordinary profession as oil well operators.

3. It has been found by experience that there is a great deal of work which can be done that is of vital importance, not only to the Indian, but to the oil industry as a whole, in the exclusion of water from producing sands, and thereby increasing production. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that prior to the time the inspectors working in Oklahoma took up the question of the exclusion of water, there had been nothing done along that line. During the past fiscal year, in fact, mostly within the last three months of the fiscal year, there have been more than 58 wells cemented, thereby excluding water and increasing production. From these 58 wells, there has been an increase in production of something more than 2,100 barrels per day, above what the wells were producing before they were cemented. Many of these wells had produced nothing but water for months, and some of them for more than a year. This increased production of 2,100 barrels at the quoted market price of \$2.25 per barrel would be equivalent to a gross value of \$4,725 per day, or a total of \$1,524,625 for one year. Unless adequate steps are taken to properly care for the various fields in the shortest period of time, irreparable damage will be done as already has been done in certain fields in Oklahoma where water has completely ruined large areas of producing territory.

4. On July 1, 1918, there were about 93,396 acres of Indian land on which either oil or gas were being produced in the Five Civilized Tribes. In the Osage, there were 89,906 acres; in the Pawnee Reservation, 956; and in Otoe, 160 acres. Development has been slow in the Pawnee and Otoe reservations, but indications point to the possibilities of increased development. There are also certain indications which point to the possibility of some extensive development in the Kiowa Reservation, in the south central part of the State. Excluding the Osage Reservation, oil and gas inspectors have supervision over a territory comprising a total of 94,512 acres producing oil and gas. Under the present appropriation, the inspection force consists of three inspectors, one engineer, and two clerks, covering all Oklahoma except the Osage, and it has been found to be a physical impossibility for three inspectors to supervise operations for this territory, which is scattered from the north boundary of Oklahoma to the Texas boundary on the south, and from the eastern boundary of Oklahoma to as far as the fifth or sixth range west.

5. Within the boundary of the Five Civilized Tribes it is reasonable to assume that there will be no further extensive development where large pools are opened up, but territory already developed can and should be made to produce oil for a long period of time if proper methods are only used. In order to obtain the best results possible for the benefit of the Indians, as well as in the interest of conservation and an increased production of oil and gas, an adequate fund should be provided for inspection work to meet existing conditions.

This work is being done by representatives of the Bureau of Mines very largely, and they feel that they have been somewhat handicapped in this work because of lack of funds, and in view of the new oil territory opening up in the southwestern part of Oklahoma this additional appropriation is needed.

Mr. SNYDER. Are these four inspectors that are now in this department located at certain points throughout the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Their headquarters are at Muskogee, and they work in various parts of the State.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, in the opening up of these new wells, how much more territory will these men have to cover than they now cover?

Mr. MERITT. The Kiowa and Comanche Reservation is a very large reservation and covers considerable territory.

Mr. SNYDER. And in the judgment of the department this additional work could not be distributed among these four inspectors that are now in the employ of this department?

Mr. MERITT. The field will be so large that they can not very well give the proper attention to all of the oil interests of the Indians in that territory.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, this does not refer to those inspectors that we struck out here a year or so ago? There was an item in a year or two ago where we reduced the number of men that were doing certain inspection work.

Mr. MERITT. This is the item that was reduced. We formerly had six inspectors.

Mr. SNYDER. And we thought at that time that you had too many.

Mr. MERITT. The committee reduced the number.

Mr. SNYDER. Because, as I recall, on investigation we found that some of those men, so far as anybody that was here that lived in Oklahoma was concerned, had never learned that they had been there for any purpose.

Mr. MERITT. These inspectors have introduced a system in connection with the protection of wells that has been followed to a considerable extent by oil operators, and the oil operators are beginning to appreciate the work of these oil inspectors.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, has anybody else outside of the department suggested that there should be more inspectors?

Mr. MERITT. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SNYDER. That's all.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Commissioner, I was going to ask you, what are the duties of these inspectors? What do they really do down there?

Mr. MERITT. They go from one district to the other, inspecting the operations of the oil producers, and see that the gas is conserved and that the oil drilling is done along proper lines so that the greatest amount of oil will be produced. The Indians naturally have an interest in this oil production, because it is on their lands and they receive royalties from the production of the oil.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is that all they do, just visit the different properties?

Mr. MERITT. Very frequently we have a question as to the proper amount of bonus that is offered by an oil operator, and they submit reports on questions of that character.

Mr. CHANDLER. Doesn't that go to another division in the agency at Muskogee, the bonus proposition?

Mr. MERITT. That is passed on by the regular oil division of Oklahoma, but their services are sometimes utilized in that connection.

Mr. CHANDLER. These men have nothing to do with the plugging of wells, then, in the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. It is their duty to see that wells are properly plugged.

Mr. CHANDLER. I notice in your justification here, Item No. 3. It reads to me a great deal like one of these blue-sky oil company's prospectuses. You say 58 wells—or you have cemented in 58 wells, saving a production of 2,100 barrels per day, which at so much a

barrel would bring something over a million dollars for the year. An oil man or anybody that knew anything about the oil business certainly didn't write that, did he?

Mr. MERITT. We got those figures from reports submitted to us by our field representatives.

Mr. CHANDLER. By these inspectors?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. By the chief oil and gas inspector.

Mr. CHANDLER. Did you ever figure that up? Did you notice that it averages something like 40 barrels per day for each one of those wells?

Mr. MERITT. That is rather a strong statement, if that is the average per well.

Mr. CHANDLER. Don't you know that the average production of wells in the State of Oklahoma is less than 4 barrels per well?

Mr. MERITT. I know it is quite a small production on an average.

Mr. CHANDLER. And on old wells it is an exceptional case where you have as much as 4 barrels production on a lease per well.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, what do you suggest?

Mr. CHANDLER. I simply wanted to call the attention of the committee to this section, that it is inconsistent; that it could not be right; that even if they save that much initial production it wouldn't figure up at that rate per year, because everybody knows that production goes down, and even if the initial first day's production amounted to what they claim, it couldn't keep up that average during the year. In fact, anyone that knows anything about the oil business knows that such a statement is incorrect, and if an inspector in charge down there makes such a statement as this, he is unfit to hold such a position.

Mr. MERITT. Upon checking over these figures I find them correct. They are taken from A. A. Hammer's report to the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Hammer is chief oil and gas inspector.

Mr. CHANDLER. I would like for this statement to go into the record also.

I also offer in regard to superintending, plugging, and looking after wells—I am going to offer for the record sections 4325, 4328, 4329, and 4331 of the revised laws of Oklahoma.

The sections referred to follow:

4325. *Abandoned wells to be plugged, how.*—All lessees or operators drilling or operating for crude oil or natural gas within the State of Oklahoma shall immediately, in a practical and workmanlike manner, under the supervision of the oil and gas inspector, as hereinafter provided, plug all dry or abandoned oil and gas wells in which oil- or gas-bearing stratum has been found, in the following manner: Beginning at the bottom of the hole, same shall be solidly filled with crushed rock or sand pumpings, or both, to a point twenty-five feet above the top level of the oil- or gas-bearing sand; at that point a wooden plug of seasoned pine, two feet in length and not less than one-half inch in diameter less than the inside diameter of the hole at that point, shall be placed; thereafter the hole shall be filled up solidly twenty-five feet farther with a substance consisting of one-third portion of cement and two-thirds portion of sand properly mixed with water; thereafter another wooden plug of seasoned pine, two feet in length and not less than one-half inch in diameter less than the inside diameter of the hole at that point, shall be placed; thereafter the hole shall be filled up solidly twenty-five feet farther with crushed rock and sand pumpings, or both: Provided, that all such wells drilled to the Mississippi line shall be plugged above the Mississippi line in the same manner as provided for hereinabove as to the plug-

ging of wells in the upper oil- and gas-bearing stratum; all abandoned wells shall immediately be closed and marked: And provided further, that when such lessee or operator removes the derrick from around such wells he shall plug such wells in some good and substantial manner, at least ten feet below the surface and fill such well from that point to the surface with such material as will prevent the well from caving before final abandonment.

(History. L. 1909, p. 432.)

4328. *Inspector to supervise plugging.*—Whenever it becomes necessary to plug any well as required by law, the lessee or operator thereof shall at once notify, in writing, the inspector of oil and gas at the office of the chief mine inspector, or by personal written notification to the inspector of oil and gas at his residence, whereupon said inspector, or his deputy, shall repair to said well and supervise the plugging thereof.

(History. L. 1909, p. 434.)

4329. *Operator to furnish inspector record of drilling.*—Upon the arrival of said inspector, or his deputy, at the well to be plugged, the lessee or operator thereof shall furnish the inspector a record of the drilling of said well, verified under oath showing a true and correct log of the well.

(History. L. 1909, p. 434.)

4331. *Penalty for violations.*—Any person, co-partnership or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, in any court having competent jurisdiction in the county in which the act shall have been committed or omitted, or by being imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The amount of said penalty, when collected, shall be paid, one-half into the public road fund of the county in which said suit shall have been brought, and one-half to the informer in said action.

(History. L. 1909, p. 434.)

Mr. DILL. This legislation stricken out is not necessary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was going to ask as a matter of information for the record with reference to that item referring to the claim to adjudicate or settle—the claim of McMurray—if that wasn't settled by the department, as I understand it, and a suit was instituted in the court and is now pending in the court? Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. That question is now pending in the Court of Claims.

Mr. HASTINGS. And there has been no decision?

Mr. MERITT. No decision as yet.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I just wanted to know that for the record.

Mr. SNYDER. Now we come to Oregon.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

OREGON.

SEC. 20. For support and civilization of Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$6,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
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Amount expended-----	5,990.58
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Unexpended balance-----	9.42
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$5,250.16
Traveling expenses.....	42.65
Transportation of supplies.....	40.82
Forage.....	12.08
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	128.54
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	275.03
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	155.90
Miscellaneous.....	85.40
Total.....	5,990.58

This appropriation is in the same amount as granted in previous years, and is used for the administration of the affairs of 1,175 Indians of the Klamath Reservation. These funds are used principally for the pay of employees who are essential to the conduct of the agency, and the remainder for the general support of the agency.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$4,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians, Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$4,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,980.41

Unexpended balance.....	19.59
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,069.72
Traveling expenses.....	166.70
Telegraph and telephone service.....	9.87
Subsistence supplies.....	507.98
Forage.....	396.37
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	440.50
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	179.81
Equipment—material.....	155.33
Miscellaneous.....	52.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	2.13

Total.....	3,980.41
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This is the general support item for the Warm Springs jurisdiction, under which there are 822 Indians, and is in the same amount as allowed for 1919.

These funds are used for the pay of necessary employees, the purchase of subsistence supplies for issue to approximately 40 old and indigent Indians, forage for agency stock, medical supplies, fuel and miscellaneous expenses.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the Indians of the Umatilla Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$3,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians, Umatilla Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$3,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Amount expended	2,850.00

Unexpended balance	150.00
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	2,850.00
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This item provides for the administration of the affairs of 1,229 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Umatilla Agency, and was used entirely for salaries of employees necessary in the conduct of the agency during the year 1918. This is the only support item for this agency.

The next item reads:

For support and education of six hundred Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., including pay of superintendent, \$122,000; for general repairs and improvements, including repair and construction of walks and roads, \$20,000; in all, \$142,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Salem, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$113,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	102,200.00
Amount expended	102,200.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	36,594.24
Traveling expenses	191.75
Transportation of supplies	773.80
Telegraph and telephone service	177.15
Subsistence supplies	28,116.87
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	12,787.64
Forage	326.68
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	12,593.34
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.	1,069.35
Live stock	471.60
Equipment and miscellaneous material	7,198.26
Seed	696.48
Miscellaneous	622.33
Outstanding liabilities	580.51

Total	102,200.00
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NOTE.—\$6,218.43 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of the school from the appropriation "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$20,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	20,000.00
Amount expended	19,778.23

Unexpended balance	221.77
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	705.44
Repair of buildings	18,385.71
Outstanding liabilities	687.08

Total	19,778.23
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$294, 839
Number of buildings-----	55
Number of employees-----	56
Total salaries-----	\$41, 560
Average attendance of pupils-----	492
Average enrôlment of pupils-----	633
Capacity-----	650
Cost per capita, based on average enrôlment-----	\$164
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	¹ \$212
Area of school land-----	acres----- 441
Area of school land, cultivated-----	acres----- ² 250
Value of agricultural products-----	\$6, 592
Value of other products-----	\$3, 891
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school earnings, expended-----	\$558

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$113, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	20, 000
New building, dormitories, and cement walks-----	75, 000
Total-----	208, 000

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., and superintendent's salary-----	\$122, 000
Repairs and improvements, including repairs and construction of walks and roads-----	20, 000
Total-----	142, 000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 000	Assistant matron-----	\$600
Principal-----	1, 200	Do-----	600
Clerk-----	1, 100	Do-----	600
Financial clerk-----	1, 000	Do-----	600
Clerk-----	1, 000	Do-----	580
Do-----	900	Do-----	540
Do-----	600	Superintendent of industries-----	1, 200
Physician (contract)-----	720	Nurse-----	720
Disciplinarian-----	900	Sewing teacher-----	800
Assistant disciplinarian-----	720	Assistant seamstress-----	540
Teacher-----	750	Laundress-----	540
Do-----	720	Assistant laundress-----	420
Do-----	720	Baker-----	600
Do-----	660	Cook-----	600
Do-----	750	Hospital cook-----	480
Do-----	840	Carpenter-----	900
Do-----	600	Blacksmith-----	900
Do-----	600	Assistant carpenter-----	720
Do-----	600	Tailor-----	800
Teacher of agriculture-----	1, 000	Shoe and harness maker-----	780
Industrial teacher-----	720	Gardener-----	800
Domestic science teacher-----	720	Engineer-----	1, 400
Matron-----	840	Assistant engineer-----	720

¹The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the fiscal year, in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 565).

²This does not include 142 acres of pasture land.

Laborer -----	\$720	Assistant (Indian) -----	\$300
Printer -----	1,000	Do -----	300
Painter -----	720	Do -----	600
Laborer -----	720	Assistant -----	300
Do -----	500		
Assistant (Indian) -----	300	Total -----	41,560

The item \$122,000 is for support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, and for pay of the superintendent. This amount is based upon a \$200 per capita allowance. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,000.

The amount of \$20,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements, including repair and construction of walks and roads.

There are 55 buildings at this plant. Most of them are constructed of wood. The upkeep is large on this account. This school is located in a climate that has a large rainfall. The power plant, including steam, water, light, refrigeration, heating, sewer, etc., is very extensive and an old system, which requires constant repairing at no little expense.

Throughout the rainy months it is impossible for wagons or automobiles to reach the rear of the campus on account of the depth of the mud, and pupils are constantly going about with wet feet, being compelled to wade through the mud and water to and from the different buildings.

The improving of roads and walks is of great necessity. A large sum of the amount requested for repairs and improvements will be used in making improvements on the walks and roads.

Mr. DILL. What about these walks and roads? Are they new roads and walks?

Mr. MERITT. We are not asking for an increased appropriation for repair and improvement at that school. Because of the very rainy season they have it is necessary to have proper walks on the campus.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$4,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians, Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated -----	\$4,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	4,000.00
Amount expended -----	3,987.22

Unexpended balance -----	12.78
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Analysis of expenditures:

salaries, wages, etc -----	2,013.50
Traveling expenses -----	79.69
Telegraph and telephone service -----	15.00
Subsistence supplies -----	770.85
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	23.30
Forage -----	182.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service -----	82.74
Medical, educational, stationery, etc -----	144.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	177.17
Miscellaneous -----	361.00
Outstanding liabilities -----	137.42

Total -----	3,987.22
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This appropriation is required for the administration and support of the Indians of the Siletz and Grande Ronde reservations, having a combined population of 446. As will appear from the analysis, a large part of this fund

is used for the purchase of subsistence supplies for issuance to old and needy Indians. The remainder is used for the pay of employees, and general support items necessary for the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

The next item reads:

For maintenance and operation of the Modoc Point irrigation system within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, \$5,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Maintenance and operation, Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated ----- \$4,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- 4,000.00

Amount expended ----- 4,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.----- 3,728.75

Traveling expenses----- 40.50

Transportation of supplies----- 104.28

Telephone and telegraph service----- 3.47

Subsistence supplies----- 80.70

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 14.83

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 27.47

Total ----- 4,000.00

Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated ----- \$3,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

No appropriation for 1918.

Indian tribe, Klamath, Modoc, Piute, Pitt River.

Number of Indians, 1,175.

Area of reservation, 1,196,895 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 5,400 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 5,400 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 1,948 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,603 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 345 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$172,000.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$14,992.08.

Estimated additional cost to complete, none.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$30.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 18 inches.

Source of water supply, Sprague River.

Market for products, local—fair.

Distance from railroad, railroad through project.

Sublaterals will be constructed to the lands with funds which were provided for this fiscal year 1919. During the past season the Indians cultivated 353 acres more than during the previous season and there was an actual increase in acreage under cultivation of 198 acres. With the completion of sublateral construction it is anticipated that considerably more land will be placed under cultivation. It is estimated that the amount of this item will be required for adequate operation and maintenance. This sum is less than one dollar per acre for the land within the project.

Mr. DILL. That will be probably an annual charge for the keeping up of that project, you think?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Now we come to the State of Pennsylvania. This Carlisle school matter was brought up a few days ago, and it was suggested that we would like to have some explanation about the abolition of this school after the war.

Mr. SNYDER. Now this is on the Carlisle school?

Mr. DILL. Yes. Did you close the school at Carlisle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Permanently?

Mr. MERITT. It has been taken over by the War Department, and I judge that it will not be opened again for Indian school purposes.

Mr. DILL. It was the one school in the United States that had become notable among the Indian schools.

Mr. TILLMAN. Chiefly for its athletics.

Mr. DILL. Well, I do not know that Carlisle had become principally notable because of athletics, although it received more mention in the public press on that score. I have wondered why the school was closed permanently?

Mr. MERITT. We are not asking an appropriation for Carlisle for the next fiscal year for the reason that the War Department has taken over the buildings, and is now conducting it as a military institution.

Mr. WALTON. Your remarks would apply to the New Mexico schools for the reason that they are equally excellent institutions.

Mr. SNYDER. They are not so well known throughout the country, however.

Mr. WALTON. Perhaps not throughout the country, but certainly in our section they are well known and stand high.

Mr. DILL. There has been a great deal printed about the Carlisle Indian School, and I had thought, in the light of the fact that for so many years this committee has been called upon to keep it going, and has kept it going, that it might be desirable to have a rather detailed explanation as to why it should be abandoned permanently. I can understand why it might be temporarily suspended during war, but as it is the one Indian school that had reached such a standing as to be recognized throughout the country, not only for football and baseball and other athletics, but as an educational institution, to be permanently closed raises a question if this committee should not look into the matter.

Mr. TILLMAN. I would like to know those reasons before I agree to a permanent discontinuance of Carlisle as an Indian school.

Mr. MERITT. The Secretary of War under date of July 9, 1918, wrote to the Secretary of the Interior the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 9, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Army Medical Department has been looking for suitable buildings and sites for hospitals. We are greatly in need of hospital facilities at the present time. My attention has been drawn to the Carlisle Indian School, which, because of its far eastern location and remoteness from the centers of Indian population, might be available for this purpose, especially as under the law of 1882, which created the Indian School at Carlisle, its return to the Army was provided for under certain eventualities.

I am wondering whether the Department of the Interior would care to consider the advisability of turning this property back to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded

from the war. I am informed that there is a very considerable equipment there which might be utilized for this purpose.

Cordially, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior wrote the Secretary of War under date of July 16, 1918, the following letter:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 16, 1918.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your letter of July 9, asking whether the Indian school plant at Carlisle, Pa., could be turned over to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded soldiers.

I find that the pupils now enrolled in the Carlisle school can be accommodated in other Indian schools, and in view of the need by the Army of an institution of this character, I have given my consent to the turning over of the plant for the purposes indicated.

I have asked Commissioner Sells to arrange to vacate the plant by September 1, and suggest that any matters pertaining to the use of furnishings or equipment be taken up with him by such official of your department as you may designate.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, *Secretary of War.*

MR. HASTINGS. But it is now being used—it was turned over at that time and is being used for Army purposes?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. HASTINGS. For the purposes indicated in those letters?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. HASTINGS. And the department is not asking any appropriation for this coming year?

MR. MERITT. No, sir. Now the act of Congress approved July 31, 1882, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to set aside, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training-schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States, any vacant posts or barracks, so long as they may not be required for military occupation, and to detail one or more officers of the Army for duty in connection with Indian education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at each such school so established: Provided, That moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for general purposes of education among the Indians may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of Indian youth at such posts, institutions, and schools as he may consider advantageous, or as Congress from time to time may authorize and provide.

We are not asking for an appropriation for this school for the next fiscal year.

MR. GANDY. As a matter of fact, it doesn't belong to the Interior Department.

MR. MERITT. The buildings formerly belonged to the War Department, and they were turned over temporarily to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes.

MR. HASTINGS. And have now been taken back?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. GANDY. What has been done with the teachers and employees there?

Mr. MERITT. They have been transferred to other positions in the Indian Service, those who wished to be transferred. There are a number who were retained at Carlisle by the War Department. We also, in order that no injustice might be done to the teachers and employees, paid their transportation expenses to their new posts of duty.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to ask with reference to doing away with the Carlisle school what the last appropriation was that we made for the Carlisle school?

Mr. DILL. It is in the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. I just wanted it to go in here.

Mr. MERITT. \$147,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That's all.

Mr. MERITT. The money not used for that school will of course revert to the Treasury of the United States.

The next item reads:

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SEC. 21. For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$80,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$88,750.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$72,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	62,955.00
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Amount expended-----	62,867.89
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Unexpended balance-----	87.11
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.-----	26,540.87
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Traveling expenses-----	2.96
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Transportation of supplies-----	1,054.97
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Telegraph and telephone service-----	141.19
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Subsistence supplies-----	13,963.45
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Dry goods, clothing, etc.-----	6,339.98
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Forage-----	2.43
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Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	6,913.17
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Medical, educational, stationery, etc.-----	1,075.01
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Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	4,525.48
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Rent of buildings-----	120.00
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Miscellaneous-----	251.70
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Outstanding liabilities-----	1,936.68
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Total-----	62,867.89
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NOTE.—\$2,277.20 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
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Amount expended-----	7,806.12
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Unexpended balance-----	193.88
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Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service.....	\$9. 13
Repair of buildings.....	6, 005. 52
Outstanding liabilities.....	1, 791. 47
Total	7, 806. 12

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$241, 225
Number of buildings.....	30
Number of employees.....	38
Total salaries.....	\$26, 270
Average attendance of pupils.....	238
Average enrollment.....	333
Capacity.....	360
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	185
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ 259
Area of school land (acres).....	481
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	132
Value of other school products.....	\$2, 961
Value of other school products.....	\$2, 961
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$2, 982

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support.....	\$72, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
Total	82, 000

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary.....	80, 750
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
Total	88, 750

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Laundress.....	\$520
Clerk.....	1, 320	Assistant laundress.....	300
Assistant clerk.....	780	Baker.....	520
Physician.....	720	Cook.....	560
Disciplinarian and band in- structor.....	1, 000	Assistant cook.....	300
Principal.....	1, 200	Farmer.....	840
Teacher.....	780	Carpenter.....	720
Do.....	750	Shoe and harness maker.....	760
Do.....	720	Engineer.....	1, 000
Do.....	720	Assistant.....	660
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	660
Do.....	600	Assistant.....	600
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	720
Manual training teacher.....	900	Assistant.....	480
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Do.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	300
Assistant matron.....	600	Laborer.....	540
Housekeeper.....	560	Laborer, 6 months, at \$40 per month.....	240
Nurse.....	720		
Seamstress.....	600		
Assistant seamstress.....	300	Total	26, 270

The item, \$80,750, is for the support of 350 pupils and provides for salaries of employees, subsistence, clothing for pupils, fuel and lighting, and other expenses connected with the proper maintenance of the school, including the super-

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

intendent's salary, which is \$2,000. This is an increase of \$8,750 over the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year and is necessary because of the high cost of supplies.

For general repairs and improvements, \$8,000 is needed. This amount was appropriated last year and is somewhat more than 3 per cent on the valuation of the plant, which is \$241,225. The plant consists of thirty buildings. Several of these buildings were erected in 1892 and require continual repairing in order to prevent deterioration.

The school is well situated, is well equipped, has a large farm and is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for several years in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from adjoining States, from which the school largely draws its pupils.

The next item reads:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$58,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; \$64,250.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Pierre, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$52, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	43, 750. 00
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Amount expended.....	39, 933. 20
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Unexpended balance	3, 816. 80
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	16, 872. 98
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Traveling expenses.....	9. 08
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Transportation of supplies.....	453. 40
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Telegraph and telephone service.....	39. 06
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Subsistence supplies.....	8, 776. 55
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Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5, 936. 94
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Forage.....	677. 35
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Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2, 987. 48
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Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	395. 65
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Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2, 038. 37
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Miscellaneous.....	219. 69
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Outstanding liabilities.....	1, 526. 65
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Total	39, 933. 20
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
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Amount expended.....	3, 811. 15
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Unexpended balance	2, 188. 85
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings.....	3, 519. 26
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Outstanding liabilities.....	291. 89
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Total	3, 811. 15
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$196, 635
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Number of buildings.....	31
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Number of employees.....	25
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Total salaries	\$17,450
Average attendance of pupils	153
Average enrollment	236
Capacity	250
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$158
Cost per capita based on average attendance	¹ \$243
Area of school land (acres)	312
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	175
Value of agriculture products	\$11,320
Value of other school products	\$1,437
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$5,309.37

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$52,000
Repairs and improvements	5,000
Total	57,000
Requested in proposed bill for 1920:	
Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	58,250
Repairs and improvements	6,000
Total	64,250

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Laundress	\$500
Clerk	1,000	Cook	500
Financial clerk	720	Nurse	720
Disciplinarian	720	Farmer	900
Principal teacher	900	Carpenter	780
Teacher	660	Shoe and harness maker	720
Do	600	Engineer	1,100
Do	600	Assistant	300
Do	570	Do	300
Matron	720	Laborer	300
Assistant matron	600	Do	600
Do	500		
Do	300	Total	17,450
Seamstress	540		

The amount for support, \$58,250, is for the maintenance of 250 pupils, and includes the superintendent's salary, which is \$2,000. This is an increase of \$6,250 over the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year and is necessary to meet the increased cost of supplies.

For general repairs and improvements \$6,000 is needed. This is the same amount that was appropriated last year for this purpose and is slightly over 3 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$196,635.

The school was established about 28 years ago. Many of the buildings are old and repairs to foundations, roofs, floors, and other parts are necessary annually in order to keep the plant in proper condition. The plant consists of 31 buildings.

The school is favorably located, being almost surrounded by Indian reservations. It has a good farm and reasonable facilities for such industrial training as it is called upon to furnish.

The next item reads:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$63,875; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$68,875.

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$57,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	47,925.00
Amount expended-----	47,919.93
Unexpended balance-----	5.07
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	20,469.67
Transportation of supplies-----	1,030.19
Telegraph and telephone service-----	69.28
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	69.00
Subsistence supplies-----	8,982.29
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	4,196.27
Forage-----	691.98
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	8,741.88
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	396.14
Live stock-----	235.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2,839.63
Miscellaneous-----	144.10
Outstanding liabilities-----	54.50
Total-----	47,919.93

NOTE.—\$7,676.29 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian Schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$5,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000
Amount expended-----	4,948
Unexpended balance-----	52
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings-----	3,707
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,241
Total-----	4,948

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$237,110
Number of buildings-----	41
Number of employees-----	33
Total salaries-----	\$21,910
Average attendance of pupils-----	200
Average enrollment-----	277
Capacity-----	300
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$189
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ 262
Area of school land (acres)-----	1,390
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	350
Value of agricultural products-----	\$13,263

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Value of other school products.....	\$3, 970
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended.....	\$1, 154

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$60, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 000
Playground equipment.....	1, 000
Manual training equipment.....	2, 500
Transportation of pupils.....	2, 500
Electric-lighting system and enlarging of power plant and water system	10, 000
Total	81, 000

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary.....	63, 875
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 000
Total	68, 875

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Clerk.....	1, 000	Laundress.....	540
Assistant clerk.....	600	Assistant laundress.....	300
Principal.....	1, 000	Baker.....	540
Disciplinarian.....	800	Cook.....	600
Physician (contract).....	550	Farmer.....	900
Teacher.....	720	Assistant farmer.....	300
Do.....	600	Carpenter.....	900
Do.....	600	Shoe and harness maker.....	720
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	900
Domestic science teacher.....	600	Dairyman.....	720
Industrial teacher.....	720	Assistant.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	300
Assistant matron.....	660	Do.....	300
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	720
Do.....	540		
Nurse.....	720	Total	21, 910
Seamstress.....	540		

The support item, \$63,875, is for the maintenance and education of 275 pupils, plus the superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is an increase of \$6,875 over the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year and is necessary because of the high cost of supplies.

For general repairs and improvements \$5,000 is needed. This amount has been appropriated for a number of years past and is a very conservative estimate, being slightly over 2 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$237,110. There are 40 buildings at this school, and general repairs are necessary annually for the upkeep of the plant.

This school is located near large groups of Indians, to whose needs it is adapting itself by giving a practical course in agriculture and stock raising.

Mr. GANDY. On that point, Mr. Commissioner, in the appropriation bill for the year 1913 we appropriated \$30,000 for a new school building, and in the appropriation bill for the year 1918, \$15,000 more were appropriated for that purpose, making a total of \$45,000. I want to inquire as to whether, in order that you may proceed with that school building, the first \$30,000 ought not to be reappropriated on account of the three-year period?

Mr. MERITT. The appropriation for the new building is a continuing one and does not lapse and therefore the amount does not require to be reappropriated.

MR. GANDY. Now, two years ago we had an appropriation of either \$3,000 or \$4,000, I forget which, for surfacing the road through the Rapid City Indian school farm. They went as far as they could with that—that is, as far as the money would go—and there is still some little of that work to do on the road in the grounds proper. Wouldn't it be advisable to add a little to that repairs and improvements fund in order to complete that road so that the money we have already spent will do the most good?

MR. MERITT. I think that would be desirable.

MR. GANDY. Couldn't we just add the words where that says "for general repairs and improvements" add "and repairs and construction of road," right in that item and then increase this item, and wouldn't that take care of it?

MR. MERITT. That would be satisfactory.

MR. SNYDER. Wait a minute. How much are you going to add?

MR. GANDY. We will take that up later.

MR. SNYDER. All right.

MR. GANDY. Has the Indian Office given consideration to the equipment of schools like the Rapid City Indian school with more manual training facilities?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are gradually increasing the manual training facilities at our schools out of the appropriations available.

MR. GANDY. There were quite a lot of South Dakota pupils at Carlisle, and one of the reasons why they liked to go to Carlisle was the manual training feature of that school. Rapid City and several other schools, it has been my impression, are lacking in proper equipment that they ought to have for schools in this day and age of the world. The Rapid City school doesn't have anything near the equipment that the Rapid City public school has, and it would seem to me in keeping with present day educational work that more manual training work equipment be provided for schools of that type.

MR. MERITT. We expect our superintendents to gradually equip their schools out of the regular appropriations, and it would cause some embarrassment if we appropriated for manual training equipment at one school and did not make the same appropriation for all other Indian schools. After the war is over it will be possible for the superintendents to buy the necessary equipment out of the regular appropriations provided.

MR. GANDY. You can buy a good deal of manual equipment from the saving in railroad fares in sending those people down to Carlisle.

MR. MERITT. That will necessarily reduce the per capita cost for each one of these pupils, and the superintendents will have that additional money to buy this equipment.

The next item reads:

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article thirteen, treaty of April 29, 1868), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article eight of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees of the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization (act of February 28, 1877), \$200,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$307,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	200,000.00
Amount expended	193,002.18
Unexpended balance	6,997.82
Analysis of expenditure:	
Salaries, wages, etc	10,871.26
Traveling expenses	3,688.28
Transportation of supplies	21,837.47
Telegraph and telephone service	233.39
Printing, binding, advertising, etc	222.43
Subsistence supplies	113,855.72
Dry goods, clothing, etc	27.26
Forage	9,107.68
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	6,101.18
Medical, stationery, educational, etc	3,202.90
Live stock	286.72
Equipment and miscellaneous material	12,131.21
Miscellaneous	2,771.70
Outstanding liabilities	8,664.98
Total	193,002.18

EMPLOYEES.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated	\$107,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	107,000.00
Amount expended	97,185.36
Unexpended balance	9,814.64
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	94,714.37
Outstanding liabilities	2,470.99
Total	97,185.36

This is the same amount as was requested and allowed for the fiscal year 1919 for the support and civilization of the Sioux.

This appropriation is divisible into two parts, i. e., salaries of employees and support of Indians.

One hundred and seven thousand dollars of this fund will be set aside for the salaries of employees, which includes \$10,400 for the purpose of paying employees provided for by Article 13 of the treaty with the Sioux Nation, dated April 29, 1868, and \$1,600 for the pay of the second blacksmith and the furnishing of certain steel, iron, and material. This will leave, after the deduction above specifically provided for, about \$95,000 to be used in paying the salaries of the administrative employees who are looking after the interests of these Indians. During the last fiscal year \$85,185.36 was expended for salaries of employees and irregular labor in addition to the amount set aside for employees specified by the treaty.

The remaining \$200,000 of this appropriation Congress has specifically provided shall be used for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux Tribe. The Indians benefitting under this appropriation are those residing on the Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Flandreau, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Santee, and Standing Rock reservations.

Salaries, wages, etc., charged to this fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 totals \$94,714.37, transportation of supplies amounted to \$21,837.47, subsistence supplies, clothing, etc., aggregated \$113,882.98, purchase of forage and fuel amounted to \$15,208.86 and equipment and material purchased for the several agencies cost \$12,131.21. The balance of the amount expended was used in the purchase of medical supplies, and for traveling and incidental expenses ordinarily arising in the conduct of agencies.

These funds are used as economically and judiciously as possible and only such employees as are absolutely necessary to the civilization of the Sioux are being employed. While a balance of \$6,997.82 of the \$200,000 item is shown as unexpended for the fiscal year 1918, it is fully believed that the total amount of the appropriation heretofore allowed will be required for the year 1920 by reason of the increased cost of supplies and other expenses.

This is the same language and the same amount that was carried in the Indian appropriation bill of last year.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me ask a general question, there are three, as I recall it, classes of appropriation—possibly four—in this bill: One, like this, that are known as treaty items; then we make certain appropriations which we call gratuities.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then we make such appropriations that are reimbursable out of the funds of Indians.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And the fourth is where we make such appropriations direct out of Indian funds, for instance, like that of the \$25,000 out of the Five Civilized Tribes' fund.

Now is there any recapitulation that you have, or could you make us a recapitulation showing how much of these estimates, for instance, are out of treaty items, how much gratuities, how much reimbursable, and how much out of Indian funds?

Mr. MERITT. I gave that recapitulation at the beginning of the hearings. I will be glad to give it here again.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, then, I will refer to that.

Mr. MERITT. The gratuity appropriations amount to \$8,543,000, in round numbers.

Mr. DILL. You have already put that in the record?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. If you have already put it in, I will not ask you to read it again.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, in accordance with the provisions of article five of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 23, 1877 (Nineteenth Statutes, page two hundred and fifty-four).

We offer the following justification for this item:

Sioux Nation, South Dakota.

EDUCATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$200, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	200, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	198, 200. 72

Unexpended balance.....	1, 799. 28
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$85, 140. 32
Traveling expenses.....	393. 41
Transportation of supplies.....	2, 658. 53
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1. 60
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	1. 50
Subsistence supplies.....	10, 963. 51
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	19, 990. 68
Forage.....	742. 37
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	10, 002. 34
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	3, 587. 79
Live stock.....	544. 48
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	9, 817. 49
Repair of buildings.....	7, 326. 38
Care and maintenance of pupils in Mission School.....	21, 969. 03
Miscellaneous.....	481. 06
Outstanding liabilities.....	24, 580. 20
Total.....	198, 200. 72

This appropriation is to be expended under section 5 of the agreement with the Sioux Indians, ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254), which provides, in part:

"All necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868."

The major part of this appropriation is to be applied to the support and maintenance of 45 day schools and 7 boarding schools, the combined schools having an average enrollment of 1,853 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for "Subsistence and civilization."

The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$640,000.

There are paid from this fund the salaries of 135 persons, amounting to \$86,950.

The two Standing Rock boarding schools are supported in part from this fund.

Superintendents have estimated that the absolute necessities to be provided for by this fund for the fiscal year 1920 for the operation of Government Sioux schools amount to \$191,367.

The amounts from this fund which will be applied to mission contracts for the fiscal year 1919 will be substantially the same as last year. There was used last year:

Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding School, Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	\$3, 879. 03
Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.....	12, 150. 00
St. Francis Mission Boarding School, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	5, 940. 00
Total.....	21, 969. 03

The superintendents of the schools using this fund have estimated as follows:

Cheyenne River:	
Administration.....	\$2, 960
Education.....	6, 530
Crow Creek:	
Administration.....	1, 800
Education.....	32, 790
Lower Brule:	
Administration.....	1, 600
Education.....	23, 400
Pine Ridge:	
Administration.....	2, 500
Education.....	103, 867
Rosebud:	
Administration.....	(1)
Education.....	² 14, 560

¹ Paid from other fund.

² Other expenses paid from other funds.

Standing Rock:

Administration	(1)
Education	\$1,360
Total	191,367

The next item reads:

For subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, including pay of employees, \$14,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Yankton Sioux, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$14,000.00 ^a
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$14,000.00
Amount expended	13,736.59

Unexpended balance	263.41
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	7,437.00
Traveling expenses	178.88
Transportation of supplies	601.39
Telegraph and telephone service	173.48
Printing, binding, advertising etc	15.00
Subsistence supplies	336.76
Dry goods, clothing, etc	37.42
Forage	664.49
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	804.46
Medical, educational, stationery, etc	317.47
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,479.08
Miscellaneous	270.00
Outstanding liabilities	1,421.16

Total	13,736.59
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This item is in the same amount as has been granted in previous years, and is necessary for the support and civilization of these Indians during the year 1920.

In addition to looking after the interests of 1924 Indians of the Yankton Reservation, the Yankton Agency also has supervision over the affairs of the Indians of the former Santee Agency which has been abolished.

From the analysis of expenses it will be seen that \$7,437 of the appropriation was expended for salaries and irregular labor alone for the year 1918. Owing to the fact that the railroad shipping point for this agency is 16 miles distant the transportation of supplies costs considerable, \$601 having been expended for that purpose during 1918. The purchase of subsistence for issue to old and needy Indians, forage for agency stock, equipment and material for the agency, fuel and illuminants, and medical supplies, and the meeting of general expenses arising in the conduct of reservation affairs, such as traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, etc. requires the balance of the appropriation.

The next item reads:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak., for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$45,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

^a Paid from other fund.

Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated----- \$40,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- 60,000.00

Amount expended----- 34,904.66

Unexpended balance----- 25,095.34

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc----- 12,793.43

Traveling expenses----- 1,857.76

Transportation of supplies----- 659.80

Telegraph and telephone service----- 63.22

Subsistence supplies----- 6,658.91

Dry goods, clothing, etc----- 1,031.64

Forage----- 73.35

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 3,500.36

Medical, educational, stationary, etc----- 181.93

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 1,989.43

Repair of buildings----- 2,634.17

Miscellaneous----- 488.34

Outstanding liabilities----- 2,972.32

Total----- 34,904.66

The Canton Asylum for insane Indians.

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1919----- \$45,000

Amount requested for the fiscal year 1920----- 45,000

The Canton Asylum for insane Indians has a maximum capacity, based on the cubic feet of space, for 51 males and 56 females, or a total of 107; however, the present bed capacity is 92—males 46, females 46.

Owing to the rather large waiting list of patients, something over 60, it is purposed, as soon as an adequate force of attendants can be secured, to run the institution to its full capacity, and to install a hydrotherapeutic department and inaugurate several other improvements.

War conditions have caused a shortage in the force of employees, especially of ward attendants. In employing this class of labor the asylum has been embarrassed by the necessity of competing with State and private asylums and to some extent with business industries, which through an increase in their scale of wages have taken away the experienced employees, thus making the institution dependent for the most part on inexperienced help, and compelling the retention of a few undesirable employees.

The positions authorized for the current fiscal year are as follows:

Appropriation of \$45,000 for the support of the Canton Asylum for insane Indians.

Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak. Payable from "Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. D., 1919." Capacity, 92; enrollment, 83; average, 81.

SALARIES.

Superintendent-----	\$2,500	Laborer (not exceeding)-----	\$540
Financial clerk-----	960	Do-----	480
Physician-----	1,300	Do-----	480
Matron-----	660	Do-----	480
Seamstress-----	500	Do-----	420
Laundress-----	480	Do-----	420
Cook-----	500	Do-----	420
Engineer-----	720	Do-----	420
Laborer (not exceeding)-----	540	Do-----	420

Laborer (not exceeding)-----	\$420	Laborer (not exceeding)-----	\$420
Do-----	420	Do-----	420
		Cook-----	480
Total-----	13, 140	Total-----	2, 400
HOSPITAL.			
Nurse-----	600	Grand total-----	15, 540
Laborer (not exceeding)-----	480		

All of the above positions with the exception of superintendent and financial clerk to be allowed subsistence when actually on duty.

The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians is the only institution in the work operated exclusively for the care and treatment of the insane among the American Indians.

Under the stress of civilization the incidence of insanity is probably increasing among these people; if this is not the case, the friends and relatives of the insane are more and more reporting such patients to the superintendents and asking that they be committed for institutional treatment instead of hiding them as in former years.

The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians is serving an excellent purpose in a most commendable, efficient manner.

One of the medical supervisors of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in a report on this institution, said in part:

"I can say without transgressing the confines of modesty that I know something about insane asylums and that I know when they are properly conducted. For some time I was in charge of the hospital for the insane in Manila, and for several years was in charge of the department of psychiatry and neurology in the college of medicine and surgery of the University of the Philippines; lecturer on legal medicine in the law, medical, and pharmaceutical schools of the said university, and, also, psychiatrist for the courts of First Instance.

"With this experience to guide me, my pronouncement with regard to the Canton Insane Asylum for Indians is that it is a well managed institution and is successfully filling its mission. The thorough training of Superintendent Hummer at the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington is reflected in every department and nowhere to a greater degree than in the sympathetic treatment of its unfortunate patients committed to his care."

The following extracts are taken from the superintendent's annual report for the last fiscal year, submitted under date of July 4, 1918:

"We began the year with a population of 67 patients, 39 males and 28 females. During the year we admitted 17 males and 12 females, making a total of 96 under treatment. Of these 6 males and 3 females died, and 5 males and 1 female were discharged (2 males recovered, 1 improved, 1 escaped, and 1 paroled into the care of his relatives and 1 female discharged to the care of her husband), leaving 81 under treatment at the close of this period, 43 males and 38 females. This gives us room for 3 more males and 8 females, or by a rearrangement of the beds we could care for 5 more males and 10 more females. We are prepared to receive these at any time your office finds it convenient to authorize their admission. Just at this point I desire to make a plea for the admission of such Indian soldiers or sailors as may be unfortunate enough as to become insane in the service of our country in this terrible war. Surely they have earned the preference over all others and I know they will be well cared for here."

* * * * *

"We have experienced some difficulty with our water supply during the fall and winter months, the supply being hardly adequate owing to the very limited rainfall. This necessitated pumping night and day with a corresponding increase in the expenditure for electric current. We have had heavy spring rains and are now well fixed for some time to come. In addition to this, we hope to be able to connect the new well with the old and thereby amplify the supply.

"Our hospital building is serving practically its full function with the exception of the hydrotherapeutic department, which we hope to be able to equip the coming fiscal year.

"We have submitted a contract to your office for the construction of a one-story addition to the present laundry buildings and to set up the machinery in concrete of substantial footings, thereby doing away with the risk of loss of life or limb possible as it now stands.

"We are gradually but surely developing a good dairy herd, the milk output for this year showing a substantial increase with corresponding benefit to patients and employees. This developing process will be closely followed to its limit.

* * * * *

"War conditions have caused a shortage in our force of employees and it is extremely difficult to fill the existing vacancies, and I am compelled to keep two or three employees who should be separated. A possible solution of this difficulty would be to increase the salary of the male ward attendants to \$40 per month, with board and lodging, and the female ward attendants to \$35 per month, with board and lodging. We are compelled to compete with other institutions and business concerns which have advanced their wages to meet the increased cost of living. Another possible remedy would appear to lie in the employment of Indian help, though I must confess that neither of the three Indians formerly employed here gave any satisfaction.

"Another plea is offered for the construction of an epileptic building and a chapel and amusement hall. In the event of one or both of these structures being erected, then we should begin to plan a central heating and power plant, together with the installation of a refrigerating plant.

"It is possible that the present war will necessitate the construction of another building at this place to care for the insane Indian soldiers or sailors, provided your office deems this proper."

We are asking for a small increase there because of the general increased cost of goods and supplies.

MR. HASTINGS. Is that the only institution available for insane Indians?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is, we only have one insane asylum in the Indian Service. You may be interested to know that there are very few insane Indians in the United States.

MR. HASTINGS. How many have we there?

MR. MERITT. We have a capacity of 92 at the Canton Asylum.

MR. HASTINGS. Is that a Government institution, or is it a State institution with which you contract?

MR. MERITT. It is a Government institution.

The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Sioux Indians of Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, accruing under the act of May 30, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and forty-eight), and to expend the same for the support, civilization, and education of said Indians.

We offer the following justification for this item:

TRIBAL FUNDS, ROSEBUD SIOUX INDIANS, \$185,000.

This item involves authority for the withdrawal of \$185,000 of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Rosebud Band of Sioux Indians, accruing under the act of May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 448), providing for the disposition of the surplus and unallotted land in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties on the reservation, section 7 of which reads as follows:

"That from the proceeds arising from the sale and disposition of the lands aforesaid, exclusive of the customary fees and commissions, there shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Indians belonging and having tribal rights on the said reservation, the sums to which the said tribe may be entitled, which shall draw interest at 3 per cent per annum; that the moneys derived from the sale of said lands and deposited at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for their education, support, and civilization."

This fund is entitled the "Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund," and the status thereof on June 30, 1918, was as follows:

Principal	\$478, 511
Interest	63, 372
Total	541, 888

This reservation is inhabited by 5,521 Indians and comprises approximately 1,972,538 acres of land, practically all of which has been allotted. These Indians need better homes, improved live stock, modern agricultural implements, etc., besides which the usual and necessary agency activities in their behalf must be kept up, such as the pay of employees, the purchase of food, clothing, medical supplies, for all of which other available funds will be insufficient.

The next item is under the State of Texas and reads as follows:

TEXAS.

SEC. 22. For the education and civilization of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians in Polk County, Texas, \$15,000; for the purchase of lands for said Indians, \$100,000, to be reimbursed under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; for the purchase of stock and agricultural equipment, reimbursable, \$25,000; in all, \$140,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

We offer the following justification:

Alabama and Coushatta Indians in Texas public schools.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$2,000

Above appropriation made immediately available, but no expenditures for 1918.

This item contemplates an appropriation of \$140,000, as follows:

Education and civilization	\$15, 000
Purchase of land	100, 000
Stock and agricultural equipment	25, 000
Total	140, 000

The first appropriation for these Indians was made in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1919, as follows:

"For the education of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians located in Polk County, Tex., by the construction of a school building, including equipment, upon land belonging to said Indians, \$5,000; and by aiding the public schools established by the State or local authorities to the extent of 10 cents per day for each Indian child who attends such schools, \$2,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause an investigation to be made as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing lands for said Indians and to make report thereon to Congress on or before the first Monday in December, 1918, and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of such investigation; in all, \$8,000, to be immediately available."

There are approximately 206 Alabamas and 7 Couchattas in this band, residing about 18 miles east of the town of Livingston, in Polk County, Tex., on 1,110.07 acres of land conveyed to them by the State of Texas in 1854.

It will be noted that, under the act referred to above, "the Secretary of the Interior is * * * authorized and directed to cause an investigation to be made as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing lands for said Indians, and to make report thereon to Congress on or before the first Monday in December, 1918."

Pursuant thereto, Maj. James McLaughlin, departmental inspector, made such an investigation, and a copy of his report is attached hereto, recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of additional land for them. This appears to be their greatest present need. As a result of years

of improper cultivation, the soil of the tract now occupied by them has become greatly impoverished, so that only an experienced farmer can now obtain a fair yield from it. It further appears that these Indians are well spoken of by the whites, for whom many of them work; that sufficient land is available in the vicinity which can be obtained at about \$10 per acre; and that approximately 10,000 acres would be required adequately to meet their needs along this line. These Indians formerly resided in the State of Alabama, but about the close of the 18th century they emigrated to southern or southwestern Louisiana, where they remained until about 1816, when they went to Texas, settling at or near what is now known as Peach Tree Village, in Tyler County. They remained at this place until 1836, when, during the Texas revolution, they went back to Louisiana, where they remained for three or four years, until after the close of the revolution, when they returned to Texas and settled at a point between Peach Tree Village and Woodville, in Tyler County, on what is known as Horse Pen Creek, where they remained until 1854, when they located in Polk County, upon the land conveyed to them by the State, as above set forth.

Until recent years these Indians were not subject to the laws of the State, other than for offenses committed by them against the right of property or a white person. They had a chief, looked upon as head of the tribe, who had complete control under rules and regulations adopted by themselves. It is said, however, that the Indians have so conducted themselves, both in their relations to each other and to the white people, that there have been very few infractions of the law or violations of their own rules, as no instance appears where any of them have trespassed upon the property of whites, and in only two cases have they ever been known to do injury to a white person. The testimony of people who have been intimately acquainted with the Indians for 35 years is to the effect that they have been consistently law-abiding and friendly to the whites. They are reputed to be docile, quiet, and virtuous.

In the early history of this band, like other tribes, they lived and obtained their support by hunting and fishing. Later, they made reed baskets and moss saddle rugs; and dressed deer skins, which they bartered for clothing, wearing apparel, and other things required for their maintenance. Their only crops then were cotton, sweet potatoes, a few vegetables, and some fruits, particularly peaches. After game and fish became scarce they engaged rather more extensively in farming, and it is reported that for the last 40 years they have lived principally by means of their crude, imperfect methods of farming, with what little they could earn by day labor, picking cotton, and working at saw-mills and in logging camps.

Some of the Indians support themselves after a fashion by the cultivation of the soil, while others work for the lumber company engaged in cutting the timber on the surrounding land, but which will soon be exhausted. When this happens it is difficult to foresee how the Indians, who now support themselves in this manner, will be able to provide for their actual necessities. They are attached to the neighborhood, having always made their home in the village, and they would not willingly remove therefrom. Owing to its poor character, the land they now occupy is not sufficiently productive for the Indians to support themselves by farming, and if they remain in that locality, which seems probably their destiny, it will be absolutely necessary that they acquire additional land.

Next to additional land, their most pressing need is for instruction in farming, domestic science, and provision for the treatment of the sick, which it is the purpose to furnish from the \$15,000 appropriation asked for for their education and civilization. They also need improved live stock and better agricultural equipment, in order properly to utilize the additional land, if it is purchased for them; and, as they have not the means with which to provide such articles for themselves, an item of \$25,000 therefor is included in the appropriation. It will be noted that the items for the purchase of land, live stock, and agricultural equipment (\$125,000) are to be reimbursed to the Government under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The expenditures suggested herein are small in comparison with those in behalf of the civilization and education of Indians in other parts of the country, and provision should be made for these helpless and worthy American Indians, who have not thus far shared in the governmental aid given other Indians no more deserving than they.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 14, 1918.

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Under your instructions of the 5th ultimo I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the Alabama and Coushatta Indians located in Polk County, Tex., as provided in section 22 of the Indian appropriation act, approved May 25, 1918, which section reads as follows:

"For the education of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians located in Polk County, Texas, by the construction of a school building, including equipment, upon land belonging to said Indians, \$5,000; and by aiding the public schools established by the State or local authorities to the extent of ten cents per day for each Indian child who attends such schools, \$2,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause an investigation to be made as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing lands for said Indians and to make report thereon to Congress on or before the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of such investigation; in all, \$8,000 to be immediately available."

Having learned that Hon. J. C. Feagin, residing at Livingston, the county seat of Polk County, Tex., was an old resident of that county and well acquainted with the so-called Alabama Indians, whose habitat is 18 miles east of Livingston, on a tract of 1,110.07 acres of land conveyed to them by the State of Texas in 1854, upon which they have since resided and still hold in common; and being desirous of learning as much as possible regarding said Indians before visiting them, also as to the character of the lands and approximate value thereof in the vicinity of the Indian village, I called upon Judge Feagin on my arrival at Livingston en route to the Alabama Indian settlement and made known to him the object of my visit to that locality. Whereupon the judge very courteously gave me a brief history of what he knew of these people from an acquaintance with them of over forty years, and stated that he regarded these Indians in some respects as surpassing any people he ever knew; that they are chaste, virtuous, docile, law-abiding, and easily controlled, but very backward in an agricultural way, due to lack of knowledge of practical farming and conservation of the soil, their crude farming methods having greatly exhausted the productiveness of their cultivable tracts, and expressed the belief that they would earnestly cooperate with any effort inaugurated for their betterment; that with some additional land and a practical farmer to supervise and direct them their steady advancement would be assured.

Judge Feagin then gave me a letter of introduction to Rev. C. W. Chambers and wife, Presbyterian Missionaries at the Alabama Indian village, where they have been located for the past eighteen years, their residence, a commodious frame building, being just outside of and bordering on the east line of the 1,110.07 acres of land conveyed to said Indians by the State of Texas in 1854, their mission chapel and day school, both very good frame buildings, being located within the Indian tract about half a mile southwest of the missionaries' residence.

Rev. Mr. Chambers was absent during my two visits to the Indian village, but his wife and 16-year-old daughter were at home on both occasions, and Mrs. Chambers, who is very intellectual and practical, rendered me valuable assistance in obtaining the information sought, also in assembling the Indians in the mission chapel, where I met 132 of them on the 11th ultimo, (about equal numbers of male and female) all neatly dressed as white persons, the men wearing their hair short and the women with hair modestly done up as worn by their white sisters of the neighboring settlement.

Upon meeting these Indians I found that many of them, both men and women, could speak English fairly well, and nearly all others, of the adults, understand and speak it sufficiently to transact ordinary business with their white neighbors. They are well spoken of by whites of the surrounding country, for whom many of them work in the woods and on farms, and their frankness in answering all questions which I asked regarding themselves and families, together with their expressed desire for the necessary means and bettering their condition, impressed me very favorably.

I learned from these Indians that they are greatly attached to the tract of land now owned by them, upon which most of them were born and reared and

within which their ancestors and deceased relatives are buried, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that any lands purchased for them be in the vicinity of their present holdings.

The lands throughout that section of the country are heavily timbered, chiefly hardwood, including white oak, red oak, post oak, pin oak, beech, hickory, ironwood, and several other varieties, with considerable merchantable yellow pine interspersed. There are also numerous piney ridges containing dense growths of small pine saplings, which owing to the sandy soil are not adapted to profitable agriculture, but I observed a number of thrifty looking, and fruit-bearing peach trees on similar sandy ridges along the main traveled road between Livingston and said Indian village, a distance of 18 miles. The lands throughout that section of the country are very spotted, as to desirable agricultural tracts, but there are few, if any, 40-acre tracts that do not contain some land that can be successfully cultivated, and I was informed by persons familiar with the country, that the lands throughout the adjacent counties were similar in character to those of Polk County.

Two crops of potatoes and peanuts can be successfully grown in that locality, corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes are also staple products. Good crops of corn are usually produced by planting only one stalk to the hill, with the hills about 4 feet apart, it having been demonstrated that unless this method of planting is observed the soil will not furnish the substance necessary for the proper development of the corn.

There are 57 heads of families belonging to this Alabama and Coushatta Indian village, with a total of 206 persons, 53 of whom are male adults, and the aggregate acreage of individual fields planted this year by them approximates 170 acres.

I regard the land owned by these Indians as of average quality with other lands of the county, but the more desirable tracts having been cultivated in a crude way by them for the past 64 years, without proper conservation of the soil, the lands have become greatly impoverished and fields unproductive, in consequence of which they need additional land, preferably in the vicinity of their present holdings to which they are greatly attached, and there being large tracts of unimproved and inexpensive lands for sale in that vicinity, I would recommend the purchase of sufficient acreage in that neighborhood to meet their actual needs.

From what I have seen and learned of these people I fully believe that with the additional land suggested and some assistance given them in the beginning through a reimbursable loan, together with a capable man to direct them, their prosperity would be assured.

Apart from having discussed this Alabama Indian question with Hon. J. C. Feagin of Livingston, as above referred to, I met and discussed the matter very fully with Mr. W. A. Adams, a prosperous farmer of Kiam, Polk County, who has resided about three miles northeast of this Indian village for the past 47 years, and is personally acquainted with all of these people. He was present by invitation at my conference with these Indians at their mission chapel on the 11th ultimo and expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to improve their condition if they controlled additional cultivable land and were aided in getting a necessary start.

I also met Mr. Robert Fitzgerald and Mr. Frank Jones, county commissioners of Polk County, both of whom have known these Indians for many years, and they expressed in substance similar views regarding these people as stated by Judge Feagin and Mr. Adams with reference to their good behavior and actual necessities.

The lands on the east and south of the present holdings of these Indians are not desirable for farming purposes, there being numerous piney ridges and sandy tracts, but the lands lying north and northwest of the Indian village are of good average quality for that wooded section, through which there are three creeks running from north to south, known as Mill Creek, Bear Creek, and Big Sandy Creek, and along which creeks there are desirable tracts for agricultural purposes, which lands, as I was informed, could be purchased for not exceeding \$10 per acre when the merchantable pine timber is removed therefrom.

The character of the country, as hereinbefore stated, is such that desirable agricultural tracts are somewhat limited as compared with the vast area of ordinary wooded lands surrounding the better farming tracts, and therefore a greater acreage is necessary to properly provide for the needs of said Indians

than if the lands were all suitable for profitable agriculture; but the portions undesirable for farming purposes which are all thickly timbered, afford good ranges for cattle and hogs during the summer seasons, hogs especially thriving in the autumn months from the abundant mass (oak, hickory, and beechnuts) throughout the woods of that region.

After giving this Alabama Indian question very careful study, I am thoroughly satisfied that they should be given a sufficient amount of additional land upon which these Indians could extend their farming operations by cultivation of the more desirable tracts and utilize the remainder in ranges for cattle and hogs.

These Indians are willing to work, many of them being now employed by the neighboring whites, and with a capable man to direct them in the proper cultivation of their fields and care of the cattle and hogs as herein suggested, I believe that they would make progressive citizens.

In submitting this report your attention is invited to the fact that I have confined my investigations to that part of the act of May 25, 1918, which directs an investigation as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing lands for these Indians.

Of the wisdom of making such purchase there seems to be no doubt, and with the lands in hand the other problems of industrial development can be worked out through the agencies of the Indian Bureau and by adequate appropriations by Congress.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended in the discretion of the department in the purchase of land for these deserving Indians, which appropriation should be made reimbursable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, *Inspector.*

I might say that the report of Maj. McLaughlin has been submitted to Congress.

Mr. DILL. It is here and quite full.

Mr. MERITT. We include in the justification the report of Maj. M. Laughlin, who visited those Indians during the last summer and made an extensive report.

Mr. DILL. Has there been any agency or anybody at all looking after them?

Mr. MERITT. Not up to this time, except a visit by an employee of the Indian Office.

Mr. DILL. This item was inserted in the Senate, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. I know it was not before us—that is, before the committee proper. I don't know, but I have been wondering—they are so favorably reported on as to character and as to being peaceable and rather industrious—I read Maj. McLaughlin's report and I almost hesitate to interfere with them, but this plan, of course, contemplates the establishment of an agency there eventually, taking those Indians under restriction and going through all the machinery to get them under the Indian department's control, and we are trying to get rid of the control of the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. It is not the purpose of the Indian Office to place a regular Indian agent there, or to place them under the jurisdiction of the Indian Office as other Indians in the Indian country are. We simply want to give these Indians an opportunity to help themselves. It is the plan of the Indian Office to supply them with a school teacher and also a farmer and probably a physician.

Mr. DILL. Have you built that schoolhouse?

Mr. MERITT. The plans are being prepared at this time. One of our representatives has gone there and has worked out the plans.

Mr. DILL. Was this put in the Indian bill of last year at the request of the department or at the request of a Senator?

Mr. MERITT. It was at the request of both the department and the Senator from Texas, Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. DILL. It is very clear that this is an embarkation on the policy of taking charge of these Indians, and I think your statement is sincere and honest when you say you don't intend to have an agency there, but after you have expended \$100,000, after you have spent all this money there, then there will be a justification for coming in here and asking for an agency to look after this, to see that the Government gets back the money that is to be reimbursed to it, and that is what makes me raise the question as to whether it is wise to embark on a policy of taking under Government control another band of Indians that seem to be getting along pretty well, when these that we have got are being kept under a system of peonage, almost, in some parts of the country. We can't get them free and they are always causing trouble to everybody, including the members of Congress particularly, and I am just wondering whether it is a wise policy. I wanted to put that much in the record at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Commissioner, I notice in the justification it shows that these Indians haven't cultivated the lands that they now have.

Mr. MERITT. They have been depending to a large extent for a living upon work obtained at the sawmill in that community. The timber has been cut, very largely, and that work will not be available hereafter.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, it would seem to me that before we add any more land to this which they now have, it would be a good plan to more intensively cultivate the land that they now are on.

Mr. MERITT. The report shows that the land that has been set aside for them is not very valuable for agricultural purposes.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, is there anything in the report that shows that this land you propose to buy is of a better nature?

Mr. MERITT. The inspector indicated in his report that they would be able to make a good living on this land that they propose to buy, by not only farming but also by stock raising.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not feel disposed to extend these activities any further than it is absolutely necessary, and I don't favor this proposition until such time as the department has demonstrated that these Indians are getting all they can off the land that they now occupy. I wouldn't have any objections to assisting them in that respect, but to add 10,000 acres to the 1,100 acres that they now have, that they do not cultivate and get as much off from as they could, I think would be bad policy.

Mr. MERITT. You will note that there are 206 Alabama Indians and seven Coushatta Indians and that is a very small acreage, only 1,100 acres.

Mr. SNYDER. But there is nothing that indicates anywhere in any of these items since I have been on this committee, that the Indians are anxious to take up farming, and it would seem to me that this proposition would be surrounded with the same difficulty; and unless there are Indians in this tribe who are industrious and desirous to go into farming to make homes for themselves, I should think that the purchase of additional land would be bad policy until they have demonstrated that desire.

Mr. MERITT. These Indians are industrious. They have been making their living heretofore and they haven't been receiving any gratuity appropriations, and with the 1,100 acres that they have now that would mean approximately five acres per capita.

Mr. SNYDER. It is practically a town, and in that country it is absolutely impossible for a person to make a living on five acres of land.

Mr. MERITT. The land is very poor.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the nature of the industry that is carried on around these 1,100 acres?

Mr. MERITT. There is a sawmill in that immediate vicinity and those Indians have been making their living by day labor, rather than by farming, but the timber has been cut and the sawmill will move away, and it is necessary that we provide other means for self support.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I would feel a lot better about it if the 1,100 acres that they now have was being properly cultivated. I would feel much more like adding to the tract.

Mr. MERITT. We now come to Utah. The next item reads:

UTAH.

SEC. 23. For support and civilization of Confederate Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article fifteen, treaty of March 2, 1868), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article nine, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing, and farming equipment (article twelve, same treaty), \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$53,740.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, Subsistence, Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	27,261.51
Unexpended balance	2,738.49
Analysis of expenditures:	
Subsistence supplies	25,821.93
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	88.61
Outstanding liabilities	1,350.97
Total	27,261.51

EMPLOYEES, UTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated	23,740.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	23,740.00
Amount expended	21,086.56
Unexpended balance	2,653.44
Analysis of expenditures: Salaries, wages, etc.	21,086.56

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS, UTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$00, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	10, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	9, 647. 86
Unexpended balance-----	352. 14
Analysis of expenditures. Seed-----	9, 647. 86

By the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stat. L. 619), with the Ute Indians, the Federal Government obligated itself to provide them with certain specified employees and various articles of subsistence necessary to their support and civilization.

There are 2,039 Indians who share in this appropriation, 1,162 of whom are under the jurisdiction of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and 877 under the jurisdiction of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain agencies in Colorado.

The appropriation, as the analysis shows, was used during 1918 in the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans and potatoes, in accordance with article 12 of the aforesaid treaty, and the pay of necessary teachers, clerks, tradesmen, etc., at the agencies named for the civilization of these Indians.

That is a treaty item and the same amount and the same language as was carried in the Indian bill of last year.

The next item reads:

For the support and civilization of Indians in Utah, not otherwise provided for, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians in Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$10, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	10, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	9, 187. 20
Unexpended balance--	812. 20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	2, 875. 04
Traveling expenses-----	1, 075. 67
Transportation of supplies-----	166. 75
Telegraph and telephone service-----	14. 33
Subsistence supplies-----	347. 89
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	347. 89
Forage-----	360. 15
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	280. 91
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	177. 30
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2, 545. 29
Miscellaneous-----	634. 71
Outstanding liabilities-----	658. 30
Total-----	9, 187. 20

The Indians for whom this appropriation is made are those of scattered bands of Utah, 423 of whom are under the jurisdiction of the Goshute Agency in Utah, and 50 under the jurisdiction of the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho. In addition there are approximately 1,400 Indians of the State not at this time under direct supervision of a superintendent.

Formerly, these Indians were under the jurisdiction of a special agent, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, but in order that closer supervision might be exercised over their affairs they were placed under the agencies herein named.

The territory involved in the Goshute jurisdiction is rather a large one, hence the work of supervising the affairs of these Indians, who reside in scattered communities, is made more expensive than would be the case were they located on a reservation.

The amount asked for is necessary for general agency expenses, including fuel, forage, traveling expenses, subsistence supplies for issue to Indians for labor in lieu of rations, medical supplies, farming equipment, etc., and for salaries of necessary employees and irregular labor.

The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$350,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians and to expend the sum of \$50,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$200,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$100,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1919, on the funds of the said Confederate Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the Act of March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and thirty-four), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, on the first Monday in December, 1920, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Confederated bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.

SOUTHERN UTE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount authorized-----	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount authorized-----	50,000.00
Amount expended-----	49,999.67
Unexpended balance-----	.33
Analysis of expenditures: Per capital payments-----	49,999.67

UTE MOUNTAINS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amount authorized-----	50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount authorized-----	59,000.00
Amount expended-----	34,723.12
Unexpended balance-----	15,276.88
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	11,357.17
Traveling expenses-----	222.99
Transportation of supplies-----	266.24
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	115.19
Forage-----	11,604.02
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	421.53
Miscellaneous-----	636.87
Outstanding liabilities-----	10,099.11
Total-----	34,723.12

UINTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount authorized.....	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount authorized.....	200,000.00
Amount expended.....	191,088.89
Unexpended balance	8,911.11
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,699.77
Per capita payments.....	183,710.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	679.12
Total.....	191,088.89

INTEREST ON CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES 4 PER CENT FUND.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Authorized to use the increased accrued to June 30, 1918.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918: Authorized to use the interest accrued to June 30, 1917.

Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$44,306.64
Traveling expenses.....	1,472.51
Transportation of supplies.....	4,793.12
Telegraph and telephone service.....	66.35
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	138.39
Subsistence supplies.....	3,515.94
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,726.60
Forage	3,973.90
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	5,065.11
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	1,534.29
Live stock.....	7,720.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	27,284.13
Construction of buildings.....	24,319.77
Repair of buildings.....	3,897.86
Development of allotments.....	24,327.43
Seed	25,024.55
Threshing	577.02
Miscellaneous	628.26
Total	182,371.87

Confederated band of Utes, 4 per cent fund, 1918.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Object.	Reservation.						Total.	
	Southern Ute.		Uintah and Ouray.		Ute Mountain.			
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
Salaries and wages.....		\$13,423.05	\$6,699.77	\$18,981.92	\$11,357.17	\$11,901.67	\$18,056.94	\$44,306.64
Construction.....		2,535.43		1,240.51		20,543.83		24,319.77
Repairs and rent.....		104.20		1,186.97		2,606.69		3,897.86
Traveling expenses.....		228.00		1,034.31	222.99	210.20	222.99	1,472.51
Printing and advertising.....		87.10		18.50	115.19	32.79	115.19	138.39
Telegraph and telephone.....				20.22		46.13		66.35
Transportation of supplies.....		35.00		955.89	266.24	3,802.23	266.24	4,793.12
Fuel.....		2,785.93		2,112.06		167.12		5,065.11
Clothing and subsistence.....		2,722.30		4,745.16		775.08		8,242.54
Forage.....		1,038.78		2,935.12	11,604.02		11,604.02	3,973.90
Equipment.....		7,475.57		16,486.50	421.53	3,322.06	421.53	27,284.13
Live stock.....				7,720.00				7,720.00
Seed.....		882.56		24,141.99	629.17		629.17	25,024.55
Per capita payments.....	\$49,999.67		183,710.00				233,709.67	
Developing allotments.....				24,327.43				24,327.43
Miscellaneous.....		1,440.22		952.69	7.70	346.66	7.70	2,739.57
Total.....	49,999.67	32,758.14	190,409.77	106,859.27	24,624.01	43,754.46	265,033.45	183,371.87
Additional claims and obligations settled to Oct. 2, 1918 (not yet classified), and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents.....	.33		5,990.23		16,923.44		22,914.00	
Unexpended balance.....			3,600.00		8,452.55		12,052.55	
Grand total.....	50,000.00		200,000.00		50,000.00		300,000.00	

Tribal funds, Confederated bands of Utes..... \$350,000

The act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 934), provides for the payment of the net amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians (\$3,305,257.19), to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from February 13, 1911, both principal and interest to be available under annual authorization by Congress for cash payment to said Indians or for expenditure for their benefit in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant thereto, for the past several years Congress has annually authorized the withdrawal of varying amounts of the principal fund plus the accumulated interest each year, the appropriation last year being as follows: Southern Ute, \$100,000; Uintah and Ouray, \$200,000; Ute Mountain, \$50,000. The above table shows an analysis of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1917 at the three jurisdictions named, in behalf of the Indians entitled to share in this fund. The amount asked for herein is the same as that appropriated last year.

SOUTHERN UTE.

These Indians (the Southern Utes) were allotted several years ago in 80 and 160-acre tracts. The allotments, however, are only partially developed, although good progress has been made during the past few years. The sum of

\$50,000 appropriated from the principal of this fund for the Southern Ute Indians for the fiscal year 1917, was the first authorization therefrom for their benefit. The greater portion of this amount was segregated into individual shares, deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian, and expended for industrial purposes in conformity with the individual Indian money regulations (1) for developing the individual holdings of the allottees, (2) purchase of live stock, implements, building material, furniture, etc., and (3) for other purposes contributing to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. An irrigation project has been constructed on this reservation at a total cost of approximately \$222,311, 1,878 acres of land being now within service of ditches, and in order to reap the proper benefit from this large expenditure, the Indians must be provided with additional teams, agricultural implements, seed, and other supplies for developing their allotments.

Of the \$50,000 appropriated from the principal for the Indians of this reservation, \$49,999.67 was segregated into individual shares and placed to the credit of the respective Indians entitled thereto, subject to expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations; while \$32,758.14 was expended from the interest for various purposes.

UINTAH AND OURAY.

The sum of \$200,000 from the principal of this fund was authorized last year for the Indians of this jurisdiction. Of this amount, \$183,710 was segregated into individual shares as explained above, and \$6,699.77 expended for salaries and wages, while \$106,859.27 of the interest was also expended for various necessary purposes in behalf of the Indians of this jurisdiction.

UTE MOUNTAIN.

There is also included in this item \$50,000 for the Indians of Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Reservation in Colorado, of which last year \$11,357.17 was expended for salaries and wages, \$11,604.02 for forage, and \$2,662.82 for miscellaneous purposes. The Indians on this reservation have not been allotted. They are perhaps the least progressive of any of the Utes and are greatly in need of better homes, improved live stock, agricultural implements, etc. If authorized, the greater portion of the \$50,000 asked for herein will probably be segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian for expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations, although some of it will likely be used for the purpose of water development, which is badly needed as a prerequisite to the inauguration of an aggressive campaign for the development of the live-stock industry, for which the reservation is best adapted. It is believed that the amounts asked for herein are absolutely essential to the successful continuation of the industrial program now being prosecuted among the Ute Indians, in order to make of them self-supporting, independent citizens of the community.

The report authorized by Congress to be submitted in the last Indian bill has already been submitted to Congress.

We are asking for the same appropriation as was contained in the Indian bill of last year. This money does not come out of the Treasury as a gratuity appropriation but is out of the funds of those Indians.

MR. HASTINGS. I notice you withdraw \$350,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the confederated bands. What is the amount of the principal funds of these Indians?

MR. MERITT. \$3,305,257.19.

MR. HASTINGS. Is that interest bearing?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. HASTINGS. What interest?

MR. MERITT. It draws 4 per cent interest.

MR. HASTINGS. Are any of these Indians English speaking?

MR. MERITT. Not very many of them. They are mostly full bloods.

MR. HASTINGS. Are the lands held in common?

Mr. MERITT. The lands have been allotted on the Uintah and Ouray Reservations, in Utah, and there have been some allotments made on the other reservations in Colorado.

Mr. HASTINGS. The thing I had in mind, Mr. Commissioner, is that when these principal funds are paid out as provided in this bill they will likely come to Congress for gratuity appropriations.

Mr. MERITT. This money is needed more right now than it will be needed later, for this reason: Congress has authorized the construction of irrigation projects on the Uintah and Ouray Reservations at a cost of more than a million dollars. Legislation has also been passed by Congress which extends the water-right laws of the State of Utah to that reservation, and we have a limited time in which to get that irrigated land under cultivation, and we are working now under great pressure to bring all of that land under cultivation so that the Indians will save their water rights. We have made great progress in this work, and it would be a calamity if the Indians could not get this appropriation this next year. After this next year it is possible that the amount of the principal may be reduced which we withdraw each year.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, perhaps I didn't read the item as carefully as I should have. I thought that it was the purpose of the department to pay it out per capita among them, among the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We will pay out part of it per capita, but the money will be deposited to the credit of the individual Indians where allotments have been made, and that money will be used on the individual allotments of the Indians to bring them under cultivation. Very little cash will be paid to the Indians direct.

The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$100,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the confederated bands of Ute Indians and to expend same for continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems authorized under the act of June 21, 1906, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, UINTAH.

Indian tribe: Uintah, Uncompahgre and White River Utes.

Number of Indians: 1,164.

Area of reservation: 2,048,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project: 85,514 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works: 80,094 acres.

Area actually irrigated: 46,139 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians: 7,243 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees and white owners: 38,896 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918: \$806,532.94.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, to June 30, 1918: \$285,533.91.

Average value of irrigated land per acre: \$30.

Average annual precipitation: 9 inches.

Source of water supply: Green River tributaries.

Market for products: Local—fair.

Distance from railroad: 90 miles.

The special object at the present time with respect to this project is its development to a point where compliance will have been made with State laws by July 1, 1919, in order to avoid possible legal contention concerning the

water right. During the past year 11,000 acres additional land have been brought under cultivation. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent. This increase has been accomplished largely through leases to white persons. The original method of construction and the present physical condition of this system make it necessary for the Irrigation Service to make extensive improvements, including the replacement of wooden structures fast falling into decay, the construction of drop, checks and head gates, and the cleaning and construction of hundreds of miles of ditches, in order to maintain the delivery of water to new lands as it is required. This item will be required for operating and maintaining the system during the fiscal year 1920 and for such new work as may become necessary for the improvement of the system.

Mr. DILL. You don't need more than \$100,000?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. Will that complete it?

Mr. MERITT. We hope to complete the laterals, but it will of course be necessary to have an appropriation for maintaining the project. We want this appropriation to be immediately available so that we can use part of this money in the spring in order to get additional lands under cultivation.

The next item reads:

WASHINGTON.

SEC. 24. For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated -----	\$7,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	7,000.00
Amount expended -----	6,653.61

Unexpended balance -----	346.39
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc -----	4,557.17
Traveling expenses -----	91.71
Transportation of supplies -----	2.38
Telephone and telegraph service -----	71.00
Printing, binding, advertising, etc -----	263.25
Forage -----	352.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service -----	302.30
Medical, educational, stationery, etc -----	478.45
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	52.57
Miscellaneous -----	1.00
Outstanding liabilities -----	481.78

Total -----	6,653.61
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The Indians who benefit by this appropriation are 1,353 in number and reside on four widely separated reservations which come under the jurisdiction of the Tulalip Agency, Wash.

While a large part of this appropriation is used for salaries and wages, the expenditure is a direct benefit to the Indians, by reason of the work done in their behalf and in looking after their interests.

This fund also provides for the purchase of forage, fuel, medical supplies, equipment, and general incidental expenses arising in the conduct of the affairs of these Indians.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Makahs, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$2, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	2, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended -----	1, 461. 34
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance -----	538. 66
	<hr/>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc -----	597. 42
Traveling expenses -----	25. 80
Subsistence supplies -----	55. 33
Forage -----	338. 35
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service -----	71. 40
Medical, educational, stationery, etc -----	177. 17
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	136. 44
Miscellaneous -----	3. 00
Outstanding liabilities -----	56. 43
	<hr/>
Total -----	1, 461. 34

This item is required for the administration of the affairs of 411 Indians of the Neah Bay Agency, Wash., and covers the salary of one employee, and the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous expenses that usually arise in the conduct of an agency.

While an unexpended balance of \$538.66 is shown for the year 1918, it is believed that the full amount will be used in 1920 owing to the increased cost of supplies, etc.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, \$1,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$1, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	1, 000. 00
Amount expended -----	522. 64
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance -----	477. 36
	<hr/>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses -----	337. 25
Medical, educational, stationery, etc -----	33. 80
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	142. 78
Miscellaneous -----	8. 81
	<hr/>
Total -----	522. 64

This amount is required for the administration expenses of the Neah Bay and Taholah Agencies, which have supervision over a total of 943 Indians.

Owing to the increased cost of supplies, etc., it is expected that the full amount of this appropriation will be required during the year 1920.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians, Yakima Agency, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	3,000.00
Amount expended	2,796.50
Unexpended balance	203.50
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	94.75
Traveling expenses	14.75
Transportation of supplies	12.00
Telegraph and telephone service	59.11
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.	11.50
Subsistence supplies	328.54
Forage	813.79
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	220.21
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.	467.18
Live stock	150.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	517.30
Miscellaneous	27.30
Outstanding liabilities	80.07
Total	2,796.50

The Indians for whom this appropriation is made are 3,000 in number and reside on the Yakima Reservation in Washington.

There are nearly 100 old and needy Indians of this jurisdiction who are furnished rations by reason of their inability to provide for themselves.

The appropriation is also used to purchase equipment, medical supplies, forage, and fuel, and to meet the incidental expenses of the agency.

The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Coleville, Taholah, Puyallup, and Spokane Agencies, including pay of employees and for purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$13,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians of Colville and other agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated	\$13,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	13,000.00
Amount expended	11,510.58
Unexpended balance	1,489.42
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	6,362.69
Traveling expenses	219.84
Transportation of supplies	357.22
Telegraph and telephone service	29.20
Subsistence supplies	623.49
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	11.30
Forage	1,131.10
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	832.39

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical, educational stationery, etc.....	\$373. 45
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 250. 99
Miscellaneous.....	24. 00
Outstanding liabilities.....	294. 91
Total	11, 510. 58

This appropriation provides for the administration of the affairs of 4,566 Indians who are under the jurisdiction of four agencies, namely, Colville, Cushman, Spokane, and Taholah.

This fund is used for the pay of necessary employees who look after the interests of the Indians, the purchase and transportation of subsistence, forage, fuel, equipment, and medical supplies, and for defraying the incidental expenses arising in the conduct of the agencies named.

Mr. DILL. Is there any prospect of the expense of handling the Colville Reservation being lessened?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians have been allotted and we are making a greater effort than heretofore to get their lands under cultivation.

Mr. DILL. They raised more wheat this year than they have raised for years up there, and it would seem—I don't know how much has been done in removing restrictions, but certainly a good many of these Indians are fit to have their restrictions removed, and it would seem that the time ought to come in the not far distant future when, at least on that reservation, some of the agency work would be lightened or lessened. It is a peculiar appropriation and that provision out in our State—those Indians, I take it though, it refers to the Indians that are on the Colville and Spokane, rather than those at Puyallup—does that pay the Puyallup Agency also?

Mr. MERITT. We expend some of this fund at the Puyallup Agency.

Mr. DILL. Then there is, of course, part of the tribal funds spent. I notice you have an appropriation here also in the tribal funds appropriations for this work.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we supplement this appropriation by the use of tribal funds.

The next item reads:

For support of Spokanes in Washington (article 6 of agreement with said Indians, dated March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892), \$1,000.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Spokanes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated.....	\$1, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	1, 000. 00
Amount expended	945. 85

Unexpended balance	54. 15
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	795. 25
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	143. 10
Miscellaneous	7. 50
Total	945. 85

This, as will be noted, is a treaty item, and is necessary to enable a compliance with article 6 of the agreement with the Spokane Indians, dated March 18, 1887, ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120), whereby

the Government agreed to provide a blacksmith and carpenter to instruct the Indians in the trades.

This appropriation was used in 1918 for the pay of a carpenter at \$720 per annum, the employment of irregular blacksmith labor, and the purchase of necessary materials.

The next item reads:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907: *Provided*, That money received under agreements for temporary water supply may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for maintenance and improvement of the irrigation system on said lands.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	15,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	7,101.54
Traveling expenses-----	21.74
Transportation of supplies-----	23.94
Telegraph and telephone service-----	.27
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	8.25
Subsistence supplies-----	746.28
Forage-----	1,163.66
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	272.98
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	45.82
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,611.19
Miscellaneous-----	1,487.63
Outstanding liabilities-----	516.72

Total-----	15,000.00
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IRRIGATION SYSTEM, YAKIMA RESERVATION.

Indian tribe: Confederated Yakimas.

Number of Indians: 3,146.

Area of reservation: 1,145,059 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project: 120,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works: 60,223 acres.

Area actually irrigated: 60,223 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians: 3,747 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees: 37,216 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners: 19,260 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918: \$676,428.07.

Cost of operations, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918: \$261,794.51.

Estimated additional cost to complete: \$2,212,600.

Estimated cost per acre when completed: \$24.

Average value of irrigated land per acre: \$125 to \$200.

Average annual precipitation: 7 inches.

Source of water supply: Yakima River and tributaries.

Market for products: Local and general, excellent.

Distance from railroad: Railroad through project.

This sum is required to meet the Indians' share of the maintenance and repair of the Wapato project, which includes 599 miles of canals and 3,975 structures. Many of the smaller structures were constructed of timber some 18 years ago and must be replaced as they fall into decay. A maintenance fee is collected from white irrigators to cover their pro rata share of the upkeep of this system.

This appropriation is to maintain an irrigation project already constructed.

Mr. DILL. How many acres, do you know, have they got in cultivation there?

Mr. MERITT. We have 63,223 acres of irrigable land under constructed works, and the area actually irrigated is 63,223 acres. That is something that doesn't occur on any other Indian reservation in the United States. We have every acre of irrigable land under cultivation on this reservation.

Mr. DILL. That has been a success down there, then?

Mr. MERITT. This is undoubtedly the most successful irrigation project in the country, and more farm products are being produced on this reservation than on any other Indian reservation that I know of. Of course the Pima Reservation in Arizona is now doing splendid work because of the introduction of the long-staple cotton, but they are making a wonderful showing on this Yakima Reservation.

The next item reads:

For the sixth installment in payment of \$635,000 for water supply for irrigation of forty acres of each Indian allotment on the Yakima Indian Reservation irrigation system in the State of Washington, provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and four), \$100,000 to be covered into the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That the land for which the aforesaid water supply was purchased shall be understood to be included within the Wapato irrigation project.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	100,000.00
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Amount expended-----	100,000.00
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Analysis of expenditures:

Transferred to United States Reclamation Service to be expended and accounted for by that bureau-----	100,000.00
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This item is requested for the purpose of paying the sixth installment of the purchase price of a water right for the Yakima Indians, as provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-604), wherein, in accordance with the recommendations of a joint congressional commission (S. Doc. No. 337, 63d Cong., 2d sess.), the sum of \$635,000 was authorized to be appropriated annually in installments on estimates to be certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purchase from the Reclamation Service of a perpetual right to 720 cubic feet of water per second in lieu of water of which the commission determined the Indians had been theretofore unjustly deprived by the Government. It will be covered into the reclamation fund in accordance with the terms of the act.

Mr. DILL. I note that in the analysis of expenditures you say it has been transferred to the United States Reclamation Service, to be expended and accounted for by them. Do they make a report as to how they use this money?

Mr. MERITT. They submit a report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and that is available for Congress. You recall that a few years ago a commission from Congress visited this reservation and this water controversy was adjusted by them, and we are now asking for annual appropriations to carry out that adjustment. We will only require one appropriation more in order to complete this payment.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you think about the item of \$635,000 completing the project?

Mr. MERITT. That will pay for the water in accordance with our agreement with the Reclamation Service, and we will not ask for more than that amount.

Mr. DILL. That will complete it?

Mr. SNYDER. Has the work been progressing, going right along during the period of the war?

Mr. MERITT. This is not for the payment of construction work at this time. It is for the payment of charges on water held in that reservoir under the Reclamation Service, and it is estimated that this is a fair share of the Indians' part of this work.

The next item reads:

For support and education of three hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Washington, including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$65,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian School Tacoma, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$65,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	60,000.00
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Amount expended	58,829.07
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Unexpended balance	1,170.93
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	20,201.73
Transportation of supplies.....	728.89
Telegraph and telephone service.....	4.49
Subsistence supplies	11,494.77
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	6,581.90
Forage	446.25
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	10,983.81
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	668.59
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,934.46
Repair of buildings.....	1,681.43
Miscellaneous	102.75
Outstanding liabilities	2,000.00

Total	58,829.07
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$296,244
Number of buildings.....	40
Number of employees.....	33
Total salaries	\$24,590
Average attendance of pupils.....	237
Average enrollment	409
Capacity	350
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$132
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$228
Area of school land (acres).....	42
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	10
Value of agriculture products.....	\$1,521
Value of other school products.....	\$950
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$30.38

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support ----- \$65,000

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 325 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements being made to supplement the Puyallup School funds used for said school. \$65,000

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$1,800	Nurse-----	\$720
Clerk-----	900	Seamstress-----	660
Assistant clerk-----	900	Laundress-----	500
Physician-----	600	Baker-----	300
Principal-----	1,400	Cook-----	660
Teacher-----	690	Assistant cook-----	300
Do-----	720	Tailor-----	900
Do-----	600	Gardner-----	720
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	1,200
Do-----	600	Disciplinarian-----	900
Shoe and harness maker-----	780	Carpenter-----	840
Manual training teacher-----	1,200	Fireman-----	840
Do-----	1,000	Do-----	300
Matron-----	660	Laborer-----	500
Assistant matron-----	600	Do-----	500
Do-----	540		
Do-----	500	Total-----	24,590
Housekeeper-----	660		

The item, \$65,000, is the same amount that was appropriated last year for the support of the school and includes the superintendent's salary, which is \$1,800. This is a conservative estimate.

The Cushman School is well equipped with shops and is virtually a trades school for the Indians of the Northwest, practical instruction being given in carpentry, blacksmithing, machine-shop work, and other trades. The school has capacity for 350 pupils. The plant, which contains 40 buildings, is valued at \$296,244.

The next item reads:

For continuing construction and enlargement of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, to make possible the utilization of the water supply provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and four), for forty acres of each Indian allotment under the Wapato irrigation project on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, and such other water supply as may be available or obtainable for the irrigation of a total of one hundred and twenty thousand acres of allotted Indian lands on said reservation, \$50,000 to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire cost of said irrigation and drainage system shall be reimbursed to the United States under the conditions and terms of the act of May 18, 1916: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase of such lands as may be required in connection with the construction of the aforesaid irrigation project.

We offer the following justification in support of this item.

Diversion dam and distribution and drainage system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated----- \$500,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Unexpended balance available for 1918----- ¹ 188,062.12

Amount expended----- 188,062.12

¹ Appropriation for 1918 was \$200,000 made immediately available, and partly expended in 1917.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$92, 803. 21
Traveling expenses.....	158. 40
Transportation of supplies.....	4, 218. 34
Telegraph and telephone service.....	188. 88
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	25. 00
Subsistence supplies.....	12, 342. 54
Forage.....	12, 053. 74
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	7, 660. 24
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	170. 45
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	53, 784. 81
Construction of buildings.....	1, 012. 94
Rent of buildings.....	43. 00
Miscellaneous.....	121. 15
Outstanding liabilities.....	3, 479. 42
Total.....	188, 062. 12

During the fiscal year 1917 all the money available from the appropriation for that year and approximately \$12,000 of the sum appropriated for the fiscal year 1918 was expended, leaving but \$188,000 for use during the latter fiscal year, but sufficient new canals and structures were constructed to cover 6,596 acres in excess of the land theretofore under irrigation works. Every acre of the new land was placed under cultivation as soon as the water was available. At the close of the fiscal year 1918 this project had 60,223 acres under constructed works and every acre of it under cultivation. The value of crop yield for the season of 1918 is estimated to be in excess of \$7,000,000. Owing to the pressure for increased food production and the promise held out by this reservation, the Congress saw fit to increase the appropriation for the fiscal year 1919 to \$500,000. Steps are now under way for extending the system to the largest possible additional acreage in time for 1919 crops. The prospects are that heavy demands for food will continue to be made upon America which, together with the economic advantage to be gained by bringing the greatest possible acreage under cultivation in the shortest possible time, has moved the office to lay plans for continuing this work during the fiscal year 1920 upon the same scale as that for 1919. Since white lessees are ready to take up every acre under this project that the Indians do not want to farm, as soon as water is available, there appears to be every practicable reason for pushing the project to completion as rapidly as possible.

This appropriation is desired to build laterals on the reservation to convey the water that has already been procured for these Indians under this agreement with the congressional commission, and for which a previous appropriation of \$35,000 was made. They have the water and the projects are constructed, except the laterals. We want to get the laterals constructed as soon as possible, so as to get the land under cultivation.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there a sufficient equipment and sufficient labor up there to carry on this industry, to build all these laterals, so that this money can be promptly used for this purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We have the equipment, and now that the war is over we will be able to procure the necessary labor.

Mr. CHANDLER. How much has been expended altogether upon this project?

Mr. MERITT. The cost of construction on the irrigation system up to June 30, 1918, was \$676,428. The cost of operation and maintenance and miscellaneous up to June 30, 1918, was \$261,794. Estimated cost per acre when complete, \$24.00, which is a very low construction cost, and the land is estimated to be valued at anywhere from \$125 to \$200 per acre, and some of that land cannot be purchased for that figure.

Mr. DILL. No, you can't buy it for that.

Mr. CHANDLER. This additional \$500,000 will be practically enough to complete it then?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we will need additional funds to get all the lands under cultivation. The total acreage under that project amounts to 120,000 acres, and we now have 60,000 irrigable acres of land, all of which is under cultivation.

Mr. DILL. And is producing quite abundantly.

Mr. SNYDER. At a cost for installation and maintenance of about \$900,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and at an acre cost of \$24, which is very low.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, that work of course adds to the value of the land and it increases the productivity of the land, but does it teach the Indians to use the land? Are they actually using the land themselves on this particular Indian reservation? Are they using these irrigated lands? Are they farming them, the Indians themselves?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Indians are farming. Our records show that the Indians themselves are cultivating this year 3,745 acres.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many Indians are doing that, if you have that figure?

Mr. MERITT. I haven't the number of Indians, but the acreage per Indian is somewhat small.

Mr. HASTINGS. Fifteen acres.

Mr. MERITT. I would say anywhere from 10 to 20 acres.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many Indians are there in this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. We have 3,146 Indians on that reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. And they are only cultivating about 3,000 acres of land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That would be an average of about 1 acre apiece.

Mr. MERITT. Of course the able-bodied adult Indians will number about 500.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, isn't it a fact that a great many of these Indians work on the adjoining farms that are being operated by white men?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The development of that reservation gives employment to the Indians and they are all practically self-supporting.

Mr. SNYDER. And aren't they about as well off under that situation as they would be if they were operating their own land?

Mr. MERITT. They are learning actual farming under the direction of the white man, whose interest is to produce the greatest amount to the acre.

Mr. SNYDER. And all this land has been allotted to Indians in the first place?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. From which they receive compensation from the money that the white farmer makes on his land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That's all.

Mr. MERITT. I have been on that reservation and it is most wonderfully productive, and there are some lands on that reservation that are renting at an enormous price for farming purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Why do you rent them? You mean Indian lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Why do you rent the land to white people?

Mr. MERITT. Because Indians have not advanced far enough to cultivate all the lands.

Mr. HASTINGS. Suppose an Indian is an able-bodied man, capable of working, does the department permit that to be leased, and then the Indian get the proceeds of it?

Mr. MERITT. The policy of the department is to reserve a certain acreage out of each Indian allotment for his individual use, but we realize that an Indian who only a few years ago was riding the plains and deriving his living from hunting and fishing is not capable at this time of cultivating all of his allotment. It would require considerable capital to cultivate 80 acres of irrigable land. It would take quite an outlay for stock and machinery, and this is a gradual process and we reserve part of the allotment and try to encourage him by every means possible to utilize that land, and then we rent the surplus lands to white lessees.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Commissioner, pardon me, but you have been discoursing upon the policy of the department. What I want to know is what the department does with reference to this particular reservation. Now, do any considerable number of Indians farm these lands themselves? I realize and appreciate the difficulty of the department in getting the Indians to take hold of this land and farm it, but that ought to be the ultimate purpose of the department or else there is no need of buying lands for them or appropriating moneys to make this land productive; but I was wondering what were the actual facts with reference to this particular Indian tribe.

Mr. MERITT. I will give you the statistics that we have on that subject.

On the Yakima Reservation we have 136,000 acres allotted to the Yakima Indians. There are about 9,000 acres of land altogether cultivated by the Indians on that reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. I didn't get that number.

Mr. MERITT. Nine thousand. That includes land under this irrigation as well as dry farming.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, do those Indians actually work that land themselves or lease it to somebody else?

Mr. MERITT. That is land actually cultivated by the Indians. There are 500 able-bodied male adults on that reservation. Two hundred and eleven of those able-bodied Indians are farming. The leasing figures on the reservation are as follows: Number of leases, 1,100; number of allotments, 1,100; area, 65,000; income, \$250,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that there is a lease on every allotment?

Mr. MERITT. That does not include all of the allotments. We lease part of the allotment, the surplus lands. That is a fairly good showing for Indians on a reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. Even so, if the Indians there actually farm their own land, if that is what that means—you say a certain number of

them are farming. Now it might be, you know, that you could have that many farmers and they may all be working for somebody else.

Mr. MERITT. That is not the meaning of these figures. The meaning of this table is that 211 Indians on that reservation are actually farming.

Mr. SNYDER. Farming their own land, out of 1,500 adults?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

For beginning the construction of diversion dams and canal systems for irrigating twelve thousand acres of Indian land adjacent to Toppenish and Simcoe Creeks, Yakima Indian Reservation, \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, the total cost not to exceed \$150,000: *Provided*, That the cost of the diversion dams and distributing systems shall be reimbursed to the United States by the owners of the lands irrigable thereunder in not to exceed 20 annual payments, and the Secretary of the Interior may fix operation and maintenance charges, which shall be paid as he may direct: *Provided*, That if any allottee shall receive patent in fee to his allotment before the amounts so charged against him shall have been paid to the United States, then such amount remaining unpaid shall be and become a lien upon his allotment, and the fact of such lien shall be recited in such patent and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and should any Indian sell any part of his allotment with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount of any unpaid charges against the land sold shall be and become a first lien thereon and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and delivery of water to such land may be refused within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior until all dues are paid: *Provided further*, That no right to water or to the use of any irrigation ditch or other structure on said reservation shall vest or be allowed until the owner of the land to be irrigated as herein provided shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may determine proper for making effective the foregoing provisions, and to require of owners of lands in fee such security for the reimbursement herein required as he may determine necessary, and to refuse delivery of water to any tract of land until the owners thereof shall have complied therewith.

We offer the following justification:

Diversion Dam, Toppenish and Simcoe Creeks.

Indian tribe: Confederated Yakimas.

Number of Indians: 3,146.

Area of reservation: 1,145,059 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project: 12,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works: None.

Estimated additional cost to complete: \$50,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed: \$12.50.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation: 12 inches.

Source of water supply: Toppenish and Simcoe Creeks.

Market for products: Local and general, excellent.

Distance from railroad: 2 miles.

The fertility of the soil and favorable climate of this locality, together with the natural facilities for irrigation, which can be developed at very low cost, make it certain that sooner or later a comprehensive system for the irrigation of this land will be undertaken. For the present, as an increased crop production measure, it is proposed to construct a diversion dam and distributing system by which the normal spring flow of Toppenish and Simcoe Creeks can be diverted for the production of grain and other crops, which will mature while there is yet sufficient water without recourse to storage facilities. It is estimated that this land could be made to produce 300,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in other grain crops, during the first year. The works required to carry out this plan would be necessary in connection with the com-

plete project herein alluded to and they will be so constructed as to fit into such a system without loss. The early and valuable returns which could be had with the proposed development commend it for prompt action.

There is very little work required. We have the machinery on the ground for doing this work and we feel that it is a very deserving project.

Mr. DILL. Is this all Indian land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Is it all allotted, or do you know?

Mr. MERITT. I think all the land is allotted. We have surplus land on the reservation, but all of this land is allotted.

Mr. SNYDER. There are about 17,000 acres of it?

Mr. MERITT. About 12,000 acres.

Mr. SNYDER. You mean to say that if this appropriation went through by March 4, you could have any considerable amount of that acreage supplied with water from these laterals for the use of crops next year?

Mr. MERITT. We hope to have the work sufficiently advanced so that we can get part of that land under cultivation this next year.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, about what part do you think?

Mr. MERITT. I wouldn't like to make a guess on that.

Mr. SNYDER. It would have to move faster than any of the projects I have heard of yet.

Mr. MERITT. We have the equipment already on the ground.

Mr. DILL. These are diversion dams. It all comes from the main Yakima Dam.

Mr. MERITT. It is all under the big project.

Mr. SNYDER. And this land is already cleared and ready for cultivation when it has water?

Mr. MERITT. It is ready for cultivation immediately when the water is available.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course there is going to be always need for increased quantities of wheat, but I don't think that the necessity will be quite as great in 1920 as it has been in the past year.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

For payment of twenty-five heads of families of the Nisqually Reservation in Washington, or expenditure for their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, as compensation for the difference between the appraised value and the compromise price paid by the War Department for approximately three thousand two hundred acres of allotted land taken for military purposes; for cost of fencing cemetery plots on the lands surrendered, and for reimbursement of the Indians for expenses incurred in removing themselves with their families and belongings from said lands, \$20,670, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

We offer the following justification for this item:

At the request of the War Department and in order to enlarge the target grounds at Camp Lewis, Wash., the authorities of Pierce County, that State, instituted condemnation proceedings for approximately 3,200 acres of allotted Indian lands on the Nisqually Reservation. The lands were appraised by a representative of the Indian Bureau at \$93,760, and by a representative of the War Department at considerably less. In view of the urgency of the military situation this bureau accepted the compromise offer of \$75,840, and gave immediate possession to the lands for the use of the Army, with the understanding conveyed to the Indians that should the compromise price not be sufficient to purchase other lands for them and equip them equal to their present holdings, Congress would be requested to supplement the amount of

said compromise with a gratuity appropriation. Special Supervisor Michael, who was detailed for the purpose of purchasing other or lieu lands as homes for the Indians so dispossessed, reported August 24, 1918, that these wards of the Government, who had shown a splendid spirit in giving up their old homes promptly, had sustained additional losses in the transaction, and that they should, therefore, be reimbursed in the following amounts:

1. Actual value of lands surrendered over compromise appraisal-----	\$17, 920
2. Amount needed for fencing several cemetery plots on abandoned lands -----	250
3. To reimburse approximately 25 heads of families for moneys expended in moving to their new homes, at \$100 each-----	2, 500
Total -----	20, 670

Mr. DILL. This did not go to the court at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because of the urgency of the matter we did not care to push the matter in the courts, and accepted this compromise figure with the War Department, with the understanding that we would come to Congress and ask for this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Well; the \$2,500 expenses of removing, and \$250 for cemetery plots, I should think would be perfectly proper. Those Indians had to move out of there. But I don't know about the \$17,000. That is a difference of opinion between the War Department and the Indian Department as to what that land is worth?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, what did the War Department take this over for—for what particular purpose?

Mr. MERITT. It was for use in connection with the military camp at Camp Lewis.

Mr. DILL. A military cantonment was built there.

Mr. MERITT. It was largely for target ground practice.

Mr. SNYDER. Doesn't this proposition fall right into the same category as the man who has a contract, or a corporation that has a contract with the Government, which has been canceled or that the Government may be trying to cancel? It seems to me that this is a question between the War Department and the Indian Department.

Mr. DILL. Well, this is rather a proposition of where the War Department had to have the property or the land, and the Indians could go into court if they didn't agree to their price, and sue for it.

Mr. SNYDER. That applies in every case.

Mr. DILL. The same thing here; the Indian Department and the War Department disagreed, and they took the War Department's price and said, "We will go to Congress and see if we can get the rest of it." That is practically what it amounts to.

Mr. SNYDER. Suppose you don't get it in Congress?

Mr. DILL. Then let the Indians' funds be depleted.

Mr. MERITT. We feel that an injustice would have been done to the Indians, because they have been deprived of their homes, which they have occupied for a great many years, for an inadequate consideration.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that same thing applies to a fellow who has come over from Washington to Bridgeport and moved his family there for the purpose of assisting the Government in producing munitions, and he finds himself broke at the end of the period and no money to get back home with. No one is authorized to pay him.

It seems to me it amounts to about the same thing, only one is an Indian and the other is a white man.

Mr. MERITT. In this case, the parties involved are the wards of the Government, and they have given up their homes to the Government for war purposes at what they consider an inadequate price, but we waived that difference of opinion at that time because of the urgency of the need of this land for actual war purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does this \$17,500 represent the difference in the two appraisements—one by the War Department and one by the Interior Department?

Mr. MERITT. It is the difference between the Indian appraisement and the compromise price.

Mr. HASTINGS. Or was there a compromise agreed upon larger than the appraisement made by the War Department?

Mr. MERITT. The compromise was larger than the original War Department appraisement.

Mr. HASTINGS. What was the appraisement of the War Department?

Mr. MERITT. It was \$57,920.60.

Mr. HASTINGS. And the appraisement by the Interior Department was what?

Mr. MERITT. Ninety-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, and the compromise price was \$75,840.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you actually paid the Indians how much?

Mr. MERITT. \$75,840.

Mr. HASTINGS. So this represents the difference between the actual amount paid the Indians and the appraisement by the Interior Department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel the patent issued in the name of Davie Skootah, allottee numbered thirty-five, on the Lummi Reservation, Washington, and to reallot the lands under the provisions of the general allotment law to unallotted members of the Lummi Tribe in areas of not exceeding ten acres each.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

CANCELLATION ALLOTMENT OF DAVIE SKOOTAH.

Davie Skootah died about 1901. At the time of his death he was unmarried and without issue; he left no father, no brother, no mother, no sister, or the issue of such; nor any relatives of any known degree whatsoever. There is no authority of law for the cancellation of the patent issued in this case, and it is therefore necessary to obtain legislation in order that the land allotted to Davie Skootah may be made available for allotment to other Indians. Several younger members of the tribe have been living on and cultivating the Skootah allotment, and it is the desire of practically all members of the Lummi Tribe that the allotment now standing in the name of Skootah be reallotted to deserving Indians. As the allotment contains approximately 80 acres, it would be possible to provide for 10 or more Indians, by allotting small areas of sufficient size for homemaking purposes.

Mr. DILL. We will adjourn now until 10:30 tomorrow morning. (Whereupon, at 1 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1918).

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 10, 1918.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. C. C. DILL (chairman) presiding.

Mr. DILL. We had just as well go ahead.

Mr. SNYDER. What page are the justifications on in Wisconsin?

STATEMENT OF HON. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. MERITT. Page 161, under the heading of Wisconsin, appears—

WISCONSIN.

SEC. 25. For the support and education of 230 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$53,350; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$61,350.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$47,450.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	43,200.00
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Amount expended	43,147.66
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Unexpended balance	52.34
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	15,727.93
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Traveling expenses	10.23
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Transportation of supplies	313.60
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Telegraph and telephone service	54.00
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Subsistence supplies	7,932.63
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Dry goods, clothing, etc	5,888.68
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Forage	768.71
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Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	4,278.20
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Medical, educational, stationery, etc	656.22
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Live stock	40.04
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Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,123.90
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Miscellaneous	305.49
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Outstanding liabilities	3,048.03
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43,147.66

NOTE.—\$3,950 was expended or obligated during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools, 1918."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated	\$8,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	8,000
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Amount expended	8,000
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	8,000
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$135,765
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Number of buildings	19
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Number of employees	26
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Total salaries	\$16, 230
Average attendance of pupils	151
Average enrollment	224
Capacity	231
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$166
Cost per capita based on average attendance	¹ \$248
Area of school land (acres)	640
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 260
Value of agricultural products	\$6, 156
Value of other school products	\$1, 269
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$545

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support	\$51, 057
Repairs and improvements	8, 000

Total	59, 057
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Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 230 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Hayward, Wis., and superintendent's salary	53, 350
Repairs and improvements	8, 000

Total	61, 350
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POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent	\$1, 600	Seamstress	\$540
Clerk	1, 000	Laundress	500
Financial clerk	780	Baker	540
Physician	480	Cook	540
Disciplinarian	660	General mechanic	720
Teacher	810	Engineer	840
Do	600	Assistant engineer	300
Do	600	Laborer	450
Do	600	Do	300
Industrial teacher	840	Indian assistant	600
Matron	660	Do	450
Assistant matron	500	Do	300
Do	300		
Nurse	720	Total	16, 230

There are 1,276 Indians enrolled and belonging to the Lac Courte Oreille Band of Chippewas. These Indians are engaged in the various logging camps and sawmills and on construction work, bridge building, and railroading and make a livelihood with very little assistance from the Government. As a rule, however, they are poor and not in position to place their children in public schools and to keep them there throughout the year, as they are unable to feed and clothe them properly. The Hayward boarding school provides educational facilities for this class of Indian children.

The 19 buildings comprising the school plant, including heating and lighting systems, etc., are valued at \$121,635. The appropriation for repairs and improvements for the current year is \$8,000, and the same amount is requested for 1920. The physical condition of the school plant is such that this amount will be required.

Mr. SNYDER. That is about the annual increase in these appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. About the general increase?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The \$8,000 item is the same as it was before?

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² This does not include 334 acres pasture.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We require that for the improvement of the buildings.

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$63,875; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all \$71,875.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian school, Tomah, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$57,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	47,925.00
Amount expended-----	47,824.83
Unexpended balance -----	100.17
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	15,723.33
Traveling expenses-----	87.84
Transportation of supplies-----	594.26
Telegraph and telephone service-----	56.44
Printing, binding, advertising, etc-----	309.60
Subsistence supplies-----	9,756.13
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	8,164.36
Forage-----	1,863.50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	6,309.11
Medical, educational, stationery, etc-----	527.39
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,849.77
Miscellaneous-----	554.20
Outstanding liabilities-----	28.90
Total-----	47,824.83

NOTE.—\$3,990.29 was expended during the year for the support of this school from the appropriation, "Additional support, Indian schools."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
Amount expended-----	8,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings-----	1,165.00
Repair of buildings-----	6,742.70
Outstanding liabilities-----	92.30
Total-----	8,000.00

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$182,889
Number of buildings-----	26
Number of employees-----	31
Total salaries-----	\$19,590
Average attendance of pupils-----	206
Average enrollment of pupils-----	257
Capacity-----	275
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	\$189
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	¹ \$235

¹ The per capita cost is computed on the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

Area of school land (acres)-----	340
Area of school land, cultivated (acres)-----	233
Value of agricultural products-----	\$15, 120
Value of other products-----	\$1, 729
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended-----	\$1, 838

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$57, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	8, 000
Drainage of school farm-----	3, 500
Total-----	68, 500

Requested in proposed bill for 1920:

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., and superintendent's salary-----	63, 875
Repairs and improvements-----	8, 000
Total-----	71, 875

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 000	Assistant seamstress-----	\$300
Financial clerk-----	900	Laundress-----	480
Property clerk-----	660	Baker-----	500
Assistant clerk-----	720	Cook-----	600
Physician (contract)-----	600	Assistant cook-----	300
Disciplinarian-----	800	Dairyman-----	840
Teacher-----	810	Assistant farmer-----	300
Do-----	630	Farmer-----	1, 000
Do-----	600	Carpenter-----	720
Kindergarten-----	630	Engineer-----	1, 000
Matron-----	660	Assistant engineer-----	300
Assistant matron-----	500	Laborer-----	600
Do-----	500	Do-----	480
Do-----	300	Do-----	300
Do-----	300		
Housekeeper-----	660	Total-----	19, 590
Seamstress-----	600		

The amount requested for support and education of 275 Indian pupils, including salary of the superintendent, is \$63,875. This is based upon a per capita allowance of \$225. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,000.

The amount of \$8,000 is requested for repairs and improvements. This sum was appropriated last year. There are 26 buildings to be kept in repair in addition to the upkeep of water and sewer systems, light plant, and heating system.

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$7, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	7, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	6, 931. 78
Unexpended balance-----	68. 22

¹ Does not include 91 acres of pasture land.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3, 780. 00
Traveling expenses.....	9. 76
Transportation of supplies.....	14. 90
Telegraph and telephone service.....	74. 08
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	3. 56
Subsistence supplies.....	1, 360. 78
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3. 80
Forage.....	25. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	398. 76
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	454. 44
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	598. 94
Miscellaneous.....	175. 97
Outstanding liabilities.....	31. 79

Total 6, 931. 78

This appropriation is in the same amount as was allowed for the fiscal year 1919, and is for the support and civilization of nearly 4,000 Indians who are under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe, Hayward, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff agencies.

Every effort is being made to place these Indians on a self-supporting basis by encouraging them to engage in agriculture, as their future will depend upon the successful cultivation of the soil, which is better adapted to agriculture than other purposes, in as much as employment in the lumber industry is becoming more scarce each year. There are a number of Indians on these reservations who are not capable of supporting themselves entirely by reason of age and disabilities, hence some assistance must be given them.

Reference to the analysis of expenditures will show that \$3,780 was used in 1918 for the pay of employees necessary for the benefit of these Indians; \$1,360 for the purchase of subsistence for issue to the needy, and the remainder for forage, fuel, medical supplies, equipment and miscellaneous material, and incidental expenses arising in the conduct of the four agencies. Only a balance of \$68.22 remained unexpended, hence it is clear that the full amount of this appropriation will be required for the support of these Indians during 1920.

The next item is:

For support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Support of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated..... \$7, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... 7, 000. 00

Amount expended..... 6, 510. 31

Unexpended balance..... 489. 69

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	4, 871. 33
Traveling expenses.....	868. 21
Telegraph and telephone service.....	67. 40
Forage.....	115. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	166. 54
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	141. 95
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	159. 82
Outstanding liabilities.....	120. 06

6, 510. 31

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 355 Wisconsin Pottawatomies who are under the jurisdiction of the Laona Agency.

These Indians live in the northern part of Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and are occupying land purchased for them on which many comfortable homes have been erected during the past year, though there are still

a number who must yet be provided for. With the aid of modern farming implements these Indians are enabled to cultivate their land to a greater extent than heretofore.

This appropriation, as will be noted, is used principally for employees to look after their interests and welfare, including a physician, and for traveling expenses of employees, which is an item of some expense by reason of the scattered location of these Indians. The balance of the appropriation is expended for forage, fuel, medical supplies, equipment, and incidental expenses of the agency.

The next item is:

For the support and civilization of those portions of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and to aid said Indians in establishing homes on the lands purchased for them under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913, \$22,399, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the appropriation, when made, of the principal due as the proportionate share of said Indians in annuities and moneys of the Pottawatomie Tribe in which they have not shared as set forth in House Document Numbered Eight hundred and thirty (Sixtieth Congress, first session), and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the said sum in the clearing of land and the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917, for said Indians, approximating \$28,256.13, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1918, approximating \$55,057.37, are hereby reappropriated and made available until expended: *Provided, however*, That the above-mentioned sums shall be used only for the purposes set forth in section 25 of the act approved May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, pages one hundred and fifty-six and one hundred and fifty-seven), and section 24 of the act approved March 2, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and ninety-one).

The following justification is offered for the record:

Support of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomes, Wisconsin and Michigan (Reimbursable.)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Amount appropriated-----	\$75,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	100,000.00
Amount expended-----	44,948.63

Unexpended balance-----	55,051.37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	486.00
Transportation of supplies-----	70.00
Per capita payment-----	25,000.00
Live stock-----	3,938.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	5,537.47
Construction of buildings-----	8,428.03
Rent of buildings-----	96.00
Seed-----	1,373.25
Miscellaneous-----	19.88
Total-----	44,948.63

Under the treaty of September 26, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 431), the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin and Michigan ceded to the Government all their lands in the States mentioned and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi River. Half of the tribe, numbering about 2,000, removed, and the remainder fled to northern Wisconsin and Michigan and Canada.

Rev. Erik O. Morstad, a Lutheran missionary, who has spent his life among these refugees, prepared a roll about the year 1906, and urged that their claim to tribal benefits and annuities, including the lands which should have been

given to them had they removed, be adjudicated by the Government. A bill was introduced and passed by Congress on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 380), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll and report what funds were due the refugee branch. Such a roll was prepared and submitted, showing 454 Wisconsin-Pottawatomie Indians in the United States and about 1,500 Pottawatomies and their descendants in Canada. The report is embodied in House Document No. 830, 60th Congress, 1st Session.

This report also shows that \$447,339 was due that portion of this band residing in the United States. Congress from time to time has apportioned small sums for the support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin. Several bills have been introduced to appropriate the entire amount found due the Indians residing in the United States, but no action by Congress has been taken with respect to the Canadian branch.

The Wisconsin-Pottawatomie Indians are located in several counties in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-102), appropriated the sum of \$150,000, reimbursable from the money due the Indians, when appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Wisconsin for these Pottawatomie Indians residing in the United States. This money has practically all been expended for the purpose indicated, approximately 13,640 acres of land having been purchased. The act referred to provides that the land purchased, except such as may be needed for administrative purposes, shall be divided equitably among the Indians entitled thereto, and patents therefor issued in conformity with the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

The land purchased for these Indians is all cut-over land, heavily covered with brush, stumps, and small trees, and its clearing for cultivation was a task entirely beyond the means and facilities of the Indians, who formerly lived under very wretched conditions; therefore, it was necessary to provide additional funds for this purpose, as shown in the following table, which also includes the original appropriation for the purchase of land:

Appropriation act.			Object.			Total.
Date.	Statute reference.		Purchase of land.	Support and civiliza- tion.	Per capita payments.	
	Volume.	Page.				
June 30, 1913.....	38	102	\$150,000			\$150,000
May 18, 1916.....	39	156		\$75,000	\$25,000	100,000
Mar. 2, 1917.....	39	991		75,000	25,000	100,000
May 25, 1918 ¹				75,000		75,000
Total.....			150,000	225,000	50,000	425,000

¹ Public, No. 159, Sixty-fifth Congress, p. 31, sec. 25.

The report to Congress, published as House Document, No. 830, Sixtieth Congress, first session, shows that these Indians are entitled to \$447,339, and as \$425,000 has already been appropriated for their benefit, this leaves a balance of \$22,339, or the amount carried in the item now under consideration.

Of the \$75,000 appropriated for support and civilization purposes in each of the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, there remain unexpended approximately the sums of \$28,256.13 and \$55,057.37, respectively, or a total of \$83,213.50, which it is proposed to reappropriate and make available until expended, in view of the fact that the money was originally appropriated for the benefit of the Indians, to be reimbursed from the appropriation, when made, to cover the \$447,339 due them, as set forth above.

It is further provided that the expenditure of said sums, if reappropriated, shall be limited to the purposes set forth in the original acts making the money available—namely, for the support and civilization of said Indians and to aid them in establishing homes on the land purchased for them, such as the clearing of land, the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting.

Mr. DILL. This band of Indians has been more or less under the care of the department for some time, that is, under the special care of the department, haven't they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have been buying homes for them and building houses and endeavoring to collect them so that they could become reasonably self-supporting. The appropriations that have been made the last few years have amounted to something over \$400,000, and this will complete the appropriations for those Indians. We found that we were due that amount to those Indians, and we hope with this appropriation to get them in a position where they will no longer be dependent on the Government. It may be necessary to ask for a small gratuity appropriation hereafter; but no large appropriations are contemplated.

Mr. DILL. Your justification shows the reasons for this special legislation, this new legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We were unable, because of unusual conditions, to expend all of this money and we are simply asking that it be made available until expended.

Mr. DILL. They total over \$80,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You have practically stated there what I had in mind, that is, the reason for wanting to have this money reappropriated is that you were unable to expend it along the line of the original legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You were unable to spend it last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the reason you are asking for a direct appropriation of a so much smaller amount this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And you think this will clean up the appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And you won't ask for any further appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. We will not ask for any large amount from Congress. It may be necessary to have a small gratuity appropriation to relieve distress, but we will not ask for any other funds for the purchase of lands.

Mr. DILL. I think we might pass over Wyoming temporarily and go to this latter part. Mr. Mondell will perhaps have something to say when we take up Wyoming.

Mr. SNYDER. He won't care anything about these first three items. The irrigation system is what he is interested in.

Mr. MERITT. Under the head of Wyoming, the following item appears:

SEC. 26. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated-----	\$15, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	15, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	11, 503. 71
Unexpended balance -----	3, 496. 29

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$1, 986. 34
Traveling expenses.....	418. 44
Telegraph and telephone service.....	90. 99
Subsistence supplies.....	4. 94
Forage.....	2, 216. 59
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	984. 16
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2, 079. 05
Miscellaneous.....	18. 36
Outstanding liabilities.....	3, 704. 84

Total..... 11, 503. 71

This item is for the support and civilization of 843 Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, 666 of whom have received allotments, and is in the same amount as appropriated in previous years.

The amount asked for is required for subsistence supplies for issue to old and indigent Indians and children not of school age, for labor in lieu of rations, general agency expenses, including fuel, forage, traveling expenses, telephone rentals, equipment and miscellaneous materials, salaries of certain employees, and other incidental expenses of the agency.

NOTE.—There are 853 Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency who are provided for under the appropriation "Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana." See item No. 78.

The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, including pay of superintendent, \$36,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$41,250.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$32, 500. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	31, 475. 00
Amount expended.....	31, 475. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	12, 745. 64
Traveling expenses.....	7. 50
Transportation of supplies.....	1, 694. 61
Telegraph and telephone service.....	48. 00
Subsistence supplies.....	5, 105. 66
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3, 473. 49
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1, 927. 31
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.....	213. 55
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 314. 05
Outstanding liabilities.....	4, 945. 19

Total..... 31, 475. 00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated..... \$5, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	5, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	4, 999. 00

Unexpended balance..... 1. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings.....	4, 947. 71
Outstanding liabilities.....	51. 29

Total..... 4, 999. 00

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$137,000. 00
Number of buildings-----	22
Number of employees-----	14
Total salaries-----	\$12,540. 00
Average attendance of pupils-----	77
Average enrollment-----	111
Capacity-----	150
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$370. 00
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$275. 00
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	² 775
Area of school land (acres)-----	1,210
Value of agricultural products (no report).	.
Value of other school products (no report).	.
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended-----	\$4,293. 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1920.

Support-----	\$29,690. 00
Repairs and improvements-----	7,981. 00
Total-----	37,671. 00

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL FOR 1920.

Support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and superintendent's salary-----	\$36,250. 00
Repairs and improvements-----	5,000. 00
Total-----	41,250. 00

POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1918.

Superintendent-----	\$2,500	Laundress-----	\$500
Principal-----	1,400	Baker-----	300
Disciplinarian-----	840	Cook-----	600
Principal teacher-----	900	Farmer-----	840
Teacher-----	660	Engineer-----	1,000
Matron-----	780	General mechanic-----	720
Assistant matron-----	540		
Seamstress-----	600	Total-----	12,540

The sum requested for support and education of 150 Indian pupils, including salary of the superintendent, is \$36,250. This amount is based upon a per capita allowance of \$225. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,500.

The sum of \$5,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements. This amount was appropriated last year, and will be needed this year. Many of the old buildings are constructed of adobe and are in need of constant repairs. The heating, lighting, sewer, and water systems must be kept in an efficient condition.

The next item reads:

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article eight, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$6,000.

The following justification is offered:

Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming, 1918.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated----- \$6,000. 00

¹ The per capita cost is computed upon the average attendance for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 565).

² Does not include 399 acres of pasture land.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$6,000.00
Amount expended	5,712.50

Unexpended balance	287.50
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Analysis of expenditures: Salaries, wages, etc.	5,712.50
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This item is to fulfill treaty obligations with the Shoshones, of whom there are 843 under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming, and provides for the employment of a physician, teachers, and tradesmen in accordance with the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673), article 8 of which reads as follows:

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$100,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905, and to remain available until expended.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Wind River diminished reservation, Wyo. (Reimbursable.)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Amount appropriated	\$50,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Unexpended balance from previous years	3,710.88
Amount appropriated	150,000.00

Total	153,710.88
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Amount expended	146,290.08
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Unexpended balance	7,420.80
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	84,138.15
Traveling expenses	494.71
Transportation of supplies	5,061.82
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	40.95
Forage	4,308.77
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	2,194.89
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.	101.52
Live stock	725.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	39,727.88
Rent of buildings	10.00
Miscellaneous	15.50
Outstanding liabilities	9,413.93
Telegraph and telephone service	56.96

Total	146,290.08
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I wish the members of the committee would note the acreage that is being cultivated by the Indians—15,110 acres.

Indian Tribe, Shoshone and Arapahoe.

Number of Indians, 1,696.

Area of reservation, 788,480 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 73,073 acres.

Area of irrigable land under cultivated works, 45,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 30,128 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 15,110 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 4,120 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 10,898 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1918, \$749,629.28.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1918, \$184,327.29.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$564,684.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$18.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$20 to \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Big Wind River and several smaller streams.

Market for products, local.

Distance from railroad, 18 miles.

In order to keep pace with the demand by both Indians and whites for irrigation water, it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1920, it will be necessary to construct not less than 50 miles of laterals and approximately 300 structures, including the replacement of existing timber structures now falling into decay. It is proposed also to construct a small dam with necessary outlet works at Ray Lake at an estimated expense of \$10,000, for the purpose of relieving a shortage during the low water season in three of the ditches. This item also covers operation and maintenance which increase in proportion to the size and use of the system. This item is double the sum appropriated for the fiscal year 1919, but it is estimated that no less than this sum will suffice for the extension, improvement, maintenance and operation of the system on a scale commensurate with the needs of the irrigators.

Mr. DILL. That is a very low value for the land after it is irrigated, isn't it, comparatively?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. What is the reason for that, if you know?

Mr. MERITT. Because of the distance from the railroad.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the possibility of ever getting a railroad nearer to the land?

Mr. NORTON. None.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Mondell, did you wish to be heard on this Wind River proposition?

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING.

Mr. MONDELL. This is the item for the irrigation of the diminished reserves, is it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not care to take up the time of the committee unless the committee wants to ask some questions, because I presume there will be no question about the appropriation. Let me say in regard to that general project, however, it is one of the Indian irrigation projects that has been very successful. The water supply is bountiful and the lands are coming rapidly under irrigation and they are being very successfully cropped.

Mr. DILL. Is it a level country?

Mr. MONDELL. It is a comparatively level country. The lands that are being irrigated are comparatively level, yes. Some of them are somewhat rolling, but it is comparatively level and it is really a very successful, growing project.

Mr. MERITT. We are especially pleased with the acreage that is being cultivated by the Indians under this project.

The next item reads:

For the proportionate share of the cost of constructing a diversion dam and for the construction of canals and laterals for the irrigation of Indian land on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, \$50,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this for the same project that we just passed over, the same Wind River project?

Mr. MERITT. It is on the same reservation, but it is on a different part of the reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. You are asking for \$50,000 additional on the other one and now \$50,000 here. This seems to be on the same project.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for this item:

DIVERSION DAM, ETC., CEDED PORTION, WIND RIVER.

In 1914 the Government, on behalf of certain Indians located on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, and the white water users jointly constructed a system for the irrigation of approximately 15,000 acres of land under an agreement whereby the Government became liable for one-half of the upkeep of the system. The Indians hold 7,906 acres, or somewhat more than one-half of these lands. The proportion of the cost of operation and maintenance chargeable to the Indians for 1920 is estimated at \$22,000. In addition to this sum a further estimate of \$28,000 is included in the item to cover the Indians' proportion of the cost of a diversion dam. The floods of 1917 so scoured out the bed of the river at the point of intake that it is no longer possible to divert water into the canal, except during high waer, without recourse to a dam. During the past season temporary dams which were used to divert the water proved very unsatisfactory, being rendered useless with every flood, and thousands of dollars in crop losses were suffered both by Indians and whites. It is estimated that a permanent type of concrete diversion dam will cost \$55,000. The white interests have raised their share of the cost and it is very important that an appropriation to cover the Indians' share be provided at an early date in order that the work may be accomplished before the coming of another irrigation season.

You will note that this is for the project on the ceded part of the reservation; whereas the other is for irrigation work on the retained and diminished reservation.

Mr. DILL. Ceded to whom?

Mr. MERITT. It was opened up for settlement by white homesteaders.

Mr. DILL. And these lands referred to as "ceded" lands are lands that were opened to settlement?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. And the other lands were held in the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a large acreage of those lands are still held by the Indians.

Mr. DILL. Are these Indians living on this land now?

Mr. MERITT. Some Indians are living on this land.

Mr. DILL. Are they able to farm it at all as it is—dry farming?

Mr. MERITT. It will be necessary to have irrigation before the farming can be successful.

Mr. MONDELL. May I make a statement right there? You are speaking of the La Clair ditch?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. These lands are now irrigated and have been irrigated for quite a number of years. The Indians are living on their lands and the white people are living on theirs. The difficulty there is changed conditions which have changed the level of the water and necessitate the construction of permanent head gates in place of the temporary head gates they have been using.

Mr. SNYDER. The temporary head gate in high water overflows and you have no proper method of controlling the water?

Mr. MERITT. That is it.

Mr. SNYDER. And this is for the purpose of building a dam and head gate to control and distribute the water into the laterals?

Mr. MONDELL. This is a plan for putting a permanent head gate where, for a good many years, there has been a temporary head gate.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the possibility of the Government's ever being reimbursed for this money?

Mr. MERITT. The lands are sufficiently valuable so that there will be no question of the Government's being reimbursed; and these Indians have large tribal assets and the loan is secured by that valuable property of the Indians.

Mr. DILL. But they have no cash to their credit?

Mr. MERITT. They have only a small amount of money to their credit in the Treasury at the present time.

Mr. CHANDLER. This does not say anything about head gates; this paragraph provides for the construction of canals and laterals.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Reed, Chief of the Irrigation Service, is here and I would be glad to have him make a statement on that. He is more familiar with that matter than I am.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. REED, CHIEF OF THE INDIAN IRRIGATION SERVICE.

Mr. REED. About \$28,000 of this requested appropriation is for the permanent dam. The appropriations along the river have been increasing from year to year and, in addition to that, the flood of 1917 cut the river bed down much lower, so that even the ordinary elevation of the water is not as high as it was formerly by nearly two feet. And it has become necessary, in order to control the water and to make perfect diversion and adequate diversion during the low-water season, to have a dam there that will effectively control that water. There is plenty of water there, but it gets too low to be taken in by gravity under present conditions. That will require something in the neighborhood of \$55,000 to build this dam, and it is proposed to divide the expense equally among the white and Indian interests. The remaining part of that fund is for the extension of the laterals system on the Indian portion of the project. The main canals are built and the main laterals; but in this particular section the water falls more rapidly than is feasible to use without control works in the ditches to take up the excess flow; and it requires drops, checks, and

gates to reach some of the land not yet covered by the Indian operations and requires the extension of the sublaterals, and it is for this that in the neighborhood of \$22,000 is asked, and for the maintenance and operation during the year. Of course it requires, during a portion of the season, ditch riders to distribute the water in proportion to the interests owned.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that the bed of the river has gotten so low in some places that the flow of water does not leave water enough in the stream to get into some of the laterals.

Mr. REED. And naturally you must have a head gate during low water.

Mr. SNYDER. And naturally you must have head gates during low water; so that you want to dam this water back so that in certain periods you can let enough down and overcome the bed of the river being lower now than it was formerly; is that the idea?

Mr. REED. Yes. It is not a storage dam; it is simply a diversion opposite the head gate. The river has cut down in the neighborhood of 2 feet; that is, there was a riffle below and the river kept cutting back and cutting back until the bed was lowered by 2 feet. And while ample water will be flowing back, it is not of sufficient height to flow into the head gate during this season. And it is absolutely necessary to control it during this low season; while there is plenty of water there, it can not be controlled except by this diversion dam.

Mr. SNYDER. This item here says for construction of canals and laterals and, as Mr. Chandler has pointed out, there is nothing here about a dam.

Mr. DILL. Yes; there is.

Mr. REED. Yes; in the beginning.

Mr. NORTON. How much land is under irrigation down there in the ceded portion?

Mr. MERITT. About 15,000 acres.

Mr. NORTON. How much of that farmed by the Indians is under irrigation; that is, on the ceded portion?

Mr. MERITT. 7,906 acres.

Mr. NORTON. How much is under irrigation on the portion not ceded—on the reservation proper?

Mr. MERITT. The area of irrigable lands under cultivated works is 45,000 acres; the area actually irrigated is 30,128 acres. There are 15,110 acres of that land cultivated by the Indians.

Mr. NORTON. Is that actually cultivated by the Indians themselves?

Mr. REED. Yes sir; the Indians on this reservation, both the Shoshones and Arapahoes, have taken quite an interest and are cultivating, in proportion, almost more than any other tribes.

Mr. NORTON. What crops do they grow?

Mr. REED. The grain crops and alfalfa, some potatoes and some beets—sugar beets.

Mr. NORTON. The ceded portion of the reservation that is under irrigation—is it only the reservation proper that is under irrigation?

Mr. REED. Just dividing the land with the stream. And I might say further there that this Le Clair ditch—the Indian interests along that are more valuable on account of the transportation facilities. The railroad runs practically through one edge of that land and it

is near the town of Riverton, which is really the best town, I expect, in that vicinity—it has the best markets.

Mr. NORTON. Riverton?

Mr. REED. Riverton; yes.

Mr. DILL. All right, Mr. Mondell.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, may I call your attention first to the item in your Book of Estimates, on page 97. The present law is for continuing work of constructing roads and bridges within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo., \$25,000, etc. No estimate was made for that item this year and I want to call the committee's attention, if I may, to that matter.

When a portion of this reservation was ceded some years ago, the treaty provided, among other things, that the resources of the Indians might be used for the purpose of building roads and bridges on the reservation and did not limit the amount which could be so used. The reservation is a flat-iron shape, the diminished reserve, entirely surrounded, except on the mountain side, by streams of considerable size, requiring very considerable bridges for the purpose of getting across these streams on to the reservation. The reservation lies in the main highway of the travel north and south, and east and west, through that section of the country.

At the time the treaty was signed it was supposed the Indians would contribute very considerably toward the building of the bridges connecting the reservation with the surrounding country. So that the word "bridges" was used in the treaty in order to make that clear. However, as time has passed, the Indians have not been called upon to contribute at all to the building of the connecting bridges. The result is that the people of Fremont County, in which this reservation is situated, have spent \$45,000 in all for building good steel bridges for connecting this reservation with the surrounding country—one up there in the northern part of the reservation, where they have a good steel bridge, one in the southern part of the reservation, and two in the eastern part of the reservation, crossing the Big and Little Wind Rivers. Those are all substantial steel bridges, and the Indians have not contributed anything toward the construction of the bridges. However, the irrigated portion of the reservation is very extensive and the irrigated lands are somewhat scattered. In the main, they lie along the east-central part of the reservation. In order to make those lands available for the use of the Indians, it is absolutely essential to maintain a good road system there, so that under that provision in the treaty Congress began to appropriate funds for the building and maintenance of those roads within the reservation.

Mr. DILL. How far are you from the railroad?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, there is a railroad reaches this point of the reservation (indicating on map) and the railroad runs along the southern boundary of the reservation here for a number of miles and then swings off in this direction (indicating on map). These irrigated Indian lands are anywhere from 5 to 25 miles from the railroads, but within a short time they will be very much nearer, as the main line will undoubtedly build up to the Big Wind River in a very short time.

Some four years ago the superintendent of that reservation said to me, "We have appropriations for roads on this reservation, but we have no general plans of roads, so that I do not know just how I am expected to spend this money." I suggested to him that he take that matter up with the Indian Office, as it was their matter, and the Indian Office had placed in the appropriation bill of four years ago, I think it was, a provision calling for a report on the necessary roads on the reservation. That report was made and it indicated certain main lines of roads. This map accompanied that report (exhibiting map). It outlines certain main lines of roads, aggregating about 85 miles in length, that were necessary as the main trunk lines, and the estimated cost of those trunk lines was \$111,000. Now, since that time, you have appropriated \$25,000 a year, or \$100,000 in all for that work.

MR. SNYDER. How much road have they in, out of the \$100,000?

MR. MONDELL. Well, they have gotten out of the \$100,000, I should say, about 50 miles of very good road; and there has been work done not only on these main roads but there has been a very great deal of work done during that period, during which this \$25,000 a year has been used, not only on those main roads, but on roads leading out to the Indian farms. So that the entire fund has not been expended on the main system that was outlined here, but there is about 50 miles of very good roads and you find the roads there in very good condition.

MR. REED. Very good.

MR. NORTON. How much did you say had been expended?

MR. MONDELL. About \$100,000 since this report was made. And, of course, this road report was not a limitation of the project by any means; it was simply a statement called for as to the roads on which the expenditures were mainly to be made and about what they would cost, and it was in no wise a congressional provision limiting the cost of road construction in the reservation and not so held by any one—simply a suggestion of what ought to be done on the main roads and estimating about what they would cost. About 50 miles of those main roads have been in the main constructed, and there is about 35 miles on which very little has been done.

MR. SNYDER. Do you consider that the money has been well spent; that we have in a reasonable amount of roads for the money that has been spent?

MR. MONDELL. I think the money has been very wisely spent. The roads are very good, so far as they have gone with them, and the money has been very wisely spent in this way. This is about the only sum of money—those Indians receive no annuity; they receive no payments from the Government. There are about 2,500 of them, and there are always some Indians on a reservation of that kind who need work, they need help, and a road fund like this—this road fund is used wholly for the employment of Indian labor and, in addition to getting good roads, it enables the Indians to get out to their farms and gives some employment to those Indians when it is not necessary for them to work on their farms.

Now, I imagine—I have not talked at any length with the Indian office as to why this estimate was not continued, but I imagine some one in the office concluded inasmuch as we had, since this report.

was made, appropriated about the amount estimated for those main-line roads, that therefore Congress ought to pass on the question whether we are going to continue that road construction. It is just as important now as it ever was. It is even more important now than it ever was, on account of the fact that the Indians are going farther out to their lands and from their centers of settlement than they were formerly; and to complete the extension of these roads is absolutely essential. Thirty-five miles of the road leading to the northwest from Fort Washakie, the center of settlement, has had very little work done on it and that leads to a very considerable settlement in the northern part of the reservation, where there are some 8,000 or 10,000 acres under irrigation and some 5,000 or 6,000 acres cultivated. It also leads in the direction of the mountains, from which the Indians secure all their firewood and building material for their cabins. It is tremendously important to have this \$25,000 per annum continued; and the Indians desire to have it continued; they desire to have these works built. The funds are reimbursable and these Indians are abundantly able to pay for this construction. They have still unsold a very large acreage of their ceded lands which have not been sold and paid for; they have also a very considerable amount of land, of the ceded land, which is producing oil, from which we received \$184,000 bonus last year and from which they are now beginning, the first time in the last two or three months, to receive a royalty on the oil. There is about \$50,000 a year, also, being received from ceded lands, for those Indians, for grazing purposes.

Mr. DILL. What have you done with this money; do you know? Mr. Meritt said they had very little to their credit in the Treasury.

Mr. MONDELL. The Indian Office can tell you that. I presume it is being held and credited on these various expenditures.

Mr. DILL. \$270,000 went to their credit, according to your figures. What was done with that, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. That money is being credited to the expenditures heretofore made for those Indians. We have constructed quite a large irrigation project on that reservation; that was reimbursable.

Mr. MONDELL. You have not had reports yet, I suppose, as to the oil royalties, because the oil pipe line was just completed a short time ago, and I suppose oil has not been running very long into Riverton.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DILL. I see you ask for \$89,000 of the tribal funds to be spent in Wyoming. I suppose that is the Shoshones?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You were speaking about the money coming in, and I was just wondering because you said a while ago they had a very small amount to their credit.

Mr. MONDELL. It has been going to the credit of the expenditures made heretofore. But, if you will permit me to say a few words more—in the first place, those Indians have one of the best reservations in the United States; well watered and fertile. In the second place, they have a large portion of the ceded lands not yet sold and a large portion there is oil lands that are under lease or will be under lease, from which they will receive a very considerable royalty.

Mr. DILL. You want this item continued, the \$25,000 a year?

Mr. MONDELL. I want this \$25,000 appropriation per annum continued and I imagine the Indian Office has no particular objection to that continuance (perhaps they are favorable to it), but I had rather assumed that inasmuch as this report indicated a certain outlay for building roads, possibly the Indian Office wanted you to pass again on the matter. But let it be remembered, this statement of estimated cost for certain main-line roads, was not a project adopted by Congress beyond which we should not go; it was simply a report for the guidance of the superintendent in the expenditure of these moneys and asked for by him in order that he might have the opinion of the Indian Office as to the main roads that should be built. And, as I said, a number of those roads have had little work done on them and the work is needed. In addition to this, and a matter that should not be lost sight of, is the fact, as I said a moment ago, this gives a small fund from which you can keep certain Indians employed who need employment and thereby enables them to get a little spending money to keep going.

Mr. DILL. Wouldn't it be well here to have a statement by Mr. Meritt.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, I was just going to ask how they feel about it.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, under date of October 27, 1913, the Interior Department submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report compiled by it, showing the estimated cost of a road system in this reservation. That estimated cost amounted to \$111,032.21. Congress has appropriated about \$100,000 heretofore for the construction of these roads. At the time these estimates were made up—we are required to submit our estimates to the Secretary of the Interior not later than September 15 of each year, and the Secretary of the Interior is required to submit his estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury not later than October 15 of each year—this country was at war and it was the policy of the Government at that time not to encourage general road construction; and not knowing that the war would end so soon, we left out this appropriation for these two reasons: First, appropriations had already been made to the approximate amount of the cost of the road system; and second, it was against the policy of the Government to ask for appropriations for road construction at that time. Now that the war is over, we have no objection to this item going back in the bill. The money can be used to advantage on the reservation. It will give employment to the Indians during a part of the year when they need the employment and the Indians will have ample funds to reimburse the Government for the money advanced.

Mr. DILL. Have you any evidence from anything in the department as to the need for further road construction on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Considerably more money could be expended on that reservation for road purposes to the advantage of the Indians on the reservation.

Mr. MONDELL. On that point, Mr. Chairman, I am very familiar with this situation. It has been two years since I was on the reservation, but at the time I was there I went over the entire situation.

Mr. DILL. What is the state of those Indians in relation to being civilized? Are they pretty well developed; are they educated, and do they talk English, or are they rather backward?

Mr. MONDELL. All of the young Indians talk English and many of the old ones. This reservation was formerly under Chief Washagee, one of the most enlightened Indians we have ever had to do with, the chief of the Shoshones. He was always on good terms with his white neighbors, and the Shoshones have always been friendly folks and have taken rather kindly to agricultural developments.

Mr. DILL. I noticed they had so much land in cultivation, and it made me ask the question.

Mr. MONDELL. And we have had some very good superintendents there, which is a very important matter in a matter of this sort. We had a particularly good man there who is now in the Indian Service in the West. Then we had Mr. Norris, one of the best men ever in the Indian Service, who left the Indian Service because he could not afford to stay on the salary he was getting. They have a very capable agent there now. And those people have encouraged these Indians in the development of their farms; and they have always had this encouragement; there always has been and will be a good market for the grain they produce. There is always a demand for all the grain and alfalfa they produce. On the lower end of this reservation is one of the largest alfalfa mills, an alfalfa meal mill, and a good deal of the alfalfa grown on that reservation is hauled to the meal mill, and the balance is sold to the stock men in the surrounding country.

And I want to say in the midst of all the discouragements of the committee, it is well to have encouraging features. The department, a good many years ago, adopted the very wise policy of selling the lands on this reservation, of the deceased Indians, which were away from the centers of settlement to the whites, and the result has been this, that wherever the white settler has gone out some distance from the central settlements, to farm the lands that he bought, the Indians, who were disposed to cling to the region of the agency and not to go out on their isolated farms, have, whenever they saw the white man start in to build his house, gone out beside him. So that where you now find a white settler you also find a number of Indian farms, and many of those Indian farms have just as good crops and, when I was there many years ago, just as good looking stacks, and just as good looking crop prospects, as their white neighbors, and the agricultural development is going on in a very successful way. The presence of the white man has encouraged the Indian to farm his own lands.

Mr. DILL. Was there another item on which you wanted to address the committee?

Mr. MONDELL. I had another item. In the Indian appropriation bill of 1917—to go back a minute, we have referred to the ceded lands. Some years ago all of this reservation north of the Big Wind River, which is shown here on this map, an area of about 2,000,000 acres, was conditionally ceded. A large part of it is irrigable. The water supply is very abundant. For a season efforts were made by the State to develop the irrigation possibilities of the ceded lands. It is a long story. The State spent a good deal of money but did not make very good progress, with the result that several years ago efforts were made to have these ceded lands

irrigated under Federal auspices. It could not be taken up as an irrigation project under the irrigation law because, while ceded, they were still Indian lands and the Indian Office was still receiving revenues from them and claiming proprietorship over them, which was entirely proper—receiving the revenues from the grazing privileges and later receiving the revenues from the oil developments.

In 1917 the Indian bill called for a report on the irrigable practicabilities of these ceded lands. That report came in so late that I did not ask to have the Indian Committee take the matter up. But the next year the Indian bill carried another item for a further survey of these lands, and for an estimate for beginning construction. That report was made and published and the current Indian bill carries on it an appropriation of \$100,000, the original estimate having been \$200,000 for the beginning of construction of an irrigation system, irrigating a portion of the irrigable lands of the ceded portions of the reservation.

Now the Indian Office has not, from the beginning, been kindly disposed toward having this particular kind of an irrigation project carried on their bill, and I am not quarreling with the Indian Office on that, because I can understand the basis of it from their standpoint. These ceded lands, under the proposed project, which may irrigate 40,000 or 80,000 acres, or even 120,000, depending on how far they carry it, are, part of them, lands that have been homesteaded and have passed from Indian ownership, and part of them, but only a small part of them, are allotted Indian lands. A still larger portion of them are lands that are now not subject to settlement, because the time in which they could be homesteaded has elapsed, but which will be subject to settlement again, and the Indians will receive the sale price for them.

Mr. DILL. You say the bill carries \$100,000?

Mr. MONDELL. The current law.

Mr. DILL. The present law; not this bill?

Mr. MONDELL. No. That is what I want to talk about. The current law carries \$100,000 for beginning this project. Now, of course, there is this very important question involved: Not only this project but at least three Indian projects that you carry in Montana are not primarily Indian projects in the sense that they irrigate wholly or mainly the lands which the Indians themselves will farm. But you have carried those Montana projects for quite a number of years and you have three of them on your bill now. The Indian Office does not want any more of just that kind of project on their bill, and I am not quarreling with the Indian Office with regard to their viewpoint except, for the time being, it renders it difficult to carry on this very good project. No one has ever questioned the character of this project. It is, in my opinion, the best undeveloped large irrigation project in America. The water is abundant and comparatively little storage is required. This great river runs right along the border of the lands, flowing continuously from the snowy mountains. The lands are good; there is no question about the project.

Mr. NORTON. The ceded portion lies east of the main reservation?

Mr. MONDELL. The ceded portion lies north. This map is oriented. The ceded portion lies north—and east; yes.

Mr. DILL. Could you state what percentage was Indian and what percentage ceded?

Mr. MONDELL. I did tell the committee last year. My recollection is we put it on the basis of 120,000 acres, and that perhaps 20,000 acres of this is allotted lands, 35,000 acres are the lands of homesteaders, and the balance are Indian lands, for which the Indians will receive, when entry is made, the Indian price.

Now, I hope we can all meet the view of the Indian Office, some day, and relieve the Indian bill, although I do not know of any particular reason why the Indian Office objects to having the appropriations in their bill, except it makes the Indian appropriation bill, as a whole, somewhat larger than it otherwise would be. But I hope to cooperate with the Indian Office, eventually, and, as soon as possible, not only to help them get this particular project off their bill, but, if they are disposed, one or two of the Montant projects.

The difficulty with this project is this, it can not be adopted at this time as an irrigation project under the irrigation law, because of the fact that the lands, with the exception of those that the settlers have already homesteaded, are really Indian lands, and they are now being grazed and the funds paid to the Indian Office for the benefit of the Indians. There is a considerable portion of them oil lands, and those revenues go to the Indian Office. And what we must have, before we can make this an irrigation project under the irrigation law, is some legislation satisfactory both to the department, under which the reclamation service will take the project, and to the Indian Office, which is still going to receive the revenues. Now, we have not that legislation at this time, and it will take some little time to work it out.

This year the Secretary of the Interior estimated, on page 628 of the Book of Estimates, \$300,000 for the continuation of this project. The project is now under way and the forces are on the ground, and they are making splendid headway, so that it is a working project.

Mr. DILL. Did the report state about what this whole thing was going to cost?

Mr. MONDELL. This project will cost anywhere from two to five million dollars, depending on how far you extend the ditches. Now the estimate was made this year by the Secretary of the Interior in due form, but the Indian Office objected to having the estimate placed among the Indian estimates, for the reasons I have stated. It is in the Book of Estimates; it is estimated for as regularly as the Montana projects of a similar character, and they were estimated for under the Indian bill. This, however, was estimated for as an independent proposition, because of the attitude of the Indian Office toward it. But there is no place in the various bills reported by Congress where a project of this kind can be carried, except on the Indian bill, until we have some additional legislation to provide for it. And I want to cooperate in securing that legislation.

Mr. DILL. Do you know how much of the \$100,000 was spent?

Mr. MONDELL. I talked with the reclamation people a day or two ago. The project is being built under the reclamation service, and I talked to the reclamation people the other day about it and they said they did not have a very recent report, but the work was well under way; that they have a considerable force up there, and that the appropriation of \$100,000 would all be expended before the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. DILL. The reclamation service is building this project?

Mr. MONDELL. The reclamation service is building this project just as the reclamation service is building three semi-Indian projects in Montana, that you have in your bill.

Mr. DILL. What I want to get at is this: Is there money appropriated somewhere else to go ahead with the project, appropriated for other improvements, in addition to this; that is, appropriated for other lands that would be under the same dam?

Mr. MONDELL. No. This is the only estimate for this project, and it was estimated for on the Indian bill originally. The reports were made under provisions contained in the Indian bill, and the project is in no wise dissimilar from the other projects you are carrying on in Montana. But the Indian Office did not feel they wanted to have another one of just this kind of project on this particular bill and, for that reason, the Secretary acceded to their wishes and submitted it as an independent proposition, leaving it to Congress to say what particular bill it should go on. It can not go among the reclamation projects for the reasons I have stated—that it is Indian land, although some of it has been taken by settlers.

The present item of \$100,000, carried in the preliminary bill before you, provides that the costs of irrigation, so far as they relate to Indian lands, shall be reimbursable out of the Indian funds and that the costs of irrigation, so far as they relate to other lands, shall be paid by the settlers and owners of the lands under the terms of the reclamation law.

Mr. DILL. Last year, I see by the hearings, you appeared on this same item. Was the item last year estimated for and recommended by the Indian Office in their bill, or did you come in and have it put on?

Mr. MONDELL. No. The year before the Indian bill carried an appropriation for a final survey and for an estimate, and in accordance with that provision, contained in the Indian bill, that mandate to the Secretary, he submitted an estimate. But then, as now, the Indian office did not want to have the estimate made among their Indian estimates, and it was made as an independent estimate and your committee placed it on the Indian bill because of the fact that there was the only place where it could go; it was the only way in which you could start this work.

Mr. SNYDER. You wanted \$200,000 and we gave you \$100,000; isn't that it?

Mr. MONDELL. No; you gave us \$200,000.

Mr. SNYDER. We gave you \$200,000?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, and the Senate cut it to \$100,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. MONDELL. The item was placed in the Indian bill last year just as it was submitted.

Mr. NORTON. It was not submitted last year by the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. No, it was submitted by the Interior Department under the provision contained in the Indian bill calling for the submission of such an estimate.

Mr. DILL. How much do you want this year?

Mr. MONDELL. We ought to have every penny of that \$300,000 and for many reasons. First the reclamation people say they ought to.

have \$300,000 in order to organize the kind of a force there that they ought to have to carry on this work economically. Further we are looking forward now to reclaiming additional land to be taken up by the returning soldiers, and for all sorts of folks who need land; and there is no place in the United States where you can so soon, so quickly and economically, secure lands for additional irrigation as you can right here on this reservation.

Mr. DILL. I think it would be well to have copies of that report in the hands of the committee when your matter comes up for action.

Mr. MONDELL. You had that last year and went over it quite carefully. There is no question on the part of anyone as to the feasibility of this project. Whatever may be said in criticism of other projects that have been undertaken, there can be no question and has been no question raised by anybody with regard to the feasibility of this project. In the first place the water supply is ample; in the second place it is easily available; there are no monumental structures to be built here—it is a comparatively cheap diversion dam.

Mr. DILL. Why is it you do not estimate for a larger dam?

Mr. MONDELL. Because eventually you can bring 125,000 to 135,000 acres under this project. Now, it is a peculiar project in this, that you do not have to have a much larger ditch for the irrigation of 100,000 acres than you would for 40,000 acres, because of the fact that about 5 miles from your headgate you have a very considerable storage reservoir, and by the utilization of that storage reservoir a larger acreage could be irrigated beyond. The project now under way contemplates 40,000 acres of very excellent land, and this project must be carried on your bill this year, at least until we can have additional legislation. If there was any way in which it could be handled otherwise I would be very glad to cooperate in that regard. I do not want to use as an argument that you do the same thing elsewhere, and yet it is a sound argument that you are carrying three projects in Montana, practically of the same sort, that irrigate land that is going to be eventually used more by the white man than it is by the Indian. And I think, without criticism of any other project, and I am familiar with all of them because I have been over all of them, that this is far away the best of all those projects.

Mr. NORTON. Would the gentleman say this is equal to the Blackfoot project in Montana.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is familiar with the Blackfoot project. I would not want to class this with the Blackfoot project. It is as good as the Yakima.

Mr. DILL. It is pretty good, then.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes. And when you are saying that, it is all that can be said, because it is the best of the Indian projects.

Mr. DILL. What have you to say about this, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the Indian estimates did carry the item which required the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report on this project. That item was placed in the bill, not at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior or the Indian Office. The Indian Office and the Reclamation Service submitted to Congress the report as to this project which was required by Congress

to be made. This report is found in House document No. 1767, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session. The letter of the Secretary of the Interior dated December 15, 1916, signed by Secretary Lane, shows that this project will ultimately include 130,000 acres, the estimated cost for both irrigation and drainage being \$5,774,000, or a total cost per acre of about \$44.

Mr. DILL. That is very high, isn't it?

Mr. MERITT. It is high compared with the project on the diminished reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, that does not include the maintenance.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. If you will allow me, Mr. Chairman, it is not high compared with the irrigation projects that are now being carried on.

Mr. DILL. Yes. When I said "very high," I should have added "in comparison with the other part of the reservation not ceded."

Mr. MERITT. On the ceded reservation the irrigation construction is much less per acre than the estimated cost of this project.

Mr. DILL. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. SNYDER. That would average \$50 per acre—between \$40 and \$50 per acre?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The item of \$100,000 carried on the Indian bill last year was placed on that bill over the protest of the Indian Office. We recognize that this is practically a white-man's project and not an Indian project. Less than 10 per cent of this land will ultimately be used by the Indians. We have no objection to this project being constructed by the Reclamation Service, but we do object to that item being carried on the Indian bill, because it is not an Indian project. We recognized the difficulties confronting the gentleman from Wyoming as to the appropriation for this project, but we hoped that the project would be carried on the sundry civil bill along with appropriations for irrigation work done by the Reclamation Service. We did not want this item on the Indian bill, because the appropriation increases the total carried in the Indian bill and it diminishes our chances of getting appropriations for urgent Indian work and appropriations for Indian schools. We are now handicapped in our work because of the lack of appropriations at a great many schools and agencies.

Mr. DILL. Do you know just what progress has been made, or does Mr. Reed know, on this project?

Mr. MERITT. The appropriation of \$100,000 was only made available the 1st of July. Therefore, not very much construction work could have been done up to this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you know that any construction work has been done?

Mr. MERITT. That work is being done by the Reclamation Service, and our office is not familiar with the details of that work.

Mr. SNYDER. Does Mr. Reed know if any work has been done on that project up to this time?

Mr. REED. I think there is, not yet, except there is that work of a development nature. There is, at Bull Lake, one of the small storage projects that will become a part of this system, that has been prospected, you might say, to determine the feasibility of a dam, and surveys have been made not only over this reservoir, but over the

Big Wind, and plans and estimates have been perfected and I think they are now probably in a position to go ahead with the construction work. But I was there in the month of October and up to that time I believe there had been no real construction work undertaken.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there any way we could find out promptly whether there has been any work done there or not?

Mr. REED. The Reclamation Service should be able to furnish that immediately, simply by telephoning, I should say.

Mr. MONDELL. If I could be permitted, Mr. Chairman, the Reclamation Service has its organization there. It did not get an organization up there until August or September—September. The first man they appointed to undertake the work resigned to go on to private work and that delayed it. They did not get in there with their forces until later. And therefore the actual work of construction, which must, of course, await upon the first survey work, was a little late in being undertaken. But the Reclamation people tell me they expect to go on with the construction very promptly, and they would spend more than \$100,000 if they had it, and could spend it before the 1st of July if the project is undertaken.

Mr. SNYDER. The point I was making is this: If we are not going to go on and continue this appropriation, if there has not been any work done, it certainly ought to be stopped immediately if we are not going to continue the appropriation. It would not be wise to stick \$100,000 in preliminary work there unless we intend to continue the project.

Mr. MONDELL. If I may say a word right there, I do not think it is conceivable in these days, when we are talking of increasing irrigation development.

Mr. SNYDER. The only point I see is in the position of the department that it is absolutely opposed to going on with this project.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, no; the Indian Office is not opposed to going on with the work.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt has just said so.

Mr. MONDELL. Their only opposition is the fact that the appropriation is on their bill. They do not question the propriety of this development.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that; but they do question the propriety of our continuing the appropriation on their bill.

Mr. MONDELL. The same argument could be made, with much greater force, with regard to three projects you carry on your bill right now. I am not urging that particularly, but only to show that the same criticism applies to three Montana projects you have been carrying for years, projects which, in the main, are going to irrigate lands that the white man will use.

Mr. DILL. May I suggest since you are in touch with it that you should get in touch with the proper official of the Reclamation Service and have him write you a letter, so that we can put it in the hearings.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I will be glad to do that. Just one word more: I have been in hopes, in view of the fact that under present conditions this could not be made a reclamation project (because if Congress should make it a reclamation project they would immediately take over from the Indian Office fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year of

grazing funds, and oil leases that may run into the millions, and the Indian Office does not want to have that occur, and we are not in favor of having it occur), that under the circumstances the Indian Office would not be opposed at least to carrying the item a year longer until we can work out the legislation which is necessary to transfer the project and still leave the Indian Office in control of the lands.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I want to make it perfectly clear that the Indian Office is not opposing the construction of this irrigation project. Our opposition is to carrying this appropriation on the Indian bill; but, in view of the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Mondell, the Indian Office will not interpose serious objections to a reasonable appropriation being carried on the Indian bill this year, so as to give time to work out the legislation necessary to make this an actual reclamation project. But we do not want this appropriation continued from year to year on the Indian bill, because it is not an Indian project and the Indian bill should not be made the vehicle to carry a regular reclamation project.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all right; I am satisfied with that statement.

Mr. MONDELL. Now, may I make this further statement right on that line. I do not know just what legislation they want. I know they want to continue to control these revenues, and, personally, I want to cooperate with them. And the minute the Indian Office, during the year, will suggest legislation that will allow this project to go on as an irrigation project, under the irrigation law, with the revenue and control of the lands under them, why, I will be very glad to cooperate in getting such legislation passed. But, in the meantime, we have to carry the work on.

Mr. MERITT. Would it be agreeable for the Indian Office to cooperate with the Reclamation Service and draft that legislation and submit it to this committee, so that it may be attached as a proviso to this legislation?

Mr. MONDELL. I doubt, as a matter of fact, whether you could work out your various propositions. As a matter of fact, I have been trying to draft something of that sort for some time, and I have found several difficulties. Of course, if the Reclamation Service and the Indian Office are able to do that before this bill is reported, I would certainly have no objection to it. But I think the better way would be to have it brought up before the committee later as an independent matter, in the meantime carrying the item in this bill. You will find this item on page 628 of the Book of Estimates. I have run it over rather carefully and I find it makes the funds reimbursable as provided in the present Indian bill. So I imagine the form of the estimate is satisfactory for the present.

Mr. MERITT. I think the form of the estimate is satisfactory.

Mr. MONDELL. It refers back to the provisions contained in the present Indian bill.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads as follows:

That in addition to the Indian tribal and treaty funds, the expenditure of which is specifically authorized elsewhere in this act, and such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes, in accordance with existing laws, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not exceeding \$2,325,000 from funds held

by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, for support and civilization of the Indians under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to wit:

In Arizona: Colorado River, \$11,500; Fort Apache, \$87,291; Kaibab, \$1,780; San Carlos, \$145,990; Salt River, \$365; Truxton Canyon, \$55,000; Western Navajo, \$100.

In California: Greenville, \$15,310; Pala, \$205; Round Valley, \$1,340; Tule River, \$1,200.

In Colorado: Southern Ute, \$19,490; Ute Mountain, \$47,100.

In Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, \$13,700; Fort Hall, \$16,360; Fort Lapwai, \$15,000.

In Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$1,200.

In Kansas: Pottawatomie, \$4,750.

In Louisiana: Chettimanchi, \$658.

In Michigan: Mackinac, \$2,138.

In Minnesota: Leech Lake, \$1,000; Red Lake, \$15,000; White Earth, \$250.

In Montana: Blackfeet, \$51,920; Crow, \$301,000; Flathead, \$40,000; Fort Belknap, \$41,000; Fort Peck, \$9,000; Rocky Boy, \$21,000; Tongue River, \$25,394.

In Nebraska: Omaha, \$16,400; Winnebago, \$5,423.

In Nevada: Nevada, \$3,572; Walker River, \$200; Western Shoshone, \$21,270.

In New Mexico: Jicarilla, \$100,105; Mescalero, \$20,000; San Juan, \$2,500.

In North Carolina: Eastern Cherokee, \$3,500.

In North Dakota: Fort Berthold, \$25,000; Standing Rock, \$118,242; Turtle Mountain, \$250.

In Oklahoma: Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, \$31,900; Cheyenne and Arapahoe, \$4,374; Cantonment, \$2,000; Seger, \$100; Pawnee, \$1,500; Ponca, \$1,450; Seneca, \$500; Sac and Fox, \$8,500.

In Oregon: Klamath, \$125,000; Siletz, \$110; Umatilla, \$1,500.

In South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$159,000; Crow Creek, \$500; Lower Brule, \$5,200; Pine Ridge, \$6,000; Sisseton, \$10,900; Yankton, \$7,828.

In Utah: Uintah, and so forth, \$74,010.

In Washington: Colville, \$27,185; Cushman, \$700; Spokane, \$28,000; Taholah \$4,800; Tulalip, \$5,000; Yakima, \$72,000.

In Wisconsin: La Pointe, \$5,000; Koshena, \$390,350.

In Wyoming: Shoshone, \$89,090.

We offer for the record the following justification:

This estimate is submitted in compliance with the requirements of section 27, of the Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 158), and each agency is estimated for separately in accordance with the wishes of the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Prior to July 1, 1918, expenditures for the benefit of Indians from their tribal funds were limited only by the needs of the Indians, the amount of money available and the terms of the statutes under which the various funds arose. Where such statutes do not provide for the use of the money for other specific purposes expenditures have been made for the general benefit of the Indians, including the pay of employees and other necessary expenses of training the Indians in industrial pursuits. In some instances these are the only funds available for such purposes; in other instances these funds are used in addition to congressional appropriations, which have been made with the understanding that they were insufficient to meet all needs and were to be supplemented by the use of tribal funds.

Expenditures from tribal funds for all purposes other than per capita payments and education have averaged about \$2,500,000 for the last five years. With these figures as a basis, the estimate of \$2,325,000 for the fiscal year 1920 is believed to be reasonable and very conservative in view of the present and increasing cost of labor, materials, and supplies of all kinds.

The details of the estimate by agencies is based solely on general knowledge of conditions at each place and the needs of the service as shown by experience of past years.

Mr. DILL. I want to ask this: That report was made to the Speaker of the House and I understand has been sent down to be printed. I think it would be well to put in the record of these hearings a copy of that report. It is not very long, is it?

Mr. MERITT. It is a statistical report and I would be glad to include it in the hearings.

Mr. DILL. All right, if you will.

Mr. MERITT. The report is as follows:

[House Document No. 1529, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.]

INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1918.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, in compliance with section 27 of the Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., pp. 158, 159), estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds; expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and estimates of amounts required to be expended under treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Respectfully,

W. G. MCADOO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 30, 1918.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In compliance with the provisions of section 27 of the Indian act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 158), there is submitted herewith for transmission to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds, expenditures recommended therefrom for the benefit of Indians, and estimates of amounts required to be expended under treaty stipulations and agreements in support of the final item in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

I would be pleased to have this estimate printed in form similar to the estimates for the fiscal year, 1919 (H. Doc. 499, 65th Cong., 2d sess.).

Cordially yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-158).

Names of tribes and titles of funds	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.				
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of em- and civil- izeation	Support and civil- izeation	Total.	
												Vol.	Page.
ARIZONA.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:												
Colorado River Indians		\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00			{Mar. 3, 1883	22 590				\$10,500.00	
Fort Apache Indians	\$12,000.00	92,891.00	104,891.00			{Mar. 2, 1887	24 463				87,291.00	
Fort Mojave Indians		1,500.00	1,500.00			do.	24 463				1,500.00	
Kaibab Indians	250.00	1,530.00	1,780.00			do.	24 463				1,780.00	
San Carlos Indians	50,000.00	113,490.00	163,490.00			do.	24 463				145,990.00	
Salt River Indians	200.00	165.00	365.00			do.	24 463				365.00	
Truxton Canon Indians	43,000.00	12,000.00	55,000.00			do.	24 463				55,000.00	
Western Navajo Indians		100.00	100.00			do.	24 463				100.00	
Proceeds of—												
San Carlos Reservation Ariz.	12,433.63		12,433.63			June 10, 1896	29 360					
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	55,013.92		55,013.92			Apr 30, 1908	35 77					
White Mountains, Apache land, Arizona	785.00		785.00			Mar 2, 1901	31 952					
Fulfilling treaties with Navajos' schools			\$100,000.00			June 1, 1888	15 667					
Total.	173,682.55	232,176.00	405,058.55									

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.			
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
CALIFORNIA											
<i>Mission, etc., Indians.</i>											
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:											
Pala Indians.....		\$205.00	\$205.00			Mar. 3, 1883	22			\$205.00	\$205.00
Roseburg Indians.....	\$2,006.00	1,000.00	3,000.00			Mar. 2, 1887	24			3,000.00	3,000.00
Round Valley Indians.....	70.00	1,270.00	1,340.00			do.	24			1,340.00	1,340.00
Tule River Indians.....	1,200.00	800.00	2,000.00			do.	24			1,200.00	1,200.00
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation, Cal.....	12,310.70		12,310.70			do.	24			12,310.00	12,310.00
Total.....	15,580.70	3,275.00	18,855.70			June 7, 1882	27				
COLORADO.											
<i>Southern Utes; Ute Mountain Utes. See Utah.</i>											
IDAHO											
<i>Coeur d'Alene, Fort Lapwai, etc.</i>											
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	50,000.00	10,000.00	60,000.00			June 21, 1906	34				
Interest on Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....		3,000.00	3,000.00			do.	34				
Proceeds of Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho.....	10,870.67		10,870.67			Apr. 30, 1908	35				
									\$5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
									1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Coeur d'Alene Indians, Support of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 1920.	700.00	13,000.00	700.00	83,000.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887 Mar. 3, 1891	22 24 26	590 463 1029	700.00	700.00
Total	61,570.67		74,570.67						
<i>Nez Percés.</i>									
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Nez Percé Indians)	9,500.00	5,500.00	15,000.00		{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887 Aug. 15, 1894	22 24 28	590 463 331	10,000.00	15,000.00
Interest on Nez Percé of Idaho fund	2,193.33	100.00	2,193.33		do.	28	331		
Total	8,400.00		8,500.00						
<i>Shoshones and Bannocks.</i>									
Shoshone and Bannock fund	7,241.83		7,241.83		July 3, 1882	22	149		
Interest on Shoshone and Bannock fund		360.00			do.	22	149	360.00	360.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Hall Indians)	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00		{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463	16,000.00	16,000.00
Support of Bannocks, employees, Idaho, 1920.				5,000.00	July 3, 1868	15	673		
Total	15,241.83	8,360.00	23,601.83						
<i>IOWA.</i>									
<i>Sac and Foxes.</i>									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	330,000.00		330,000.00		{ Mar. 3, 1909 Apr. 4, 1910	35 36	803 289		
Interest on Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund		16,000.00	16,000.00		do.	36	289		16,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Sac and Fox Indians, Iowa)		1,200.00	1,200.00		{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total	330,000.00	17,200.00	347,200.00						
<i>KANSAS.</i>									
<i>Iowas.</i>									
Iowa fund	170.81	8.54	170.81		Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Interest on Iowa fund			8.54		do.	21	70		
Total	170.81	8.54	179.35						

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.				
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.	
							Vol.					Page.
KANSAS—continued.												
Kickapoos.												
Kickapoo general fund.....	\$56,000.00		\$56,000.00			Apr. 1, 1880	21	70				
Interest on Kickapoo general fund.....	1,200.00	\$2,800.00	4,000.00			do.	21	70	\$3,000.00			\$3,000.00
Total.....	57,200.00	2,800.00	60,000.00									
Pottawatomis.												
Pottawatomie education fund.....	35,000.00		35,000.00			Apr. 1, 1880	21	70				
Interest on Pottawatomie education fund.....	1,000.00	1,750.00	2,750.00			do.	21	70	\$600.00	\$2,150.00		2,750.00
Pottawatomie general fund.....	40,000.00		40,000.00			do.	21	70				
Interest on Pottawatomie general fund.....		2,000.00	2,000.00			do.	21	70	1,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
Pottawatomie Mills fund.....	7,700.00		7,700.00			do.	21	70				
Interest on Pottawatomie Mills fund.....	5,700.00	300.00	6,000.00			do.	21	70				
Total.....	89,400.00	4,050.00	93,450.00									
LOUISIANA.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Chetimache Indians.....	658.08		658.08			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463		658.00		658.00
MICHIGAN.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor: Mackinac Indians.....	100.00	200.00	300.00			Mar. 2, 1887	24	463		300.00		300.00
Ontonagon Indians.....	1,850.60		1,850.60			do.	24	463		1,838.00		1,838.00

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty, stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.			Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.			
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.		Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
							Vol.	Page.				
MONTANA—continued.												
<i>Crow</i> —Continued.												
Fulfilling treaties with Crows.	\$11,311.88		\$11,311.88			Apr. 11, 1882	22	42				
Herd fund.	1,921.30		1,921.30			Mar. 3, 1891	26	1041				
Montana, 1920.					\$5,500.00	July 25, 1868	15	649				
Total.	267,233.18	\$347,000.00	614,233.18									
<i>Flatheads.</i>												
Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Mont.	250,000.00	50,000.00	300,000.00			Apr. 23, 1904	33	305				
Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Mont., act May 18, 1916.	440,217.78		440,217.78			May 18, 1916	33	305	\$440,217.78			\$440,217.78
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Flathead Indians).	55,500.00	64,500.00	120,000.00			Mar. 3, 1883	22	590		\$20,000.00		40,000.00
						Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Total.	745,717.78	114,500.00	860,217.78									
<i>Fort Belknap.</i>												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Belknap Indians).		41,000.00	41,000.00			Mar. 2, 1887	24	463		3,000.00	38,000.00	41,000.00
<i>Fort Peck.</i>												
Fort Peck Reservation 4 per cent fund.	150,000.00		150,000.00			May 30, 1908	35	558	150,000.00			150,000.00
Interest on Fort Peck Reservation 4 per cent fund.	40,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00			do.	35	558	50,000.00			50,000.00

Proceeds of Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., act May 18, 1916.	80,425.75	1,000.00	80,425.75	{ do. May 18, 1916 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	35 39 22 24	558 141 590 463	80,425.75	4,200.00	4,800.00	80,425.75	80,425.75
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Peck Indians).....	8,000.00	1,000.00	9,000.00								9,000.00
Total.....	278,425.75	11,000.00	289,425.75								
<i>Rocky Boy.</i>											
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Rocky Boy Indians).....	12,600.00	8,400.00	21,000.00	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463			21,000.00		21,000.00
<i>Tongue River.</i>											
Interest on Sioux fund, Tongue River.	3,677.26		3,677.26	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895					
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Tongue River Indians).....		25,394.00	25,394.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463		6,000.00	19,394.00		25,394.00
Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1920.....				Feb. 28, 1877	19	254					
Total.....	3,677.26	25,394.00	29,071.26								
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Omahas.</i>											
Omaha fund.....	14,200.00		14,200.00	{ June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1892 do.	17 22 22	391 341 341		500.00			500.00
Interest on Omaha fund.....	9,000.00	710.00	9,710.00	May 15, 1888	25	150					
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas, in- terest on deferred payments for lands.	6,160.00		6,160.00	{ Aug. 7, 1882 Aug. 19, 1890 May 15, 1888	22 26 25	391 329 150		100.00			100.00
Proceeds of Omaha Reservation, Nebr.	14,181.64		14,181.64	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463		1,000.00	15,400.00		16,400.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Omaha Indians).....	11,200.00	5,200.00	16,400.00								
Total.....	56,321.27	5,910.00	62,231.27								
<i>Winnebagos.</i>											
Winnebago fund, Nebraska.	60,000.00		60,000.00	Mar. 3, 1909	35	788				10,000.00	10,000.00
Interest on Winnebago fund, Nebraska.	17,000.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	do.	35	788				3,000.00	3,000.00
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagos, Nebraska.....	1,461.31		1,461.31	Nov. 11, 1837	7	544					
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagos, Nebraska (allotted lands).	762.63		762.63	July 4, 1888	25	240					
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagos, Nebraska (proceeds of lands).	18,699.61		18,699.61	do.	25	240					
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Winnebago Indians).....	2,000.00	3,423.78	5,423.78	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463			5,423.00		5,423.00
Santee Sioux (see Yankton, S. Dak.).											
Total.....	99,923.55	6,423.78	106,347.33								

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-153)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.			
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
							Vol. Page.				
NEVADA.											
<i>Piutes, etc.</i>											
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Nevada Indians).....		\$3,572.00	\$3,572.00			Mar. 2, 1887	24 463		\$2,320.00	\$1,252.00	\$3,572.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Walker River Indians).....		200.00	200.00			do.....	24 463			200.00	200.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Western Shoshone Indians).....	\$10,635.00	10,635.00	21,270.00			do.....	24 463		3,000.00	18,270.00	21,270.00
Total.....	10,635.00	14,407.00	25,042.00								
NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Jicarillas, Navajos, etc.</i>											
Proceeds of timber, Jicarilla Reservation, N. Mex.....	50,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00			Mar. 4, 1907	34 1413	\$142,000.00	8,000.00		150,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Jicarilla Indians).....	30,000.00	62,105.00	92,105.00			Mar. 3, 1883	22 390		5,000.00	87,105.00	92,105.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Mesquero Indians).....	8,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00			Mar. 2, 1887	24 463				20,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (San Juan Indians).....		2,500.00	2,500.00			do.....	24 463		4,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00
Total.....	88,000.00	176,605.00	264,605.00							2,500.00	2,500.00

NEW YORK.									
<i>Cayugas, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora.</i>									
Senecas of New York fund.....	3,500.00								1,000.00
Interest on Senecas of New York fund.....	1,200.00								375.00
Seneca Tonawanda Band fund.....	36,000.00	175.00		Mar. 3, 1909	35	800			
Interest on Seneca Tonawanda Band fund.....				do.	35	800			
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.....	4,900.00	1,800.00		Apr. 1, 1880	21	70			
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	2,000.00			do.	21	70			1,800.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Senecas of New York).....	1,000.00			Feb. 19, 1831	4	442			6,000.00
Total.....	3,000.00	12,000.00		Nov. 11, 1874	7	46			1,697.17
				Feb. 28, 1901	31	819			12,000.00
NORTH CAROLINA.									
<i>Eastern Cherokees.</i>									
Payment to North Carolina Cherokees.....				July 28, 1848	9	264			
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Eastern Cherokee Indians).....				Mar. 3, 1875	18	447		1,100.00	1,100.00
				Aug. 15, 1876	19	197			
Total.....				Mar. 3, 1883	22	590		2,400.00	2,400.00
				Mar. 2, 1887	24	463			
NORTH DAKOTA.									
<i>Fort Berthold.</i>									
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	100,000.00			June 1, 1910	36	458		100,000.00	100,000.00
Interest on Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....				May 18, 1916	39	144			
Fulfilling treaties with Indians at Fort Berthold agency.....	2,000.00	4,000.00		do.	39	144		4,000.00	4,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Berthold Indians).....	5,625.95			Mar. 3, 1891	26	1032			
Total.....	34,000.00	21,000.00		Mar. 3, 1883	22	590		5,000.00	25,000.00
				Mar. 21, 1887	24	463			
Devils Lake Sioux and Turtle Mountain Chippewas.									
Proceeds of Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	1,800.00			Apr. 27, 1904	33	319		1,500.00	1,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Devils Lake Indians).....				Mar. 3, 1883	22	590		250.00	250.00
Total.....	1,800.00	250.00		Mar. 2, 1887	24	463			

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (\$9 Stats. L., 128-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.		Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.					
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.		Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
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NORTH DAKOTA—continued.												
Standing Rock Sioux.												
Sioux fund, Standing Rock.....	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	Mar. 21, 1889	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock	7,000.00	\$10,000.00	17,000.00	.....	.....	do	25	895	\$8,500.00	.....	.....	\$8,500.00
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	150,000.00	50,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	May 29, 1908	35	463	100,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$90,000.00	200,000.00
Interest on Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	May 25, 1918	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (Standing Rock).....	8,742.03	.....	8,742.03	.....	.....	do	(1)	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	200,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1913	37	675	150,000.00	.....	8,742.00	8,742.00
Interest on Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	May 25, 1918	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Standing Rock Indians).....	4,000.00	500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....	do	(1)	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	8,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	.....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	569,742.03	173,500.00	743,242.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OKLAHOMA.												
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.												
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00	.....	.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	35,000.00	25,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....	do	31	1062	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	2,125,000.00	40,000.00	2,165,000.00	.....	.....	June 5, 1906	34	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 28, 1906	34	550	160,000.00	.....	.....	160,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	.....	.....	.....	160,000.00

Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	5,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00	do.	June 13, 1913	35	4	90,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00	90,000.00
Kiowa agency, hospital per cent fund.	130,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00	do.	Mar. 3, 1883	38	9	13,800.00	8,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00
Interest on Kiowa agency, hospital 4 per cent fund.	1,200.00	5,000.00	6,200.00	do.	Mar. 2, 1887	32	540	11,500.00	840.00	10,660.00	11,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Kiowa Indians).	4,500.00	7,000.00	11,500.00	do.	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Total.	2,770,700.00	187,000.00	2,957,700.00								
<i>Wichita, etc.</i>											
Proceeds of Wichita ceded lands.	450.00	150.00	600.00		Mar. 21, 1889	28	894				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Wichita, etc., Indians).		400.00	400.00		Mar. 2, 1883	22	590			400.00	400.00
Total.	450.00	550.00	1,000.00		Mar. 2, 1883	24	463				
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho.</i>											
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.	3,000.00		3,000.00		Mar. 3, 1891	26	1025				
Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.	3,000.00	18,000.00	21,000.00		do.	26	1025	18,000.00			18,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.	230,000.00	15,000.00	245,000.00		June 17, 1910	36	533				
Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.	30,000.00	7,000.00	37,000.00		do.	36	533				
Proceeds of Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands, Oklahoma.	1,840.21		1,840.21		May 29, 1908	35	448			1,874.00	1,874.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians).	2,500.00		2,500.00		Jan. 31, 1910	26	190			2,500.00	2,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (cantonment Indians).	1,600.00	400.00	2,000.00		Mar. 3, 1883	22	590			2,000.00	2,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Seger Indians).	100.00		100.00		Mar. 3, 1883	22	590			100.00	100.00
Total.	629,074.21	40,400.00	669,474.21		Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
<i>Kansas Indians.</i>											
Kansas consolidated fund.	70,000.00		70,000.00		June 1, 1902	32	638				
Interest on Kansas consolidated fund.	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,000.00		do.	32	638	3,500.00			3,500.00
Total.	73,500.00	3,500.00	77,000.00								

Public No. 159.

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (59 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.			
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
OKLAHOMA—continued. <i>Osages.</i>											
	\$4,700,000.00		\$4,700,000.00			(July 15, 1870 May 28, 1880 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890 do.	16 21 21 26 26				
	45,000.00	\$235,000.00	280,000.00				362 143 292 344 344	\$235,000.00			\$235,000.00
	467,000.00	9,533,000.00	10,000,000.00			June 28, 1906	26	9,000,000.00			9,000,000.00
	5,212,000.00	9,708,000.00	14,980,000.00								
<i>Otoe and Missouria.</i> (No tribal funds contemplated, 1920.)											
<i>Pawnees.</i>											
	130,000.00		130,000.00			Apr. 10, 1876	19				
	2,000.00	6,500.00	8,500.00			do.	19	6,500.00			6,500.00
	7,000.00		7,000.00	\$30,000.00		Mar. 3, 1893	27	30,000.00			30,000.00
							644				
						Sept. 24, 1857	11				
				\$10,000.00		do.	11				
				6,000.00		do.	11				
				500.00		do.	11				
						Mar. 3, 1893	22				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Pawnee Indians).	800.00	700.00	1,500.00			(Mar. 2, 1887	24			\$1,500.00	1,500.00
							463				
Total.	139,800.00	7,200.00	147,000.00								

[illegible]

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-153)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.			
	Estimated amounts available July 1, 1913.	Estimated amounts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
							Vol. Page.				
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Sioux Nation.</i>											
Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., 1920.											
Subsistence and civilization, 1920.					\$107,000.00	Apr. 29, 1868	15 640				
Education, Sioux Nation, 1920.					200,000.00	Feb. 28, 1877	19 254				
					200,000.00	do.	19 254				
<i>Cheyenne River Sioux.</i>											
Sioux fund, Cheyenne River.	\$130,000.00		\$130,000.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 895				
Interest on Sioux fund, Cheyenne River	800.00	\$6,500.00	7,300.00			do.	25 895	\$3,000.00			\$3,000.00
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	1,300,000.00	200,000.00	1,500,000.00			May 29, 1908	35 463			\$70,000.00	70,000.00
Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	10,000.00	39,000.00	49,000.00			do.	35 463		\$10,000.00	29,000.00	39,000.00
Proceeds of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (Cheyenne River).	6,500.00		6,500.00			do.	35 463				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Cheyenne River Indians).	20,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00			Mar. 3, 1883	22 590				
						Mar. 2, 1887	24 463		2,000.00	48,000.00	50,000.00
Total.	1,467,300.00	305,500.00	1,772,800.00								
<i>Crow Creek Sioux.</i>											
Sioux fund, Crow Creek.	65,000.00		65,000.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 895				
Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek.	1,500.00	3,350.00	4,850.00			do.	25 895				
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.	7,000.00		7,000.00			Mar. 2, 1885	28 886	2,400.00			2,400.00

Interest on Crow Creek 4 per cent fund. Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Crow Creek Indians).	3,000.00 350.00	280.00 150.00	3,280.00 500.00	do. { Mar. 3, 1888 Mar. 2, 1887	28 22 24	888 590 463	300.00 500.00	300.00 500.00
Total.	76,850.00	3,780.00	80,630.00					
<i>Lower Brule Sioux.</i>								
Sioux fund, Lower Brule.	29,000.00		29,000.00	Mar. 2, 1888	25	89	75.00	
Interest on Sioux fund, Lower Brule.	4,000.00	1,450.00	5,450.00	do.	25	89		
Proceeds of Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	1,200.00		1,200.00	{ pr. 21, 1908	34	124	1,200.00	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	4,000.00		4,000.00	{ pr. 3, 1883	22	506	4,000.00	
(Lower Brule Indians).				{ Mar. 2, 1887	24	463		
Total.	38,200.00	1,450.00	39,650.00					
<i>Pine Ridge Sioux.</i>								
Sioux fund, Pine Ridge	400,000.00		400,000.00	Mar. 2, 1880	25	805		
Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge.	24,000.00	20,000.00	44,000.00	do.	25	895	10,000.00	
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	140,000.00	10,000.00	150,000.00	May 21, 1910	36	442		
Interest on Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	29,300.00	4,200.00	33,500.00	do.	36	442		
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Pine Ridge Indians).		6,000.00	6,000.00	{ pr. 3, 1883	22	500	1,500.00	4,500.00
Total.	573,300.00	40,200.00	613,500.00	{ Mar. 2, 1887	24	453		
<i>Rosebud Sioux.</i>								
Sioux fund, Rosebud	700,000.00		700,000.00	Mar. 2, 1889	27	97		
Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud.	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	do.	25	97	12,000.00	
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230		
Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	7,000.00	30,000.00	37,000.00	do.	34	1230	30,000.00	
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.		8,000.00	8,000.00	do.	34	1230		
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	31,000.00	3,000.00	34,000.00	May 30, 1910	36	411		
Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	77,000.00	10,000.00	87,000.00	do.	36	471		
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	57,000.00	200.00	57,200.00	{ pr. 23, 1904	33	258		
Total.	1,917,500.00	108,200.00	2,025,700.00					

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (§9 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.				
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.		Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
							Vol.	Page.				
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	\$140,000.00		\$140,000.00			Mar. 3, 1891	26	1038				
Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	2,000.00	\$7,000.00	9,000.00			do.	26	1038		\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$9,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Sisseton, etc., Indians).....		1,900.00	1,900.00			{Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{22 590 24 463				1,900.00	1,900.00
Total.....	142,000.00	8,900.00	150,900.00									
Yankton Sioux.												
Yankton Sioux fund.....	170,000.00		170,000.00			Aug. 15, 1894	28	319				
Interest on Yankton Sioux fund.....	1,000.00	8,500.00	9,500.00			do.	28	319	\$8,500.00			8,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Yankton Indians).....	3,000.00	3,128.00	6,128.00			{Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{22 590 24 463			500.00	5,628.00	6,128.00
Total.....	174,000.00	11,628.00	185,628.00									
Ponca.												
Ponca Fund (Nebraska and Oklahoma). Interest on Ponca Fund (Nebraska and Oklahoma).....	18,000.00		18,000.00			Mar. 3, 1881	21	422				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Ponca Indians).....	1,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00			do.	21	422	1,000.00			1,000.00
Total.....	20,150.00	1,550.00	21,700.00			{Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{22 590 24 463				1,200.00	1,200.00

UTAH.

Utes, Confederated Bands.

Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.....	2, 018, 000.00	32, 000.00	2, 050, 000.00		Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	350, 000.00				350, 000.00
Interest on Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.....	150, 000.00	82, 000.00	232, 000.00		do.	37	934		20, 000.00			82, 000.00
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	440, 000.00		440, 000.00		Apr. 29, 1874	18	41					
Interest on Ute 5 per cent fund.....	13, 000.00	22, 000.00	35, 000.00		do.	18	41		600.00			22, 000.00
Utianah and White River Ute fund.....	18, 499.00		18, 499.00		May 24, 1888	25	157					
Interest on Utianah and White River Ute fund.....	15, 000.00	924.00	15, 924.00		do.	25	157					
Proceeds of Utianah and White River Ute land.....	230, 000.00	30, 000.00	260, 000.00		{May 27, 1902	32	263					
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.	156, 000.00	1, 000.00	157, 000.00		{Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069					
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.	600.00		600.00		{Feb. 20, 1895	28	678					
(Southern Ute Indians).....					{Mar. 3, 1893	22	590					600.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Utianah, etc. Indians).....	15, 000.00	1, 400.00	16, 400.00		{Mar. 2, 1887	24	463					
Proceeds of labor (Ute Mountain Indians).....	18, 000.00	2, 100.00	20, 100.00		do.	24	463		1, 500.00	14, 400.00		15, 900.00
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Employees, etc., Utan, 1920.....					do.	24	463			20, 100.00		20, 100.00
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence, 1920.....					Mar. 2, 1868	15	619					
Total.....	3, 074, 099.00	171, 424.00	3, 245, 523.00		do.	15	619					
WASHINGTON.												
<i>Columbias and Colovilles.</i>												
Fulfilling treaties with Columbias and Colovilles.....	2, 850.19		2, 850.19		July 4, 1884	23	79			2, 850.00		2, 850.00
Proceeds of Colville Reservation, Wash. Act Mar. 22, 1906.....	4, 800.00	1, 200.00	6, 000.00		July 1, 1892	27	63			6, 000.00		6, 000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Colville Indians).....	85, 000.00	25, 000.00	110, 000.00		July 1, 1898	30	593					
	3, 000.00	15, 335.00	18, 335.00		{Mar. 2, 1906	34	80					
					{Mar. 3, 1893	22	590					
					{Mar. 2, 1887	24	463		12, 000.00	6, 335.00		18, 335.00
Total.....	95, 650.19	41, 535.00	137, 185.19									
<i>Makahs.</i>												
Fulfilling treaties with Makahs.....	579.72		579.72		Feb. 7, 1878	20	302					
<i>Puyallup</i>												
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.	72, 000.00		72, 000.00		Mar. 3, 1893	27	633					
Interest on Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	1, 600.00	2, 800.00	4, 400.00		do.	27	633					

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-158)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during fiscal year 1920.				
	Estimated amounts on hand, July 1, 1919.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1920.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Stats.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Support and civilization.	Total.	
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WASHINGTON—continued.												
Puyallup—Continued.												
Proceeds of surplus Puyallup school land.....	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00			June 21, 1906	34	377				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Puyallup Indians).....	700.00		700.00			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463		\$700.00	\$700.00	
Total.....	84,300.00	4,300.00	88,600.00									
Quinaltita, etc.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Quinaltita, etc., Indians).....	4,800.00		4,800.00			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 24	590 463	800.00	4,000.00	4,800.00	
Spokane.												
Support of Spokanes, Washington, 1920.....					\$1,000.00	July 13, 1882	27	139				
Proceeds of Spokane Reservation.....	28,000.00	1,000.00	29,000.00			May 29, 1908	35	458				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Spokane Indians).....	800.00	27,200.00	28,000.00			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	32 24	590 463	4,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	
Total.....	28,800.00	28,200.00	57,000.00									
Tulalips.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Tulalip Indians).....	6,500.00	2,800.00	9,300.00			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	37 24	590 463		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Yakimas.												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	33,000.00	39,000.00	72,000.00			{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	32 24	590 463	16,000.00	56,000.00	72,000.00	

WISCONSIN.

La Pointe Indians.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Bad River Indians)	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00		{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887 }	32 24	590 463	5,000.00	5,000.00
Menominee.									
Menominee fund.....	72,000.00		72,000.00			21	70		
Interest on Menominee fund.....	3,000.00		6,600.00			21	70	6,600.00	6,600.00
Menominee Log fund.....	1,400,000.00	3,600.00	1,400,000.00			26	146		
Interest on Menominee log fund.....	30,000.00	70,000.00	100,000.00			26	146	18,000.00	33,250.00
Menominee 4 per cent fund.....	520,000.00	480,000.00	1,000,000.00			35	51	\$300,000.00	51,250.00
Interest on Menominee 4 per cent fund.....	6,000.00	24,000.00	30,000.00			35	51	130,000.00	600,000.00
Fulfilling treaties with Menominees; logs	21,000.00		21,000.00			26	146		30,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Keshena Indians).....		2,500.00	2,500.00			22	590	2,500.00	2,500.00
Total.....	2,052,000.00	580,100.00	2,632,100.00			24	463		
Winnebagoes of Wisconsin.									
Winnebago fund.....	70,000.00		70,000.00			35	798		
Interest on Winnebago fund.....	4,500.00	3,500.00	8,000.00			35	798	3,500.00	3,500.00
Total.....	74,500.00	3,500.00	78,000.00						
WYOMING.									
Shoshones and Arapahoos.									
Fulfilling treaties with Shoshones and Arapahoos.....	14,232.00		14,232.00			30	94		
Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming, 1920.....						32	353		
Proceeds of Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00			15	673		
Proceeds of oil and gas, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	35,000.00	32,910.00	67,910.00			33	1021	15,000.00	15,000.00
Indian money, proceeds of labor (Shoshones and Arapahoos).....		74,090.00	74,090.00			39	519		
Total.....	59,232.00	112,000.00	171,232.00			22	590	9,000.00	65,090.00
Grand total.....	28,743,123.46	14,095,281.32	42,838,410.78	40,500.00	783,840.00			11,836,540.70	2,020,890.00
								304,110.00	14,161,540.70

Material, labor and supplies in connection with Menominee milling operations

Mr. SNYDER. These items specified here now were carried in the bill heretofore as a lump item?

Mr. MERITT. They were not carried in the bill up to two years ago. Last year these appropriations were carried as a lump-sum item, and the House Indian Committee asked us to indicate just where this money was to be expended. Prior to two years ago we expended these Indian funds without specific authority from Congress.

Mr. DILL. There were various laws and treaties of various kinds that gave you that power, and we put an amendment on that rather changed the whole subject.

Mr. SNYDER. We just wanted to see where the two million and a half was going; that was all.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Let me ask you this question: One of the Indian bills provided for a system of bookkeeping. Has the Indian Office ever provided that bookkeeping system?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that system went into effect the 1st of July this year, and we are now working under that system.

Mr. DILL. You are now working under the new system?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have been somewhat handicapped because of the loss of employees and the lack of men to instruct our clerks in regard to this system, but we have installed it and hope to have it perfected soon.

Mr. HASTINGS. I appreciate this committee wants to rush along, but this is too big an item for me to rush over hurriedly. I am a member of the committee and I would like to ask a few questions about it.

Mr. DILL. Let me say this: It may be, when we get the printed report, as to the amount of the funds that have been spent on these various things, that we will want to call Mr. Meritt again.

Mr. HASTINGS. We may overlook it, and he is before us now, and there are two or three questions I want to develop.

Mr. DILL. Certainly; go ahead.

Mr. HASTINGS. What do the words "For support and civilization of the Indians" comprehend?

Mr. MERITT. That is a very broad term, Mr. Hastings, and under the rulings of the auditor and comptroller and the practice of the Indian Service we can expend that money in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior for purposes that will be to the advantage of the Indians in promoting their best interests.

Mr. HASTINGS. In other words, taking up the individual items, the Colorado River item in Arizona, of \$11,500; in addition to appropriations we have made in other places in the bill, the department could expend that \$11,500 practically as it sees fit in connection with that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that the term "support and civilization" is a blanket that will cover almost anything within the judgment of the department.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. As to what will be for the best interests of that particular reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Let me suggest that they have been doing this for these many years, and this is the first time we have ever had an itemized statement.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know; but because you have been doing a thing always does not, in my judgment, justify it and is not a sufficient reason.

Mr. SNYDER. No; that is why we are doing it now, so that we will have an opportunity to look into these items and discuss them.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think it is criminal on the part of this committee not to share its full responsibility for this legislation, and I think we ought to know for what purpose this money is being expended. And I am just asking for an illustration on one or two of these items. I suppose that would be the same information as to all of them.

Mr. MERITT. We have submitted a report to Congress, Mr. Hastings, showing how each dollar of the funds of the Indians has been expended. That report is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and it is expected that the report will be available to each member of the committee in a few days. Because of the large amount of printing now being done they were unable to get this report printed at an earlier date, but most of the reports that we submitted at the beginning of the session of Congress are now in the hands of the chairman of this committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. These amounts here aggregate \$2,325,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. These several amounts.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have been expending during the past years approximately \$2,500,000 out of the Indian funds in addition to specific appropriations authorized by Congress.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, let me ask you, under the necessity of showing each one of these items as an individual proposition, do you think that furnishes an opportunity for you to appropriate any less money than you would ordinarily under the lump-sum proposition?

Mr. MERITT. We are only asking for an appropriation of \$2,325,000, whereas heretofore we have expended approximately \$2,500,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, can we assume the suggestion I have just made is a correct one?

Mr. MERITT. We are making an effort gradually to reduce the appropriations, and it will be our purpose gradually to reduce the amount that we use for this work.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does your report show the amount of funds to the credit of each of these tribes? For instance, take Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; you are authorized to spend there \$13,700?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, does your report which you have rendered show the amount to the credit of that tribe from which this expenditure may be made?

Mr. MERITT. The reports we submit to Congress show the exact amount to the credit of every Indian tribe in the United States, and that is also contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. DILL. The fact of the matter is this is a very bad system, in my judgment. The legislation that was allowed to grow up; it grew up as a result of provisions being put in the treaties, when they were

made with the Indian tribes, opening the reservations to settlement under the provisions of the law until this thing had gotten to a stage where the Indian Office was in the position that if we did not appropriate enough money for any one purpose they could reach into those funds and take any amount they saw fit to make it up. But we put an amendment on this bill, and I hope that sooner or later this whole thing will be changed, as far as it can be changed—there are some treaty provisions that can not be abrogated; but so far as it can be changed, I hope it will be changed—so that we will know how much of every fund is carried in this bill and any additional fund they reach into—what you might call a spillway or dam—and take out whatever you need to take out. But this is the very best situation that has developed up to this time, as I see it.

Mr. HASTINGS. I am frank to say that until this discussion came up on this bill last year I did not know the department had any such authority.

Mr. MERITT. That authority has been exercised for a great many years. You will appreciate the difficulties under which we operate in the Indian Office when I tell you that there are more than 200 treaties and probably as many as 1,500 separate laws relating to the various tribes throughout the Indian country. Those treaties and laws contain certain directions and certain authorities, and it would be very much easier for us if those treaties and laws were in a more simple form; but it is a matter of gradual growth covering nearly a century, and it becomes our duty to carry those laws and treaties out to the best of our ability. I stated frankly to the committee when this matter was brought up, if you will remember, Mr. Dill, that I recognized this was an unbusinesslike way of handling these funds.

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. And, while it would cause us considerable additional work, we would be glad to submit this additional detailed estimate.

Mr. DILL. That is what I say; when we get this report we may want to call you before us to ask some questions.

Mr. MERITT. It should also be remembered by the committee we are estimating for money that will not be available until the 1st of July of next year and we can not be as accurate in that estimate as we would like to be, and it is almost impossible to state the exact purposes for which the appropriations will be needed on those various reservations. Therefore it must of necessity be more or less in general terms.

Mr. HASTINGS. That reasoning would apply to every other appropriation bill presented in Congress.

Mr. MERITT. Our estimates for Indian schools and for Indian agencies are in general terms because we can not anticipate the exact purposes for which each dollar of the money will be used.

Mr. NORTON. This report that is made in detail—is that similar to the itemized report that the department gave me in the Sixty-fourth Congress showing where each dollar of the fourth-class funds and the other funds was expended—the report you make now? If you will recall, I asked in the Sixty-fourth Congress for a carbon copy of your office detailed report of what you had expended from those funds?

Mr. MERITT. I remember I furnished you with that report. If the report we have submitted to Congress does not contain all the

information the committee wants, if there is any additional information in our office we will be only too glad to furnish it to the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. What I am afraid of is that in our haste to report this bill we will not take the time to read and digest the voluminous reports subsequently printed, and I am amazed, I will be frank to say I am amazed, to find that we permitted \$2,325,000 to be taken out of various Indian funds without any direction by Congress other than these lump-sum appropriations and permitted the department to expend it as it saw fit, without any supervision over it, you might say. It does occur to me that we could take these various items, authorize the expenditures for and on behalf of these several tribes, and go back and add things to the appropriations or put in a provision in making this appropriation or authorizing it, in connection with the appropriation for that specific tribe. And that is the business we are doing.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no question on earth about that; you are absolutely right, in my judgment. That is why the whole thing was brought out.

Mr. HASTINGS. For instance, you have in New Mexico, "Jicarilla, \$105,000," with no supervision. It is turned over to the department.

Mr. MERITT. On that particular reservation we get that income from the leasing of the lands of the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. It does not make any difference where it comes from.

Mr. MERITT. We used the proceeds in buying cattle and sheep for those Indians, and we are gradually developing them into a stock-raising people. I think we can make a very good showing as to the use of the money for those Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. That might be; but if you could make a good showing under a general provision like this, you could make a good showing when each specific item came up in connection with that particular Indian tribe.

Mr. DILL. Here is the situation: These treaties exist, and you can not change the treaty without making a new treaty. Now, the only thing Congress can do is to supervise the expenditure by the department which the treaty gives it power to expend.

Mr. SNYDER. All these items here are in addition to the treaty items in the bill.

Mr. DILL. Oh, no.

Mr. SNYDER. It distinctly says that, that these funds are in addition to treaty funds.

Mr. DILL. But you can go back and find these treaties made them available and that the department had the power and right to use them without any legislation on the subject. They were never mentioned in the Indian bill until two years ago.

Mr. SNYDER. But that does not change the situation here; these amounts could be added.

Mr. DILL. That is true. I was just simply getting at the supervision that could be gotten at under the treaties, and I think we might get even farther than we have gone.

Mr. SNYDER. If we can do anything more, we ought to do it here.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Meritt, I have noticed in these hearings that have been conducted for the last several days invariably, in referring

to the policy of the department, you have spoken of making a farmer out of the Indian, but you have never spoken of making anything other than a farmer of him. Now, for the Five Civilized Tribes, and especially for the Cherokees, while you make a great number of farmers and stock raisers, you find numbers of them engaged in every profession, occupation, or trade imaginable. You will find attorneys, physicians, bankers, merchants, electricians—even politicians—Government officials, State officials; in fact, every conceivable kind of a man you can think of. Now, has the Indian Bureau ever conceived the idea or considered making anything of an Indian other than a farmer?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The Indian Service recognizes, however, that the principal vocation of Indians in this country will be farming and stock raising because of the nature of the property that has been set aside for them by the Government. The Indians at this time have allotted to them 5,322,348 acres of land. That land is both agricultural and grazing land, and farming and stock raising is their first chance of making a living. Now, in our Indian schools we teach not only farming and stock raising, but we teach trades. We have Indians who are learning the printer's trade, tinner's trade, shoemaker's trade, the harness-making trade, and various other trades.

Mr. SNYDER. And carpenters?

Mr. MERITT. And carpenters. We also teach the girls housekeeping and home economics, and endeavor to equip them for the duties of their lives. We do not force Indians into the farming and stock-raising business where they have natural talents in other directions. At some of the schools, notably the school at Haskell, Kans., we are giving the Indians a commercial course, teaching them stenography and typewriting, and we have a large number of Indians in the Indian Service who are clerks and stenographers. But while we are giving the Indians the opportunity to acquire these special lines of employment we recognize that practically 80 per cent of the Indian boys will eventually become farmers and stock raisers, because of the nature of their property holdings.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say that the holdings are practically the same as those of the Five Civilized Tribes, and it seems to me that a great many of these Indians could be taught professions as well as the others.

Now, the other question I want to ask is this: The last section of the act of May 25, 1918, known as the Indian appropriation bill of last year, provided for the deposit of Indian funds. It has a general provision to the effect that Indian funds should be deposited in the States where the Indians have located, where the reservations are; and, in addition, there is the last proviso with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Tribe of Indians in the State of Oklahoma, that all funds belonging to those tribes should be deposited in State or National banks in the State of Oklahoma. Is that provision being complied with?

Mr. MERITT. Soon after this legislation was enacted, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave notice to the banks outside of Oklahoma, holding Oklahoma funds, that Congress had enacted this legislation and it would be necessary to withdraw those funds; but because of the amounts deposited in the banks it was deemed inad-

visible to withdraw all the funds at one time. We thought it would be only fair to give the banks an opportunity to adjust their affairs so as to ultimately withdraw all of those funds without embarrassment to the banks. I think 25 per cent was withdrawn at that time.

Mr. CHANDLER. At what time? Will you give the dates, please, if you have them?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all the money has been deposited in the banks of Oklahoma, and has been withdrawn from outside banks.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will you please place in the record the date of that first notice, or a copy of the notice.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The notice reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 26, 1918.

To banks outside Oklahoma which carry deposits of Five Tribes and Osage funds:

The act approved May 25, 1918, provides that the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Tribe of Indians, both individual and tribal, shall be deposited in the banks of Oklahoma or in the United States Treasury.

In view of this provision I am arranging to gradually reduce the deposits of Five Tribes and Osage funds carried by banks outside Oklahoma. I desire to effect the decrease in a manner which will work the least hardship upon the banks, and it seemed to me that a reduction of 25 per cent on August 1 would be fair to the banks. I trust this will be satisfactory to your institution.

It is my hope that we shall be able to meet the requirements of the law without serious embarrassment to any bank.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

Mr. CHANDLER. Also the date and time when the first ones were deposited under that law in the State and national banks of the State of Oklahoma, withdrawn from other banks.

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir. In compliance with this promise I will state that 25 per cent was withdrawn August 1, 1918; 25 per cent September 1, 1918; 25 per cent on October 15, 1918; and the remainder will be withdrawn December 31, 1918. You will recall also, Mr. Chandler, that the Secretary of the Interior was called upon for a report of funds in outside banks, and the Secretary of the Interior submitted that report.

Mr. CHANDLER. He submitted the report as of April 1, 1918. That was before the passage of this act.

Mr. HASTINGS. That was of date April 1, 1918, is my recollection.

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes. Now, this act made it mandatory on the Indian Bureau to deposit these funds in the State of Oklahoma. They have been kept out in direct conflict with the law, in my opinion, since 1911, on the pretext that when Congress used the words "may be," it gave the Commissioner of Indian Affairs discretionary power to deposit those funds wherever he saw fit. Now, here is a law that says those funds shall be deposited in those banks, which was approved in May, 1918, about 35 days before it went into effect. The best information I can get is that the commissioner waited until after the law went into effect, the 1st of July, to give this notice, and none of those funds were deposited in the Oklahoma banks until about the middle of August, and then only a small portion of them. And after my earnest solicitation and writing a number of letters to the Indian Bureau and Secretary of the Interior, I have been informed on the outside, not by the Indian Bureau, that another small portion of those funds was sent to Oklahoma about the 15th of October of this year,

and that the greater portion of them is still outside of the State of Oklahoma in direct conflict with this law.

I am asking this question to straighten out the Indian Bureau and put them right not only with the Oklahoma delegation but with the people of Oklahoma, who conceive and believe, as I believe, that this law has not been complied with. I have always gone on the presumption that it was the duty of officers to comply with laws, and not to violate them, and I would like to have a full and complete statement of those funds; where they are now, if they are outside the State of Oklahoma, and the amount; or, if the law has been complied with and those funds are all now in the State of Oklahoma, I would like to have a statement to that effect.

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to furnish such a statement for the record. In compliance with this promise I submit the following: Seventy-five per cent of these funds have already been withdrawn, and the remaining 25 per cent will be withdrawn December 31, 1918, thus putting these moneys into Oklahoma banks six months after the date the act went into effect.

Mr. SNYDER. This law, as I recall it, did not set any specific date when the moneys should be put back in the banks of Oklahoma. Of course, there would have to be a reasonable length of time given to the banks in which the money was deposited before withdrawing the money. It might mean bankruptcy to some banks to take it all out immediately; but I should hope, of course, that the major portion of the money had been returned out there. If it has not there probably will be a reasonable excuse given for its not being done.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will state for the benefit of Mr. Snyder that the most of those funds, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, are moneys deposited in banks, subject to call, subject to check, and were drawing only about 3 per cent interest, while every bank in the State of Oklahoma except two or three is paying from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, most of them $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that there was less than \$200,000 of those funds in Oklahoma at 3 per cent. When these moneys were deposited in outside banks there was no provision, according to the report of the Secretary, that they could keep them forever; they were subject to check the same as your individual account is in a bank, and the bank takes due notice. And again, according to this report, none of the deposits were of such a large amount that it would embarrass a bank to withdraw them.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask one more question: Are all the banks in Oklahoma of a sufficient capitalization and surplus that the Secretary of the Interior or Indian Commissioner could, under the law of Oklahoma, or under the laws of the United States, deposit all the funds in those banks? There is a limit, you know, to which the Government can make deposits in banks.

Mr. CHANDLER. There are plenty of banks in Oklahoma that those funds may be deposited with, and the banks of Oklahoma will be exceedingly glad to get the funds. They have come here repeatedly and asked for funds, and, in addition to that, right at the time I was attempting to get these several million dollars back in the State of Oklahoma a large delegation of the citizens from the western part of Oklahoma was here calling upon the Treasurer of the United States and asking him to put a Government deposit down there to relieve the drouth situation, and the Treasurer did put \$5,000,000

in the western Oklahoma banks. According to this provision here in this bill there is no question about where they should go; and, in addition to that, the banks of Oklahoma have sufficient capital and sufficient standing and have sufficient Liberty bonds and other bonds of the Government to place as collateral security enough to cover all of these funds.

Mr. DILL. And they have a State guaranty law, too, haven't they?

Mr. CHANDLER. In addition, too, but I am not very much on that.

Mr. NORTON. Before making specific inquiries concerning some of the North Dakota items, I would like to inquire, if I may, as to your opinion in regard to the inefficiency I have observed in different Indian schools throughout the country on the part of employees employed in the Indian Service. I might say that I have visited during the past three years a great many of the Indian schools in the Northwest and in the West, and without desiring to reflect on any particular individual I have observed, or at least thought I observed, that the class of employees in the Indian schools was not as energetic, not as competent, not as efficient, as the class of employees found in the ordinary private school or in the State public schools. May I inquire your opinion as to the cause of that, if that condition exists?

Mr. MERITT. The Indian schools throughout the Indian Service are somewhat handicapped because of the small appropriations authorized for their conduct. We are now supporting our Indian boarding schools on a per capita basis of about \$200 per pupil per year. Out of that appropriation we not only clothe the pupil, but board him and give him medical attention and transport him from his home to the school. The amount of money is about one-half what it costs the ordinary college per pupil per year; and while we feel that the Indian schools are doing a splendid work with the money available we recognize we can not do as high-class work in some cases as some of the larger white schools of the country. The salaries paid Indian Service employees are exceedingly low. You will observe from the statements in the justification throughout the hearing that the salaries at some of these schools are very low indeed. The teachers get salaries of anywhere from \$600 to \$900 a year.

Mr. SNYDER. That includes their keep though, doesn't it?

Mr. MERITT. That includes quarters, but does not include board. The superintendents have salaries of anywhere from \$1,200 to \$2,500 a year, the \$2,500 salaries being paid to those superintendents located at the larger schools and on the big Indian reservations. We have been somewhat handicapped during the last two years because of the lack of employees as a result of war conditions. But, as a whole, I think our Indian schools are doing splendid work. If you could observe the great improvement made in those Indian children during the few years that they are in these schools, I think you would agree that the money is well spent. They come to these schools without even a knowledge of English, in a large number of cases, and they leave the schools with a good knowledge of English, a fair education, and often with a knowledge of either a trade or practical knowledge in agriculture and stock raising.

Mr. NORTON. Has the Indian Bureau ever recommended to Congress or the committees of Congress adequate increases of salaries for the employees at various Indian schools, so as to attract the best character of men and women to that service?

Mr. MERITT. We have asked, last year and also this year, for increased allowances for the Indian schools. This year we are asking for a per capita of \$200 for all schools over 400 enrollment, and \$225 per capita for all schools of less than 400 enrollment, with the privilege of figuring the cost per capita on the basis of enrollment rather than actual attendance. If we can get that appropriation, as we have requested this year, and make it applicable not only to the next fiscal year but for this fiscal year, we will be able to conduct our schools and not be compelled to close the schools before the close of the regular school year. And we hope that the increases for salaries will be taken care of by Congress this next fiscal year as was done this last fiscal year, namely, not less than \$120 increase for each employee.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I made these inquiries of Mr. Meritt to call to the attention of the committee what I think is a most serious complaint on the part of Congress, and that is that the salaries paid to teachers and instructors in the Indian schools seem to be so inadequate that they do not attract to that service the high character of teachers and instructors that the service should have. As I go from Indian school to Indian school and from Indian agency to Indian agency, I find there are for the most part a great many men and women who would not for a moment be given employment in a good private school or in any good State public school. I think it is nothing short of criminal neglect on the part of Congress to permit the conditions that exist in some of the Indian schools in the country. I think those Indian schools should have the very best material we have in the country for their instruction force, and they have not that. I do not want to point out any particular school, but I know of a couple of schools that during the last three years have dragged along doing practically no work because they have not had and have not been able to get competent superintendents and competent teachers. They charged the neglect of the work out there to one thing and another, but the fact is it was due wholly to the lack of energy and life and progressiveness and fitness of the employees in the schools.

And it seems to me the Indian Service or the Indian Bureau should recommend specifically to this committee, to the Congress, legislation for fixing fair and attractive salaries for their employees. As a matter of fact work in Indian agencies and work in Indian schools is a discredit, and the ordinary man who gets into that service now is stigmatized, in going into a rag-tailed service that few people want to go into. I think they should be put upon an altogether higher plane.

I would just like to ask Mr. Meritt, if he can recall, the amount of money that is handled by the superintendent of the Fort Berthold Reservation? And, by the way, I think you have there one of the best superintendents I have ever come in contact with.

Mr. MERITT. A statement of the money handled by the superintendent is as follows:

Total on hand July 1, 1917	\$668,691. 44
Total received during fiscal year	367, 594. 20

Total handled	1, 036, 285. 64
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(Thereupon at 12.50 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 11, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1918.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. C. C. Dill presiding.
Mr. DILL. You may proceed now, Mr. Miller.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CLARENCE B. MILLER, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.**

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that there are not more members of the committee here.

Mr. DILL. They will be here in a few moments, but this will all be taken down and will be considered in the full committee.

Mr. MILLER. The first item that I want to call attention to, I think, could be somewhat informally taken up between Mr. Meritt and myself. I have already spoken to him about it. It is in reference to the pay of the expenses of the Chippewa delegation that was here last year.

Briefly, the Indians of Minnesota two years ago started to hold a council. They voluntarily worked this idea up. They have a central meeting point, and they send delegates to this council from the various places in Minnesota. I hope the committee will appreciate that which I know some members here have learned, that the Minnesota Indians of Minnesota number only 11,000, and they are scattered, excepting there are quite a number at White Earth. The other reservations are small and the Indians are moving, coming and going. Probably 99 per cent of them are mixed blood, and the great majority of them at least are pursuing the avocations of life the same as the whites. There are some who are not competent. There is no doubt about that.

So it is pretty difficult for these Indians to work in concert. They have no chief and no regularly organized council, except this voluntary one. Now, at this general assembly which they have been having two or three years they decided that they wanted to send some delegates to Washington to represent them at sessions of Congress. This organization that was sent here last year, as they had done in preceding years, this committee in this case—there were two, both Indians—they boarded here at the National Hotel, where the Indians usually board, as they have done theretofore, and when they went away the Indian Commissioner declined to pay their expenses, which had been done theretofore. Now, I am advised unofficially—Mr. Meritt will correct me if it is not true—that the present commissioner has the idea that maybe these delegates were not representing the part of the Indians up there that he would like to have represented, or something of that kind. At all events, he has taken the position that there is another faction up there that maybe should be considered. I can't make out just what the idea it. Mr. Meritt probably will state it. But it doesn't make any difference at all what his idea is; the facts are known to everybody that has the intelligence of a 2-year-old child that the Indians in Minnesota as a great body have had this conference, chose their officers, and these men were regularly selected to come down. On the other hand, the gentleman's

attention is called to—I might as well mention his name—Mr. James I. Coffey, two years ago was a member of this same delegation, sent here by the same body.

Now, Mr. Coffey resides in my district. I have known him many years. One day he is praising me and the next day cussing me. The man is plainly crazy. Everybody knows that but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Everybody knows it. He has been the disturbing factor in Indian affairs in Minnesota for 30 years, and I have in my office screeds that that man has written me calling the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Indian office everything from traitors down to common petty thieves. Well, I have gotten along with him very decently, and I presume it should be the policy of us all to get along with such a man. He has hit on some good things—no doubt about that—some things that I believe that are worthy of consideration, and I have considered them from that standpoint, but he doesn't represent anybody but himself. Now, one of two things exist: Either the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs has no knowledge whatever of conditions in Minnesota and is mistaken, or he is deliberately trying to stir up a factional fight among the Indians of Minnesota by picking up a man who is a renegade. Now, I want the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to know exactly what I have said, because it is necessary I should say that, and even more, on the floor of the House when this comes up.

The condition has come to be a State disgrace, and it will soon be a national disgrace if somebody does not right about face.

Now, there is not any question about this fact. If there was I would not be justified in taking this strong position that I do.

Mr. DILL. I don't quite understand what it is you want.

Mr. MILLER. What I want is this: Either that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall not, as he has the authority, to pay these bills that are down there at the National Hotel—and I don't know anything about the amount or anything of the kind—I understand that they are not denied or anything of that kind, but that hotel man should be paid or I shall ask that those bills be inserted in this appropriation bill as a separate item and paid, as we had to do once or twice before. By once or twice before I mean six or seven or eight years ago.

Mr. NORTON. What are the bills for, if I may ask?

Mr. MILLER. For payment for hotel expenses of the delegation representing Chippewas here last winter during the session.

Mr. DILL. Have they been paid at other times by the Indian Office?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; year after year.

Mr. SNYDER. Did they pay the expenses of this man Coffey when he was here?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. I have no criticism of that. That is all right.

Mr. SNYDER. Has it been the policy to do it?

Mr. MILLER. Always. I don't know whether these Indians ought to have delegates here or not. I don't enter into that. The fact is that those men were sent here by those Indians with real credentials; those credentials were filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and shown to me—regular credentials from the conference—and now it doesn't lie in the mouth of the commissioner to stand here and try to stir up a factional strife out there.

Mr. DILL. Does that money come out of the Treasury or out of the Indian funds?

Mr. MILLER. Out of Indian funds, and they voted it themselves. Now, that is all I want to say on that.

I notice Mr. Meritt, I presume, has put in the bill an item that I want to call your attention to, under Minnesota, and it is the last item in the bill, page 40. I think Mr. Meritt was honestly endeavoring to take care of a very difficult situation which we are in out there. Did you look up the correspondence on that, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. I find from my own files that it is substantially this—did you find the statement that I sent there, which Senator Clapp signed with me, in which we set forth what was done? Anyhow, I can briefly state to this committee, and I think that Mr. Meritt will indorse this statement of fact: In this bill we prepared in 1916 for the fiscal year 1917, after a lot of talk back and forth, an item of \$10,000 was to be taken out of the Indian funds and used for road-building purposes. Now, the language that was used, as my recollection goes—as we framed it—was not the language that finally the conferees put in; but we have got to stand on that which the conferees put in, and the commissioner has got to stand on that; and while I don't like it so very well, nevertheless it is there. That proviso was:

Provided, That not less than \$10,000 of said amount of \$185,000 may be used to furnish employment to the said Chippewa Indians in building roads and making other improvements upon Chippewa reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of said Chippewas.

Now, what we had in mind was this: The Fond du Lac Reservation, which is in my district, contains some very progressive and excellent Indians. We had spent a year or two previous \$6,000 in building a road into this reservation, and it was surprising what resulted. The Indians that went along there within just a short time had beautiful homes, fine clearings, wagons, horses—I never saw a finer looking settlement than that was. So we thought we would like to extend that road so as to go clear through the reservation. They had no means of getting in and out, and we are trying to get men on their allotments. That is a timbered country and unless they have a road they can do nothing. So Senator Clapp, then chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and myself came to the conclusion that the way to handle it would be to appropriate sufficient money to complete that road. So \$10,000 was put in for the entire State, and our plan was, we got statements from the engineers of the two counties in which the reservation is located—the county of Carleton and the county of St. Louis, saying that to complete that road would cost \$12,000. By a lot of hard work we got the county commissioners of the two counties—mind you, every foot of this land in Indian reservation, but we got the county commissioners of the two counties each to agree to put up \$3,000, making \$6,000 out of white funds, out of the county treasury, if the Government would spend an additional \$6,000 so that this road could be completed.

Well now, in order that we might have a thorough understanding, we conferred with Mr. Meritt and while he, of course, knew nothing about our plan until we disclosed it to him, and I will say that he looked with some seriousness upon our spending \$6,000 of the

\$10,000 in one place—and he had a right to; it was unusual—we convinced him that the importance of the matter justified that program, and we drew up a statement to that effect and said that if we had thought it necessary we would have specified in this item of \$10,000 which I have just read to you that \$6,000 of it was to be used for that purpose. We put that in writing so as to protect the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on that he said he was justified, of course, in separating out the \$6,000 from the \$10,000 for that work. Well, the county of St. Louis went ahead, and the county of Carleton. The county of Carleton spent \$3,000.

The county of St. Louis, in spending their \$3,000, before they got the road completed found that it cost them over \$12,000, and the county of St. Louis has expended \$12,000—perfectly satisfied to do that. They make no kick or complaint, but we haven't received anything from the Indian Office excepting about a thousand dollars, isn't it, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. A thousand dollars which the local agent there paid himself for Indian labor and without going into that we will let it stand.

Now, Mr. Meritt has devised this item here of almost \$2,000—

Mr. HASTINGS (interposing). What page is that?

Mr. MILLER. Pages 40 and 41. Now, what that should be, Mr. Meritt—and I think you can draft that and resubmit it to the committee that will be satisfactory—the county of Carlton is the one that I am chiefly concerned about. I live in the county of St. Louis, which is as big as the State of Connecticut, with the highest assessed valuation of any county in the State of Minnesota—an assessed valuation of about \$400,000,000, and because it contains the iron mines. Now, our \$12,000 is not bothering very much, but the county of Carleton is a poor, small county, filled with poor, hard-working people. It has two big towns, the city of Cloquet, of 8,500 people, where the Weyerhaeuser sawmills were located—five immense sawmills—and the town of Moose Lake, quite a railroad junction. That big fire recently went through and tore the interior all out of that county. There isn't even as much left of the city of Cloquet as there is in this room—nothing—and Moose Lake likewise. Kettle River is another town of considerable size. I visited there, and there isn't a thing left to show that there ever was a town there, and there is no place in France that I saw, or Belgium, where the destruction was so complete. A thousand people lost their lives right in this area that I am describing.

Mr. DILL. That was in this last forest fire, wasn't it?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. Now, the county of Carleton is a poor county. It is not going to have anything to go on for a while, because the city of Colquet was the great source of taxation. Those sawmills probably will not be rebuilt, and that item ought to go to the county of Carleton first, and of course I think there ought to be \$5,000—\$3,000 to the county of Carleton, and \$2,000 to St. Louis. Now, that is all for those two items.

Mr. NORTON. What became of the \$10,000 appropriated?

Mr. MILLER. That was not used at all, was it, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it was used. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that we used about \$1,000 in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. MILLER. Wasn't that in the county of Carleton?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; for Indian labor on the roads within that county of St. Louis. Because of the language incorporated in the Indian bill regarding this road construction, we only had authority to pay this money out for Indian labor. The superintendent begged the Indians of that country to go to work on the roads, but that was the limit of the labor that he could get for road work. The construction company building the road went ahead, however, and completed the road, and we feel that it is only a matter of justice and fairness to St. Louis County to reimburse that county for the balance of the \$3,000, namely, \$2,000. We have incorporated an item in our estimate for the Indian bill this year to that effect.

Now, as to Carleton County I will say that our records show that we expended for Indian labor \$2,873.81 for road work within that county.

Mr. MILLER. On this one proposition, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. Well, that has not been given to me. I didn't know that. If that is the case in the county of Carleton—well, of course you and I know that it never helped that road one bit.

Mr. SNYDER. What became of it?

Mr. MILLER. It was frittered away. That is the plain truth. But if it was spent, I have nothing to say. If it was spent and the records show it, I will say nothing.

Mr. MERITT. I got from our records yesterday a statement in regard to this expenditure.

Mr. MILLER. That is something new then that I have not received. That may have been done recently.

Mr. MERITT. The money expended during the fiscal year 1917 was \$1,324.23; during 1918 \$1,549.58, making a total of \$2,873.81 expended for Indian labor on road work in Carleton County, Minn., during the last two years.

Mr. SNYDER. Was that actual construction work or was that for investigations, maps, surveys, etc.

Mr. MERITT. For actual construction work.

Mr. MILLER. Of course, this road was built under the supervision of the best road-building engineers that our State contained, without any expense to anybody except those counties, and it was a contract proposition. I am glad Mr. Meritt brought out an item which I overlooked. It was impossible to get these Indians to work. They offered every inducement to get them to work, but they had employment other places at very much higher wages and they just wouldn't work on the roads. So these people went ahead and built these roads. Now, if these items were expended, they certainly were not expended on that road; they were expended—oh, somewhere—I don't know where.

Mr. DILL. I want to ask whether this money was expended by employing Indian labor?

Mr. MERITT. We were required to expend it for Indian labor, under the language of the Indian appropriation act.

Mr. MILLER. But they started the job and completed the job, and that is a fine road through the heart of the reservation from one end to the other.

Mr. SNYDER. You haven't any objection then to this \$2,000 being paid to St. Louis County?

Mr. MILLER. No; but as I said, I wanted Carleton County taken care of in addition, but from the figures he has just gotten which are entirely new to me, I haven't a word to say.

Now the other item I want to call attention to is on page 38. I notice there has been cut out the usual item of \$1,000 from the Indian fund to pay for their celebration on June 14 at White Earth. Mr. Meritt, would you mind stating why that has been done.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the commissioner thought—and the Indian office and the department thought—that it would be well to eliminate this item from the Indian estimates for this next fiscal year, for the reason that protests had been made by certain Indians—certain Chippewa Indians of other reservations—against this item being taken out of the Chippewa funds. It is contended that it was unfair to the Chippewa Indians of the other reservations to take \$1,000 out of their funds for the purpose of holding a celebration on White Earth reservation, largely for the benefit of the White Earth Indians.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Meritt, can you furnish the committee with the names of any Indian in Minnesota who has filed such a protest?

Mr. MERITT. I think I can furnish the names.

Mr. MILLER. Can't we cut it short by stating that it was Mr. Coffey? Has anybody ever filed a protest other than Mr. Coffey?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think there is correspondence showing protests.

Mr. MILLER. I would be very glad to know it if it is so. I desire to say that most of these Indians reside in Mr. Steenerson's district, White Earth, and I submit that Mr. Steenerson has never received a word of protest from any Indian with reference to that, but they are all for it.

Mr. DILL. What kind of a celebration is it?

Mr. MILLER. It has been their custom for years that they have a get-together meeting.

Mr. HASTINGS. That has been 15 or 20 years, hasn't it?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; they get together—it is the only time when they do, except this conference that delegates go to. They meet and the families reunite and have a big picnic. During recent years it has taken on a very important feature. They use it as a fair.

Mr. DILL. As an Indian fair?

Mr. MILLER. As an Indian fair. They have not only Indian games—they don't have any war dances, but Indian games like we would have, baseball, etc., and the Indians are invited to, and they do, bring the best they produce to this fair, grain, hogs, cattle—everything.

Mr. DILL. And prizes are given?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; prizes are given. The merchants put up prizes for them, and it has come to be the big Indian fair. Now, it is 200 miles from my place, but I have always been told by those Indians that they would rather have that than anything else under God's earth, and they pay for it themselves.

Mr. DILL. Don't you think it is a good thing for them?

Mr. MILLER. I think it is the best thing in the world, and never in my life have I heard anybody protest against it in all the years I have been here until now, and I imagine that Mr. Coffey would protest against that, for he would protest against the Ten Commandments.

Now, I hope that will be put back in, unless some Member of Congress can show some protest from some Indian. We Members from Minnesota represent all the Indians. They have been coming to me with their affairs for years, and I never heard anybody but what was begging for this. I asked Mr. Carl, who is here, one of the members of the tribe, and he said he had never heard anybody protest against this.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask Mr. Meritt, in your presence, if he recalls anyone else now, other than Mr. Coffey, who has protested against this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Can you name them? What I am asking for now is, while Mr. Miller himself is present he can perhaps give the committee some information as to the parties who made the protest, and I would like these names to be given while he is here, so that we would have the advantage of what Mr. Miller knows about the standing of people protesting.

Mr. MERITT. I have seen protests against this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. Written letters coming, you mean?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. And the superintendent of the White Earth Reservation himself has recommended against this appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. But I mean Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I was referring to Indians as well as the superintendent of the reservation, and if I remember correctly the inspecting officers who recently made an inspection of the entire Chippewa country recommended against this appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. That doesn't answer my question yet. If you have now in mind, without going back to the records down at the Indian Office, the names of any Indians other than Mr. Coffey, who have protested against the insertion of this item, I would like to know it.

Mr. MERITT. I could not give the names offhand.

Mr. HASTINGS. Very well. I didn't know but perhaps you could.

Mr. MILLER. I would be very glad, Mr. Meritt, if you have them convenient, if you could submit them, because it is interesting and we ought to know. If there is any considerable number of Indians I have never heard of it.

Mr. MERITT. In compliance with this request I submit the following: Charles T. Wright, of Cass Lake, has protested against this appropriation.

In the councils held by Inspector Linnen and Supervisor Ellis 42 Indians in the Red Lake council voted against the appropriation of \$1,000 for the White Earth celebration; at Nett Lake, Andy Fields and 39 other Indians voted against this expenditure; at the Vermillion Lake council 9 Indians voted against this appropriation, and I am advised by Inspector Linnen that there was general opposition among the various councils held among the Chippewa Indians against this appropriation of \$1,000 for the White Earth celebration.

MR. MILLER. Now, I want to devote the few minutes that I will be justified in remaining and taking up your time on this bill to the item which is an annual drag out of the Chippewa funds, which has been \$185,000; last year \$175,000 and this year \$160,000, I suppose, because \$15,000 comes later on. Isn't that so? The amount of \$175,000 is reduced to \$160,000 because \$15,000 is taken care of in that concluding paragraph of the bill?

MR. MERITT. No, sir; we have reduced this appropriation for the reason that we propose to abolish certain positions in the Chippewa country, and therefore it will result in a saving in this appropriation.

MR. MILLER. Now, most of the members of the committee have distinctly in mind the events that transpired last year in reference to this Chippewa item. During all the years that I was on this committee—and they were decidedly pleasant years—I received protests from Indians against that item, but I stood fast with the Indian Office, not know much about conditions; not having anything to put in its place, and I thought from year to year we would temporize and keep it going, expecting constantly it would be eliminated, but it has been growing instead of being reduced. During the last four or five years the protests from the Indians up there since they have gotten to know more about their own affairs and have been taking a more active interest than ever before, has come to be tremendously strong against that item, and there isn't anything to justify them.

A year ago we didn't feel, perhaps, that we ought to make a fight on it, and we didn't say a word before this committee, so the committee naturally included it in the bill and reported it on the floor of the House. The Minnesota delegation had a meeting at which we decided that we would have to oppose this item. We did that after the committee reported the bill, so there was no conflict between the committee and the Minnesota delegation, but Mr. Knutson, of my State, in whose district many of these Indians are located, made a motion to strike that item from the bill when the bill was up for consideration, and that motion prevailed. The bill went to the Senate with it eliminated. For a long time the bill was in the hands of the Senate committee, and, I think it was the understanding—at least it was so reported to me, and if it was not the understanding on the part of the Indian Office Mr. Meritt will correct me—it was stated that if we would let the item go in that year—that is, this last year—as theretofore, a thorough investigation of Indian affairs would be made in Minnesota to see if changes could be made and find the exact condition of things, and so on, so that this year we would know where we stood and we could do something. Isn't that about what the situation was, Mr. Meritt?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. MILLER. Well, now, in order, we thought in good faith, to carry them out, the chairman of this committee, Mr. Carter, introduced a resolution to investigate things out in Minnesota, because this committee had to pass on this item. Now, we are not going to thrash over any old straw. When that resolution went to the Committee on Rules the Commissioner of Indian Affairs made a personal fight against it, a most specific fight against it, a most vituperative

fight against it, and had sufficient weight so that the matter was delayed, and anyhow it never got reported out. He said he would make an investigation himself. Now, I want you to get this fact in mind, gentlemen: Here are the Indians whose money it is. Many of them are just as good business men, without any disparagement, as anybody sitting around this table, including all of us. They have a drop of Indian blood, but are leading citizens of the State. It is their money and their interest; they believe their property is being dissipated and wasted; that there are scores and scores of unnecessary employees who are worthless and who are dissipating the money of these Indians, and they see their capital being decreased every year, and they want to stop it. They want an investigation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is the opposing party on this controversy, proceeds to have an investigation, and he has it by himself. He doesn't let an Indian have anything to say about it. Now, if a member of this committee had a ward—

Mr. DILL (interposing). You mean he went up there himself?

Mr. MILLER. No; but he sent officers of the bureau up there. If a member of this committee or any person had a ward whose property was in his hands, and that ward became dissatisfied, my God, what court would tell the guardian to investigate the situation and make the report and keep all that he found secret? Now, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs saw fit to send—and I told the Committee on Rules who was going to do it, and the man sent was the most distasteful man in the whole Indian Service to the Indians up there—was sent to make an investigation. Now, I don't know; I have no way of knowing, but I am unofficially advised that practically all of his time was spent in investigating the personal character of certain Indians, to see if he couldn't find something on them that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs might make some howl about. Now, if that is unjust to the commissioner, I am willing to have the correction made, but that is my information. That is the way the Indians looked at it. They couldn't produce a witness; they couldn't produce any testimony; they weren't given a chance at any hearing. The thing was closed as far as they were concerned. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had a personal secret agent go and make a personal secret investigation of the exact kind he wanted, and he won't let anybody see it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Won't let them see the report?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; so I am advised, nobody can see it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let's ask Mr. Meritt if that report is available for public inspection.

Mr. MERITT. I am sure that this report will be available for this committee or any member of this committee.

Mr. MILLER. May I ask, is it available for inspection by the Indians? I am not speaking about us; I am speaking about the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. May I make a statement here?

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. The commissioner sent Inspector Linnen, the chief inspector of the Indian Service, and Mr. Ellis, an inspecting officer of the Indian Service, to the Chippewa country, and they were directed to make a very thorough investigation of the conditions on

all of the Indian reservations in the Chippewa country. Those inspectors were directed to give notice to the Indians, and to give all Indians an opportunity to submit such protests or such charges as they cared to submit. It is my understanding that these inspectors went to each Indian reservation in the Chippewa country and offered this opportunity to the Indians. The Indians who had filed the charges against the Indian administration in the Chippewa country refrained from appearing before those inspecting officials, but, notwithstanding their action the inspection went ahead and on each reservation a council was held and the Indians were invited to that council and were requested to make a full statement of their grievances and their charges against the Indian administration in that country. The inspecting officers were there for a period of two or three months, and this inspection was most thorough, and I have before me now the conclusions of those inspecting officers, also their recommendations.

Mr. DILL. May I ask, is there a justification for this item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. I couldn't find it.

Mr. MERITT. It is on page 69.

Mr. HASTINGS. That doesn't answer the question yet. Let's not get away from the inquiry that I propounded. I want to know if this report is available for the inspection of everybody, including the Indians? Is it a public record down in the office? I beg pardon, but just let us have a reply to that.

Mr. MERITT. I will make a specific reply to that. It is the rule of the Secretary of the Interior that inspectors' reports shall be treated as confidential for various reasons, among them charges are occasionally filed against officials by employees in the Indian Service. Sometimes the employees making charges are under the jurisdiction of superior officers, and if those inspection reports were public it might be inadvisable for those employees to make those charges, because it is possible if they were not sustained that they would feel that their positions might be endangered. And a great many people will file charges against officials in the Government who do not care to have those charges made public, because they are citizens in a community of these Indian reservations, and they do not prefer to have the charges that they make made public.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, as I understand it in this case, none of the Indians who have preferred charges have asked that they be kept secret. Are there any charges now that should be kept secret under general rules of the department in this particular matter?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; so far as I am concerned I would be glad to see this report printed in these hearings.

Mr. HASTINGS. Very well.

Mr. MERITT. And if it is the wish of the committee I will speak to the commissioner and see if it is not possible to get this report printed in the hearings so that it will be available for everybody.

Mr. MILLER. That is just what I am interested in. The kind of investigation that was made is an exceedingly proper one for the Indian Office to make; just the kind of one that I would want made if I were Commissioner of Indian Affairs myself, but it is worthless to help us in telling whether this item should be included in this bill or not,

because it is a secret departmental inspection. What the Indian wanted was an inquiry into the principles of their whole administration of their affairs. So I am not criticising Mr. Linnen. I haven't anything against Mr. Linnen. And I am not criticising the kind of investigation, but I am saying that it is worthless from the standpoint of this item in the bill.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Linnen will be in the city in a few days, and he will be available for this committee. We will be glad to have him appear before the committee and explain the nature of this investigation, and he will answer any questions which the committee may wish to propound to him.

Mr. SNYDER. I will ask now, if there is no objection on the part of the chairman and the other members of the committee, that when we are discussing this bill in the committee of the whole, Mr. Linnen come here.

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to see that he comes before the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. And such other men, including the Indians, as are interested in this matter.

Mr. DILL. I want also to say that if Mr. Meritt can have that report submitted we would like to have it in the hearings, and in that connection have you got a report showing—we have a general report here showing the expenditure of this fund, and then you have the area of Indian lands and their population. Is there no other appropriation made for the Indians?

Mr. MILLER. There is no gratuity given to these Indians at all; everything comes out of their own funds. Now in addition to these items the Indian Bureau has a large sum at its disposal under the treaty each year. I don't know how much it amounts to.

Mr. DILL. They say here that the interest on the fund amounts to \$290,000 a year.

Mr. MILLER. Now that the Indian office has under the treaty to spend?

Mr. DILL. No.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; for education.

Mr. DILL. They ask for \$160,000, which is \$130,000 less than the maximum amount which could be appropriated under the law. That is, the treaty, according to this justification gives Congress the power to appropriate these moneys as it sees fit.

Mr. MILLER. It can appropriate the whole lump sum if it wants to, but the treaty itself says that one-quarter of the annual interest on the principal sum shall be used for the education and enlightenment of the Indians.

Mr. DILL. Then they would have one-quarter of \$290,000, which is the interest.

Mr. CHANDLER. In other words, in round numbers, \$75,000 would be available without appropriations then, would it?

Mr. MERITT. The Chippewa Indians have to their credit at this time in the Treasury of the United States \$6,323,698.

Mr. DILL. That is at what time?

Mr. MERITT. At the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1918.

Mr. DILL. Your statement says \$5,084,000. Then you add the interest to that, I suppose.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. And under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889, being an act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, there is authority to use a certain amount of the Chippewa funds for educational purposes, and I think it might be well to incorporate this authority in the hearings, so that it would be available for everyone.

Mr. DILL. Yes; because it will probably cause considerable discussion in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CHANDLER. Have any of these funds been used that were not specifically appropriated; that is, under that authority?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we use part of those funds every year to maintain the schools in the Chippewa country.

Mr. CHANDLER. In other words, you use this \$175,000, and, in addition to that, you use the funds that are authorized under this act of 1889?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, let me ask a question right here. In this list of items that are enumerated in the last item of the bill under Minnesota, there is a Leach Lake item of \$1,000, a Red Lake item of \$15,000, and a White Lake item of \$250. Is that also spent from this same fund, in addition to the \$160,000 that you ask for here?

Mr. MERITT. Those are not treaty funds; they are Indian funds, the proceeds of labor, and we are asking authority to use those funds. We have heretofore been using those funds without specific authority.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, these items do not come out of this \$6,000,000, the amount that is to the credit of these Chippewas in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Not those items in the last paragraph in the bill, but the item of \$160,000 does come out of the tribal funds in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. Where do you get the money from, then, to pay these items I have just mentioned? Where does that money come from?

Mr. MERITT. That will come from the moneys now in the hands of the superintendents of those reservations, and they are not treaty funds or in a sense tribal funds, and they are not deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, let us get back. They are all used for the same purpose—support and civilization of these Indians—whether it comes out of one fund or the other.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And it is all Indian money?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. May I inquire of Mr. Miller? This matter of appropriating the \$160,000, or, as it has been in the past, \$185,000 and \$175,000, from the funds of the Chippewa Indians has been before this committee several times, and Indians from the reservation have appeared before the committee. Isn't that so?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. And they have been here, as I recall, during the time that the gentleman was a member of this committee?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Is the gentleman from Minnesota now authorized in speaking for the Indians, to say that the Indians are in favor of having no part of this fund appropriated by Congress to carry on

these schools or the administration of Indian affairs on the reservations?

Mr. MILLER. I think the Indians are very strongly of the opinion that this item should be absolutely eliminated from the bill, and they want the schools to continue, of course, but the department has funds for that purpose. Now, it has been my personal opinion that there might be justification for some addition to the regular amount that they use, but there is no excuse for appropriating a lump sum. If you are going to appropriate any of that money it should be for so-and-so, so much; for so-and-so, so much, and in no other way should it be done. But this item, as an item, should be eliminated from the bill.

Mr. DILL. Well, if this item is eliminated from the bill what would be the effect on the work being done in the Chippewa Indian country up there?

Mr. MILLER. That was exactly what we were confronted with a year ago, and what we tried to avoid caused us to let it stay in another year, because during the year inquiry was to be made to find out just what we should do, and we find ourselves now just where we were a year ago.

Mr. SNYDER. I suggest that if we should eliminate it that we then find out just what is necessary.

Mr. NORTON. When those Indians were before this committee I asked their representative, I asked the members who testified before this committee, if they desired to have these schools closed; if they desired to have certain schools, such as the Fon du Lac school, the Leach Lake school, closed, and no money appropriated by the Government to maintain those schools, and they said they certainly did not.

Mr. MILLER. No, they do not; but there is plenty of money to run the schools without this. Now, let me illustrate: There is intensive supervision up there that could be eliminated—

Mr. NORTON (interposing). Another inquiry: Has the gentleman in mind any specific charge to present to this committee on wastefulness on the part of the Indian Bureau of funds in any particular school or agency at any one point? The charge has been made general here, but I am unable to get the Indian representatives who were down here to make any specific charges. They were before the committee here in the past year.

Mr. MILLER. Of course, to make a specific charge requires exact information.

Mr. NORTON. That is what this committee ought to have. It ought to be the duty of those who make general charges to reduce it down to specific charges.

Mr. MILLER. No; I don't agree with the gentleman from North Dakota. It was the duty of this committee to make an inquiry up there; ascertain the facts; and then it would be advised what to do at this time. Now, when you ask me to make a specific charge I can right offhand name to you a large number of things that are gross extravagance. I will do it if you want it, right now, things that I personally saw.

Mr. NORTON. I would be glad to have it so it will go into the record.

Mr. MILLER. I visited one fall—Nett Lake.

Mr. NORTON. What fall?

Mr. MILLER. It was three or four years ago—four years ago. I visited Nett Lake Reservation, which is away back in the woods, the most remote and isolated Indian group that we have. At that time there was no road in there excepting a very poor one. The county has since spent a lot of money building a road up to the place. It is across the lake 7 miles. I found the agent had six horses. He had a fine driving buggy; he had two wagons; he had a farmer and a driver, and there wasn't an Indian there that had ever seen a buggy before. He had two pair of sleighs. He had a great variety of things like that, and all these poor under fellows could do was to stand around there and see this agent ride around in this elaborate equipage, both winter and summer. That was gross extravagance.

Mr. NORTON. Did he ride in both sleighs at the same time?

Mr. MILLER. No; I think his wife used one and he used the other. He had six horses, anyhow, and one pair of the six was a pair of drivers. Mind you, there are no roads on this reservation at all. The only way he could go was through the muskeg or by canoe.

Then I went to the Fond du Lac one day and I saw a quantity of machinery piled up there that filled the yard. I went around among the Indians and I asked if any of them had ever seen the farmer. They said no—he had never been around. I found the farmer had bought this and he didn't know what to do with it and wasn't going to use it, and it stayed there outdoors and was lost. You ask me if I know any specific cases: I can give them to you by the hour. We found at the White Earth Reservation not long ago six farmers, and hardly any Indians, and the whole six didn't do enough work to match the real industry of an ordinary schoolboy.

Mr. NORTON. When was that?

Mr. MILLER. That was a few years ago. We called the department's attention very vigorously to that particular thing and we did cut them down.

Mr. NORTON. Have those shortcomings been corrected at the present time?

Mr. MILLER. Some of them have and some have not. But you are asking things that I have observed. Now, I don't know what the condition is all the while. It isn't my business to look it up, but I think the Indians filed a specific complaint with the Bureau of Indian Affairs upon which they asked this investigation. Am I not correct? That is probably available. There is too much intensive supervision. Now, let me illustrate that: There has been one man before this committee, Edward Rogers, who is a graduate of Carlisle Indian School, a quarter-blood Indian, a quarter-blood Chipewewa, a graduate of the Carlisle School, a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

He was captain of the University of Minnesota football team during two years of undefeated glorious history, and is one of the finest athletes the country ever developed and one of the finest characters I have ever known. He has moved into a county where I don't think there are 100 Indian votes in the county—I am sure there are not. He was elected by the whites to the office of county attorney. He ran for Congress there not very long ago and came very close to being

elected by the white vote purely, because he had no Indian vote there. He has got four children, and under the payments made two years ago those children had \$150 apiece. He wanted to buy liberty bonds for them. The agent wouldn't let him have the money, saying he wasn't competent to purchase those bonds for the children. We made a howl, and I communicated with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a dozen times, and I finally learned that they couldn't trust this man to buy liberty bonds for his four children, but the Indian agent up there, the Indian agent at White Earth, who would make a good clerk out in a cow pasture, had superior intelligence, so that he bought the liberty bonds, and after several months informed Mr. Rogers that he needn't worry about his children, because the great Government of the United States was taking care of them. Now, that runs all through Minnesota. That is an extreme case, but there is any quantity of them, and the whole thing ought to be thoroughly thrashed out and changed if you are going to let those Indians have a chance in life.

Mr. NORTON. Just a minute—I don't attempt to defend anything like that, because it is wrong; but in speaking of Mr. Rogers I recall that Mr. Rogers was before this committee on this identical item, and I recall that I interrogated him and asked him if he was in favor of striking out all of this item or if he was in favor of adopting the principle that the Government was to no longer have any supervision over the agencies or schools on the reservations, and he said no.

Mr. MILLER. Well, I don't take that position. I don't think anybody does.

Mr. NORTON. And he didn't name, and he couldn't name, any specific cases of extravagant expenditure. I think there are myself. I think there is gross mismanagement on the reservation. I have been over the reservation during the past summer, but what the committee ought to have here is some specific cases to act upon and not strike out this entire appropriation, because I think a large part of it is needed.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I notice that there are specific appropriations in the bill for schools in Minnesota, and I would like to know what—something about what this \$160,000 is spent for, in addition to the appropriations that are made regularly for the schools.

Mr. MERITT. We have specific appropriations in the Indian bill for Indian schools in Minnesota, but those schools are what are known as nonreservation schools. This appropriation of \$160,000 that we are asking is for the purpose of administering the affairs of 11,000 Indians on the several reservations in Minnesota. For example, the Fond du Lac Reservation, the Grand Portage Reservation, the Leech Lake Reservation, the Nett Lake Reservation, the Red Lake Reservation, and the White Earth Reservation. There are more than 11,000 Indians on those reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. And it is used for the purpose of keeping up the organization, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the administration of their affairs.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Meritt, don't you think that ought to be paid by the Government of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. That is a matter of policy for the Congress to decide.

Mr. MILLER. We have no objection to that being continued if the Government wants to pay for it.

Mr. MERITT. These Indians have more than \$6,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States at this time, and Congress a few years ago adopted as a policy this method of appropriations while Mr. Burke was chairman of this committee. He insisted that where Indians had large sums to their credit, that instead of administrative expenses being paid out of gratuity appropriations from the Treasury of the United States, that they should be paid out of the Indian funds.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Meritt, don't you remember how this fund has been growing up? Don't you remember back a few years ago that you used to put in specific things that you wanted to do—we built houses out of it, if we wanted \$25,000 for a house we put it in and would take it out of this amount.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. And it was charged for specific things, and now it is being used to run the machinery and the amount has remained up to the very highest point practically.

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation has been used for administrative purposes in addition to the appropriations of Congress.

Mr. MILLER. But very small.

Mr. MERITT. We are beginning to reduce the amount now. For example, we had \$185,000 two years ago, and last year Congress appropriated \$175,000, and you will note that we are only asking for \$160,000 this year; and it is possible that the appropriation will be further reduced next year. We have made a good showing on reductions in this appropriation during the last two years.

Mr. SNYDER. It is also possible that it may be reduced some this year, isn't it?

Mr. MERITT. It is possible, of course.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, Mr. Meritt, there are about 11,000 of these Indians, all told, are there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many of them are English speaking?

Mr. MERITT. A large per cent of them are English speaking, probably 80 or 90 per cent.

Mr. HASTINGS. About what percentage of them are full-blood?

Mr. MERITT. A large per cent of the Indians on the White Earth Reservation are mixed bloods. The White Earth Reservation has more Indians than all the other Chippewa Reservations combined.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, seven or eight thousand?

Mr. MERITT. There are six thousand and some odd Indians on the White Earth Reservation, and I would say that 90 per cent of them are mixed bloods.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they farm?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians farm. The White Earth Indians are advanced in civilization, and they are engaged in all kinds of occupations.

Mr. HASTINGS. In business activities of all kinds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Now, on some of the other reservations there are more full-bloods than there are on the White Earth Reservation, but a good per cent of the Indians of the Chippewa country are mixed bloods.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are the lands all allotted?

Mr. MERITT. The White Earth Indians have been allotted.

Mr. HASTINGS. All of them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The Red Lake Indians have not been allotted.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are they being allotted now?

Mr. MERITT. We haven't yet allotted the Red Lake Reservation, for the reason that the Indians of that reservation do not want allotments at this time. They possess valuable timberland, and some lands are much more valuable for timber than others, and it is the wish of the Indians that the timber be cut and all the Indians of the reservation share in the proceeds from the timber, and it is also the wish of the Indians that certain land on that reservation be drained out of tribal funds, and then the Indians of that reservation allotted so that they will share equally in the resources of the reservation.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many are there on the Red Lake Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,496 Indians on the Red Lake Reservation.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Meritt, I notice in your report—

Mr. MERITT (interposing). Before you ask me about that report, I would like to invite the attention of the committee to the report that we have submitted in regard to the expenditures of the Chippewa funds. We are required by law to submit a report to Congress each year, and we have submitted the report for the expenditures of the last fiscal year, and that report is found in House Document No. 1493, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session, and is as follows:

[House Document No. 1493, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.]

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 2, 1918.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-135), I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary.*

<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads.</i>										
(\$10,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 978).)										
Fond du Lac Agency.....	1,549.50							47.20		1,596.70
Leech Lake Agency.....	486.25									486.25
Red Lake Agency.....	1,300.00									1,300.00
White Earth Agency.....	5,999.35							30.00		6,029.35
Total.....	9,335.10							77.20		9,412.30
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, annual celebration.</i>										
(\$1,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 978).)										
White Earth Agency.....									1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations.</i>										
(\$6,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 979).)										
Delegates, etc.....	395.65	1,971.61					13.05			2,380.31
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations.</i>										
(\$10,000 authorized in the act of May 25, 1918 (Public No. 159).)										
Delegates, etc.....	3,900.00	2,560.98							188.25	6,649.23
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations.</i>										
(Act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stats. L., 400).)										
Superintendent of logging.....	5,237.67	2,023.27	.46				59.13	540.00	2.67	7,863.20
Leech Lake Agency.....	2,520.00									2,520.00
Total.....	7,757.67	2,023.27	.46				59.13	540.00	2.67	10,383.20

1 Care and education of pupils.

² Celebration expenses.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135)—Continued.

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- portation of sup- plies.	Tele- graph and tele- phone service.	Subsist- ence and clothing.	Forage.	Fuel, lu- bricants, power and light service.	Medical, educational, station- ery, and office supplies.	Equip- ment and mis- cellaneous ma- terial.	Repair and rents of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, pro rata shares, refunds, etc.</i>													
Various persons											\$7,172.50	\$102.87	\$7,275.37
<i>Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.</i>													
Cass Lake	\$4,023.68	\$46.44		\$31.85	\$2,635.91	\$740.61	\$1,242.26	\$82.92	\$851.10	\$49.28		49.13	9,454.18
Fond du Lac	3,652.84	3.25		3.45	16.75		40.85		30.18	186.96		5.00	23,280.28
Grand Portage	2,520.66				223.16	29.35	174.56	48.06	72.19			13.60	8,811.08
Leech Lake	9,715.87	10.58	\$235.96		233.43	513.45	442.06	3.00	475.25	135.05		62.76	44,388.41
Nett Lake	3,137.83	82.77	79.03	1.72	242.03	780.19	262.71	36.17	292.25	85.18			16,486.98
Red Lake	13,194.73				208.66		28.78	470.00					41,977.57
Vermilion Lake	9,829.38				67.38				49.50				9,946.26
White Earth	19,194.17				415.94		561.40						136,660.68
Mission School (White Earth)													9,288.00
Total	65,069.16	143.04	314.99	37.02	3,944.26	2,063.00	2,752.62	640.75	1,570.47	456.47			300,294.44
Grand total	144,435.16	9,565.59	4,911.58	554.76	54,536.90	12,112.93	21,046.61	5,490.33	8,579.49	2,276.09			503,392.94

1 Care and education of pupils.

RECAPITULATION.

Expended.

Chippewa in Minnesota fund, civilization and self-support (\$115,000)	\$111,041.89
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees (\$60,000)	54,956.20
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads (\$10,000)	9,412.30
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, annual celebration (\$1,000)	1,000.00
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations, act Mar. 2, 1917 (\$6,000)	2,380.21
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations, act May 25, 1918 (\$10,000)	6,649.23
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations, act June 27, 1902	10,383.20
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, pro rata shares, refunds, etc.	7,275.37
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund	\$203,098.50
	300,294.44

Total 503,392.94

NOTE.—Expenditures from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund" were for school purposes, excepting amounts for per capita payments.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, is that the total expense of all the moneys that were spent on the Chippewa Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all Chippewa funds.

Mr. MILLER. I was just going to ask, now, in addition to that you have spent other money. Couldn't you file also a statement showing the entire sums of money that have been spent during the year in behalf of the Indians in Minnesota and the sources from which the funds were taken, and the purposes for which expended?

Mr. MERITT. My answer to Mr. Snyder was that this report shows all the expenditures from the Chippewa funds. If you wish a further statement as to the expenditure of gratuity funds in addition to the Chippewa funds we will be glad to furnish that statement to the committee.

Mr. SNYDER. Would that cover these items in the back of the book here in the last section, the items that are recovered from Indian labor and sale of timber, etc., so that it includes the total amount of all expenditures?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Of Indian money and Government money and everything else?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

(The paper referred to follows:)

Statement of expenditures on account of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year 1918 in addition to those shown in H. Doc. No. 1493, Sixt - fifth Congress, third session.

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- porta- tion of sup- plies.	Tele- graph and tele- phone serv- ice.	Print- ing, bind- ing, adver- tising, etc.	Subsist- ence sup- plies.	Dry goods, cloth- ing, etc.	For- age.	Fuel, lubri- cants, and power and light serv- ice.	Medi- cal, educa- tional, sta- tionery, and office sup- plies.	Live stock.	Equip- ment and miscel- laneous ma- terial.	Buildings (including heat, light, power, and water system).			Miscel- laneous.	Total.
													Con- struc- tion.	Repairs.	Rent.		
<i>Pay of Indian police, 1918.</i>																	
Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$821.67					\$261.89	\$2.94	\$197.54									\$1,284.04
Grand Portage Agency.....	350.00						12.20										372.20
Leech Lake Agency.....	1,909.99					374.43	68.32	207.50	\$24.00								2,584.24
Nett Lake Agency.....	470.00					123.70	24.41										618.11
Red Lake Agency.....	1,905.00					447.11	.98					\$45.00					2,398.09
White Earth Agency.....	2,750.33					506.37	43.76										3,300.46
Total.....	8,216.99					1,713.50	152.61	405.04	24.00			45.00					10,557.14
<i>Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1918.</i>																	
Leech Lake Agency.....	168.00																168.00
Red Lake Agency.....	168.00																168.00
Total.....	336.00																336.00
<i>Industrial work and care of timber 1918 (additional field matrons).</i>																	
White Earth Agency.....	720.00																720.00
<i>Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (agriculture and stock).</i>																	
Fond du Lac Agency.....	907.50																1,328.60
Grand Portage Agency.....	684.67	\$33.40						415.00	6.10								718.07
Leech Lake Agency.....	846.25		\$8.08					238.68									1,093.01
Nett Lake Agency.....	728.00	15.00						265.00	38.25			50.00					1,096.25
Red Lake Agency.....	1,440.00							439.17		\$5.51						\$3.00	1,887.68
Total.....	4,606.42	48.40	8.08					1,119.17	263.03	5.51		50.00				3.00	6,123.61

[illegible]

1 Seed.

<i>Indian school and agency buildings, 1918.</i>						pues.		
Cass Lake School.....	\$2,720.51						\$2,720.51	\$2,720.51
Fond du Lac Agency.....	1,078.79						196.74	\$684.00
Fond du Lac School.....	408.74						196.74	300.00
Grand Portage Agency.....	286.27						256.27	
Leech Lake Agency.....	4,370.56						4,201.06	169.50
Leech Lake School.....	941.38						941.38	
Nott Lake Agency.....	475.42						44.17	
Nott Lake School.....	15.44						15.44	
Red Lake Agency.....	1,432.15						1,324.15	108.00
Red Lake School.....	10,750.57						10,114.16	
Vermillion Lake School.....	819.70						819.70	
White Earth Agency.....	772.79						772.79	
White Earth School.....	2,543.28						2,543.28	
Total.....	26,673.60						10,545.41	1,261.50

[illegible]

Statement of expenditures on account of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year 1918 in addition to those shown in H. Doc. No. 1498, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session—Continued.

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- porta- tion of sup- plies.	Tele- graph and tele- phone serv- ice.	Print- ing, bind- ing, adver- tising, etc.	Subsist- ence sup- plies.	Dry goods, cloth- ing, etc.	For- age.	Fuel, lubri- cants, and power and light serv- ice.	Medi- cal, educa- tional, star- tionary, and office sup- plies.	Live stock.	Equip- ment and miscel- laneous materi- al.	Buildings (including heat, light, power, and water system).			Miscel- laneous.	Total.
													Con- struc- tion.	Repairs.	Rent.		
<i>Expense account, timber operations.</i>																	
Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$1,469.37				\$7.50					\$1.86		\$43.64				\$1,522.37	
Leech Lake Agency.....	6,060.45	\$279.89			9.00							73.50				\$339.23	
Total.....	7,529.82	279.89			16.50					1.86		117.14				139.23	8,084.44
<i>Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.</i>																	
Fond du Lac Agency.....	5.00	25.54	\$1.74		20.33				\$10.25			145.29					208.15
Leech Lake Agency.....												63.25				63.25	
Red Lake Agency.....	12,154.33	71.39	18.75	\$0.19	338.96	\$4,214.04		\$1,052.25	306.20	617.34		2,267.84		\$38.07		447.35	21,527.71
Red Lake School.....	29.00																1,183.25
White Earth Agency.....	72.00	140.33	184.20			198.37	\$87.74	261.90	308.55	4.98		44.00				27.10	1,329.17
White Earth School.....		28.30				10.75			241.43			11.63				84.53	376.64
Total.....	12,260.33	265.56	204.69	.19	359.29	4,423.16	87.74	1,315.15	866.43	622.32		2,532.01		38.07		558.98	24,688.17
<i>Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.</i>																	
Leech Lake School.....												75.00					75.00
White Earth School.....										5.00		14.28				20.30	39.58
Total.....										5.00		89.28				20.30	114.58
<i>Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, agency.</i>																	
Leech Lake Agency.....					7.00			6.75		2.00		43.59				28.85	88.19
White Earth Agency.....										5.22		34.32					39.54
Total.....					7.00			6.75		7.22		77.91				28.85	127.73

[illegible]

* Per capita payments.

Recapitulation.

Pay of Indian police, 1918.....	\$10,557.14
Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1918.....	336.00
Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (additional field matrons).....	720.00
Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (agriculture and stock).....	6,123.61
Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (forestry).....	5,347.56
Industry among Indians, 1917-18.....	7,480.08
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1918.....	9,227.91
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1918.....	3,549.12
Indian school and agency buildings, 1918.....	26,673.60
General expenses, Indian Service, 1918.....	262.71
Enrollment, Chippewa allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	3,000.00
Indian school support, 1918.....	5,527.54
Additional support, Indian schools, 1918.....	2,956.31
Indian school, transportation, 1918.....	295.33
Increase of compensation, Indian Service, 1918.....	6,885.63
Red Lake Forest 4 per cent fund.....	1,868.62
Expense account, timber operations.....	8,084.44
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.....	24,688.17
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	114.58
Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, agency.....	127.73
Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.....	349.44
Miscellaneous receipts, class 5.....	26.50
Miscellaneous receipts, class 3.....	3,054.40
Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota, 1918.....	3,979.56
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	15,891.37
Proceeds of Red Lake Reservation, Minn. (per capita payment).....	126,292.92
Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).....	6.20
Total.....	273,426.47

Note:

Public funds.....	108,813.47
Tribal and miscellaneous funds.....	164,613.00
Total.....	273,426.47

I also submit a list of employees at Chippewa schools in Minnesota during the fiscal year 1918, salaries and funds from which paid:

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
CASS LAKE.			
School:			
Allendar, Chas.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Allendar, Margaret.....	Teacher.....	600	Do.
Philp, Phebe M.....	Matron.....	540	Do.
Vacant.....	Seamstress.....	300	Do.
Cornelius, Mary.....	Cook.....	300	Do.
Fairbanks, Wm. J.....	Laborer.....	600	Do.
Fairbanks, Angeline.....	Assistant.....	300	Do.
Vacant.....	Laborer.....	2 25	Do.
FOND DU LAC.			
School:			
Cross, George W.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
McCaffrey, Maude.....	Teacher.....	720	Do.
Vacant.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Campbell, Charles.....	Teacher.....	720	Do.
Campbell, Mabel V.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Agency:			
Dennis, C. Edward.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Dennis, Lena M.....	Financial clerk.....	600	Do.
Bishop, James.....	Laborer.....	600	Do.
Houchen, Guy H.....	Farmer.....	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (A. and S.).
LeDuc, Frank.....	Chief of police.....	2 25	Pay of Indian police, 1918.
Smith, Joseph.....	Private.....	2 25	Do.
Connors, Pat.....	do.....	2 25	Do.
LaPrairie, Louis.....	Forest guard.....	600	Individual Indian moneys, timber expense.
David Ruttle.....	do.....	600	Do.
Hook John S.....	Physician.....	1,200	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Hook, Isabelle.....	Nurse.....	660	Do.
Kennedy, Catherine.....	Cook.....	500	Do.
Alling, Anton.....	Laborer.....	500	Do.
Wilkins, Florence.....	Nurse.....	600	Do.
Vacant.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
GRAND PORTAGE.			
School:			
Archquette, M. D.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Falconer, Effie M. ³	Teacher.....	770	Do.
Johnson, Elizabeth ³	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Agency:			
Crawford, Cathryn.....	Clerk.....	4 2	Do.
Hicks, Frank B.....	Physician.....	720	Do.
Dawson, Russell F.....	Farmer.....	720	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (A. and S.).
La Pointe, John.....	Forest guard.....	2 50	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (Forestry).
Nah Gah Nub, Nelson.....	Private.....	2 30	Pay of Indian police, 1918.
LEECH LAKE.			
School:			
Meyer, Harvey K.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Proctor, James J.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	Do.
Burkhardt, Fred W. ³	Principal.....	600	Do.
Willett, Delpha.....	Teacher.....	690	Do.
Willson, Ortha M.....	do.....	630	Do.
Vacant.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	Do.
Barry, Emma A.....	Matron.....	540	Do.
Vacant.....	Seamstress.....	500	Do.
Do.....	Laundress.....	500	Do.
Leith, Antoinette.....	Cook.....	500	Do.
Blackley, Robert.....	Engineer.....	720	Do.
Vacant.....	Assistant.....	480	Do.
Agency:			
Bibb, Homer J.....	Clerk.....	1,320	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Graves, Peter.....	Assistant clerk.....	600	Do.
Vacant.....	do.....	780	Do.
Do.....	Physician.....	1,200	Do.
McKechnie, Wilfred.....	do.....	1,200	Do.
House, Zachariah E.....	do.....	1,200	Do.
Walter, Silas W.....	Blacksmith.....	900	Do.

14 months.

² Per month.³ Temporary.⁴ Per day.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
LEECH LAKE—continued.			
Agency—Continued.			
Vacant	S. and M. engineer.	\$900	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Do.	Engineer.	175	Do.
Fisher, Frank J.	Farmer.	900	Do.
Evans, Clinton A.	do.	720	Do.
Vacant	Laborer.	500	Do.
Abbott, Frank	do.	600	Do.
Vacant	do.	360	Do.
Do.	do.	720	Do.
Pimish quash.	Judge.	84	Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1918.
Ahwaishtoyah.	do.	84	Do.
Johnson, Edward	Chief of police.	125	Pay of Indian police, 1918.
Johnson, Sam.	Private.	130	Do.
Bowstring, Joe.	do.	130	Do.
Wah be be naise.	do.	120	Do.
Vacant	do.	120	Do.
cloud, David.	do.	120	Do.
Lyons, George H.	do.	120	Do.
Vacant	do.	120	Do.
Rogers, Robert	do.	120	Do.
Vacant	Forest guard.	150	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (Forestry).
Do.	do.	150	Do.
Do.	do.	150	Do.
Poussin, G. W.	Timber clerk.	1,200	Do.
Fulton, Ephraim J.	Scale inspector.	1,200	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Mattson, William	Assistant timber clerk.	900	Do.
Papish, Thomas.	do.	900	Do.
Vacant	Scaler.	190	Individual Indian moneys, timber expense.
Langill, Wm. A. ²	do.	190	Do.
Vacant	do.	190	Do.
Do.	do.	190	Do.
Do.	do.	190	Do.
McBirney, Lucy	Nurse.	720	Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians, 1918.
King, Birdie.	Cook.	500	Do.
RED LAKE.			
School:			
Dickens, Walter F.	Superintendent.	1,800	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Graham, Chas. H.	Principal.	900	Do.
Moore, Mabel.	Teacher.	630	Do.
Goddard, Bitha H.	do.	630	Do.
Lewis, Kiva C.	Matron.	600	Do.
Graham, Mary.	Assistant matron.	300	Do.
Lariver, Lottie P.	Seamstress.	480	Do.
Hashbarger, E. C.	Laundress.	480	Do.
Meley, Charlotte	Cook.	480	Do.
Lariver, Frank.	Engineer.	720	Do.
Colonahaski, A.	Night watchman.	300	Do.
Lussier, Louis.	Laborer.	360	Do.
Vacant	do.	420	Do.
Breckner, O. L.	Principal.	1,000	Do.
Pendergast, J. M.	Teacher.	600	Do.
Moore, Emily I.	do.	600	Do.
Showalter, Iva I.	Matron.	540	Do.
Breckner, O. D.	Seamstress.	480	Do.
Webster, Elsie E.	Laundress.	450	Do.
Berry, Henrietta.	Cook.	480	Do.
Holstein, G. G.	Laborer.	600	Do.
Vacant	do.	125	Do.
Conners, Julia.	Assistant matron.	480	Do.
Conners, Frank P.	Disciplinarian.	720	Do.
Agency:			
Andrews, Hervey A.	Clerk.	1,100	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
McDougal, Alex D.	Assistant clerk.	720	Do.
Dickens, Bertha E.	Financial clerk.	600	Do.
Vacant	Assistant clerk.	900	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Red Lake Indians.
Tanberg, M. E.	Timber clerk.	900	Proceeds of timber, Red Lake Reservation.
Merriam, A. C.	Physician.	1,400	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Vacant	do.	1,200	Do.
Goddard, A. C.	Engineer.	1,200	Do.
Smith, Curtis A.	Farmer.	900	Do.
King, Edwin R.	Carpenter.	840	Do.
Vacant	Laborer.	360	Do.

¹ Per month.² Temporary.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
RED LAKE—continued.			
Agency—Continued.			
Caswell, Louis R.	Blacksmith	\$720	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Burns, Alvie	do.	600	Do.
English, Frank	Interpreter	300	Do.
Vacant	Nurse	720	Do.
McDougal, Carrie	Cook	600	Do.
Vacant	Laborer	600	Do.
Lawrence, Nancy D	Assistant	600	Do.
Gravelle, Josephine	do.	300	Do.
Oliver, Jennie	do.	300	Do.
Head, Nathan J	Scaler	1 90	Proceeds of timber, Red Lake Reservation.
Vacant	Laborer	1 30	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Moore, Harry C	Farmer	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918.
Nay ay tow ub	Judge	84	Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1918.
Maxwell, Bazil	do.	84	Do.
Lawrence, Bazil	Chief of police	1 40	Pay of Indian police, 1918.
Mason, Joe	Private	1 40	Do.
Jourdain, Louis	do.	1 30	Do.
Jourdain, Alexander	do.	1 30	Do.
Sigana	do.	1 30	Do.
Isham, Wm. G	Ranger	1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (Forestry).
English, John	Forest guard	1 60	Do.
Whitefeather, Oscar	do.	1 60	Do.
Thunder, Baptiste	do.	1 60	Do.
Vacant	Scaler	900	Do.
Do	do.	900	Do.
Do	do.	900	Do.
Rodman, N. D	do.	1 90	Do.
Metcalf, Robert N	do.	1 90	Do.
Garrow, A. R	do.	1 90	Do.
(Vacant)	do.	1 90	Do.
VERMILION LAKE.			
School:			
Edsall, Henry A.	Superintendent	1,200	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Burns, Rush L.	Physician	500	Do.
Vacant	Financial clerk	900	Do.
Do	Disciplinarian	720	Do.
Do	Teacher	720	Do.
Cleveland, Martina	do.	810	Do.
Osmun, Helen Z	Primary teacher	600	Do.
Reigert, Mary	Matron	600	Do.
Vacant	Assistant matron	300	Do.
Smith, Rose	Seamstress	540	Do.
Jacker, Madeline	Laundress	500	Do.
Sheppard, Louise	Cook	540	Do.
Melby, Benjamin	Engineer	900	Do.
Sheppard, Thomas	Laborer	660	Do.
Vacant	Assistant	500	Do.
WHITE EARTH.			
School:			
Hinton, John H.	Superintendent	2,100	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Baumgarten, L. R.	Principal	1,000	Do.
Roy, Charles	Disciplinarian	720	Do.
Glover, Margaret	Teacher	630	Do.
Hoff, Selma O.	do.	600	Do.
Henderson, Ellen M.	do.	600	Do.
Downs, Madeline C.	Kindergartner	630	Do.
Vacant	Assistant	600	Do.
Do	do.	600	Do.
Short, Mary C	Matron	600	Do.
Roy, Nancy	Assistant matron	540	Do.
Cross, Augusta A.	Dining-room matron	540	Do.
Tobin, Ida M.	Seamstress	520	Do.
Lederboer, Lorena ²	Laundress	520	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Skinaway, Lucy	Baker	480	Do.
Libby, Myrtle	Cook	540	Do.
Porter, Nelson	Carpenter	720	Do.
Spratt, John L.	Shoe and harness maker	600	Do.
Lederboer, William	Engineer	800	Do.
Warren, Edward C. ²	Assistant engineer	500	Do.
Squirrel, John	Night watchman	500	Do.
Murray, Anna L. ²	Assistant	480	Do.
Smith, Sam	Laborer	400	Do.

¹ Per month.² Temporary.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
WHITE EARTH—continued.			
Beaulieu day school:			
Powell, Harry.....	Teacher.....	\$750	Interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund.
Powell, Anna ¹	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Pine Point day school:			
Nygren, J. Arthur.....	Teacher.....	900	Do.
Nygren, Beatrice.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Bonga, Theresa.....	Assistant.....	300	Do.
Round Lake day school:			
Vacant.....	Teacher.....	750	Do.
Do.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Elbow Lake day school:			
Padgett, Ora.....	Teacher.....	720	Do.
Padgett, Mrs. Ora.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Twin Lake day school:			
Starr, Philip A.....	Teacher.....	720	Do.
Starr, Ada F.....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
White Earth day school:			
Vacant.....	Physician.....	1,000	Do.
Feldman, Louis A.....	do.....	1,200	Do.
Agency:			
Six, B. P.....	Chief clerk.....	1,400	Do.
Powers, Arba J.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200	Do.
Dummert, Otto W.....	Issue clerk.....	1,200	Do.
Kain, Margaret S.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	Do.
Williams, Julia.....	Clerk.....	840	Do.
Smith, William D.....	Abstract clerk.....	900	Do.
Frank, Ruth.....	Assistant clerk.....	840	Do.
Archibald, Frank M.....	Physician.....	1,000	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Vacant.....	do.....	1,000	Do.
Roadman, Ira M.....	do.....	500	Do.
Henderson, Pearl G.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Do.
Belland, Robert.....	Carpenter.....	600	Do.
Agnes, Sophia.....	Field matron.....	720	Do.
Trottochaud, Peter.....	Laborer.....	600	Do.
Dailey, William.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	Do.
Porter, D. F.....	Overseer.....	800	Do.
Trottochaud, Deleila.....	Matron.....	600	Do.
Fairbanks, Dagmar.....	Cook.....	480	Do.
Anywaush, William.....	Laborer.....	600	Do.
Boutwell, Rodney C.....	do.....	480	Do.
Vizenor, Henry.....	Chief of police.....	2 40	Pay of Indian police, 1918.
Belland, Nicholas.....	do.....	2 40	Do.
Fairbanks, Charles.....	do.....	2 30	Do.
Daydodge, Charley.....	Private.....	2 20	Do.
Paul, Peter.....	do.....	2 20	Do.
Skinaway, George.....	do.....	2 20	Do.
Vanoos, Antoine.....	do.....	2 20	Do.
Coleman, Charles.....	do.....	2 20	Do.
Bassett, Willie.....	do.....	2 20	Do.
6 (vacant).....	Forest guard ²	50	Industrial work and care of timber, 1918 (Forestry).
Hospital (vacant).....	Nurse.....	720	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees, 1918.
Hospital:			
Lynch, Anna.....	Matron.....	540	Do.
Bonga, Mary.....	Laundress.....	420	Do.
Spry, Ellen.....	Cook.....	540	Do.
Gardner, Flsie I.....	Assistant.....	540	Do.
Parker, Josephine.....	do.....	300	Do.
Vacant.....	Laborer.....	480	Do.

¹ Temporary.² Per month.³ 2 months, \$50 per month each.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask you one further question in connection with these items enumerated back here. Where are these funds kept?

Mr. MERITT. The Chippewa funds are in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. I know, but these items that are recovered from labor, sale of timber, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. They are deposited in local banks to the official credit of the superintendents of the reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. Are these superintendents of reservations bonded?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Meritt, will you have a statement filed in the hearing showing where all the Chippewa funds are deposited—in what banks they are deposited, and where?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLER. During the past year.

Mr. MERITT. And the amount of interest drawn.

Mr. MILLER. Just have a financial statement, so that we will know.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Statement showing the banks in which moneys belonging to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota are deposited and the amounts on deposit Sept. 30, 1918.

		Interest paid.	
		Open.	Time.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Grand Portage Agency:			
Cook County State Bank, Grand Marais, Minn.	\$4,704.75	3	
Nett Lake Agency:			
Miners National Bank, Eveleth, Minn.	2,955.97	3	
State Bank of Virginia, Minn.	6,933.96	3	
Leech Lake Agency:			
First State Bank, Aldrich, Minn.	6,000.00	3	4
Backus State Bank, Backus, Minn.	3,700.00	3	4-5
First State Bank, Big Fork, Minn.	5,000.00		4
First National Bank, Bovey, Minn.	7,000.00	3	4
First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minn.	12,342.39	3	4
Crookston State Bank, Crookston, Minn.	15,000.00	3	4
First National Bank, Deer River, Minn.	6,000.00	3	
Security State Bank, Detroit, Minn.	3,900.00	4	
First National Bank, Grey Eagle, Minn.	13,500.00	3	3½-4
Jenkins State Bank, Jenkins, Minn.	1,988.31	3	3½
Farmers State Bank, Pequot, Minn.	3,500.00	4	4½
City National Bank, Staples, Minn.	7,000.00	3	4
First National Bank, Thief River Falls, Minn.	13,800.00	4	5
First National Bank, Wadena, Minn.	12,500.00	3	4
First National Bank, Walker, Minn.	17,699.86	3	6½
Red Lake Agency:			
Clearwater County State Bank, Bagley, Minn.	6,148.08	4½	
First National Bank, Gonvick, Minn.	14,195.15	4½	
Farmers State Bank, Gonvick, Minn.	5,506.40		5-6
Farmers State Bank, Goodridge, Minn.	1,974.57	3	5
Farmers National Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minn.	10,001.59	3	4-4½
First National Bank, Bagley, Minn.	12,311.00	4	4½
White Earth Agency:			
Douglas County State Bank, Alexandria, Minn.	12,520.98	4	
Farmers National Bank, Alexandria, Minn.	64,099.76	4	
Breckenridge National Bank, Breckenridge, Minn.	12,044.73	3	4
Northwestern State Bank, Cloquet, Minn.	7,132.50	4	
First National Bank, Detroit, Minn.	19,601.35	3	4
Merchants National Bank, Detroit, Minn.	35,159.85	4	
Security State Bank, Detroit, Minn.	6,176.31	4	
State Bank, Edgerton, Minn.	6,519.62	3	5
First National Bank, Frazee, Minn.	16,490.38	4	
Yellow Medicine County Bank, Granite Falls, Minn.	10,448.57	3	4
First National Bank, Grey Eagle, Minn.	6,698.51	4	
Holland State Bank, Holland, Minn.	7,529.60	3	4
State Bank of Isle, Minn.	2,129.00	3	5
Becker County State Bank, Lake Park, Minn.	16,511.01	4	
First National Bank, Little Falls, Minn.	31,969.72	3	
Peoples National Bank, Long Prairie, Minn.	20,282.08	3	4
National Citizens Bank, Mankato, Minn.	27,878.67	3	4
First State Bank, Onamia, Minn.	8,066.77	3	5
First National Bank, Perham, Minn.	821,074.43	4	
First National Bank, Pipestone, Minn.	19,107.73	3	5
Ponsford State Bank, Ponsford, Minn.	3,707.41	4	
First State Bank, Sauk Center, Minn.	10,238.65	4½	
Farmers State Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.	23,737.83	4	
First National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.	87,417.20	4	
Merchants National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.	25,874.22	4	
Twin City State Bank, St. Paul, Minn.	28,188.05	3	4
Security National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	7,840.65	4	
First National Bank, Wadena, Minn.	12,924.89	4	
Fond du Lac Agency:			
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn. (bond, \$45,000)	Total	3	
First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn. (bond, \$65,000)	amount in	3	
Northwestern State Bank, Cloquet, Minn. (bond, \$20,000)	all banks,	3	
	\$83,766.86.	3	4

NOTE.—The superintendent failed to give the amount carried by each bank.

At some agencies the disbursements are exceeding the receipts and some of the banks will shortly be discontinued as depositories.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Meritt, I notice in this report—I have noticed in House Document No. 1493—that you have expended during the fiscal year 1918, in addition to the amount appropriated in the Indian appropriation bill of March 2, 1917, the sum of \$300,994.44, being the amount apparently received from the interest on the Chippewa, Minnesota, fund.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Now, how comes it that in this bill—the Indian appropriation bill for 1920—no estimate is made for the appropriation of that interest on the Chippewa fund in Minnesota, which, I take it, will be used in 1920?

Mr. MERITT. Because we have specific authority for the expenditure of those funds found in section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889:

Mr. NORTON. Specific authority in the act of January 14, 1889?

Mr. MERITT. January 14, 1889, section 7, Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 645.

Mr. NORTON. I take it, that you understand the legislation that was passed just a few years ago, requiring that no money be spent by the Indian Bureau unless it was specifically appropriated in the current Indian appropriation bill, contemplating that a fund of this kind be specifically appropriated or reappropriated. In other words, the intent of that legislation was that all the funds to be used by the Indian Bureau each year should be included in the Indian appropriation bill for that year and appropriated. Do you understand that to be the intent of that legislation, and that it should apply to the specific appropriations provided for on page 98 of this bill and the following pages?

Mr. MERITT. We considered that we had the specific authority to use the funds for educational purposes.

Mr. NORTON. Without appropriating them in this current Indian appropriation bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Now, I am just asking this to get information for myself, personally, as well as for the members of the committee.

Is there other legislation on the statue books which authorizes the Indian Bureau to expend during the fiscal year 1920 large sums of money that do not appear as appropriated in this proposed Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920? Here is \$300,000 that I am free to say I had not in mind existed at all for expenditure by the Indian Bureau.

Mr. MERITT. We have authority to expend tribal funds in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for school purposes, and those funds are not specifically named in the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; but there is a provision in the law that you shall not expend more in one year than you did in the preceding year. The language, in substance, is to that effect. That limits the expenditure.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. So, when we have appropriated lump sums in this bill in the paragraphs preceding page 98, and then when we come to page 98 we appropriate a lump sum of \$2,325,000 and specify the items that make up that amount; still, after all that, the Indian Bureau has several hundred thousand dollars to expend that is authorized by specific legislation passed in prior years.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; those are the funds that we estimate for now that we did not have specific authority of Congress to expend. We had general authority, but in the case of the Chippewa Indians, and also in the case of the Oklahoma Indians we have specific authority of Congress to use those Indian funds for educational purposes, and therefore we did not deem it necessary to include estimates for those funds in this current Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. NORTON. Now I want to go upon record here and now as saying that I believe that there should be legislation that would require a specific appropriation of each year for every dollar that the Indian Bureau is authorized to expend, and I want to go upon record here and now as saying that I believe there should be a system of accounting in the Indian Bureau that when statements are made they would be in such form as to enable the ordinary man to tell the amount of money that was used by the Indian Bureau on any reservation or at any Indian agency. I want to say here and now that for the last six years I have industriously tried to ascertain the exact amounts of money that have been expended in the different agencies and from the different funds, and although I think I am somewhat of a fair accountant I haven't been able to keep track of this Chippewa Indian fund for one, and I am surprised to find that the Indian Bureau has such a large sum to be used without specific appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. May I read for the record this legislative authority that we have for the expenditure of these funds?

Mr. NORTON. I don't question the fact that the legislation exists at all, because I realize that the money would not be expended if it did not exist.

Mr. MERITT. Section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, Twenty-fifth Statutes, page 645, reads as follows:

That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall, after deducting all the expenses of making the census, of obtaining the cession and relinquishment, of making the removal and allotments, and of completing the surveys and appraisal in this act provided be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually for the period of fifty years after the allotments provided for in this act have been made, and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians in manner following: One-half of said interest shall during the said period of fifty years, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided, be annually paid in cash and equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use, and one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians, and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of said fifty years the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue, then living, in cash, in equal shares: *Provided*, That Congress may in its discretion, from time to time during said period of fifty years, appropriate for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among said Indians, a portion of said principal sum not exceeding five per centum thereof.

The United States shall, for the benefit of said Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid, a sum of \$90,000 annually, counting from the time when the removal and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore provided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, less any actual

interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of said permanent fund, the payment of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first five years, be expended in procuring live stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians, to the extent of their shares as are fit and desire to engage in farming; but as to the rest, in cash. And whenever said permanent fund shall exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess for all the advances of interest made, as herein contemplated, and other expenses hereunder.

You will note from that language that it is not discretionary with the Indian Office as to the expenditure of this money for educational purposes. We are directed to expend that money, and we are doing so in compliance with this specific authority of Congress.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Meritt, don't you think that legislation, the legislation of 1916, would supersede that, that provision that Mr. Norton spoke about, providing that these amounts should be estimated for and paid out of Indian funds?

Mr. MERITT. It was not our interpretation of that law as to items of the character of the Chippewa funds and of the Oklahoma funds, where the expenditure was directed.

Mr. DILL. I think the Five Civilized Tribes should be estimated for specifically. You already have a law for the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. If it is the wish of the committee and of Congress that estimates be made each year from the Chippewa funds for school purposes, of course we will be glad to make the estimates.

Mr. DILL. Well, I know it was the intent of the committee when that provision was put in here in the bill of 1916 that it should cover all moneys taken out of all tribal funds.

Mr. NORTON. Unquestionably that was the intent of the committee.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no question about that.

Mr. DILL. Let me ask you, Are there any other Indian funds, other than the Chippewa's that are being spent and no mention made of them in the bill?

Mr. MERITT. In compliance with the request of the committee, the following statement of expenditures of Indian funds not specifically authorized by the Indian appropriation act is submitted. In this connection attention is invited to section 27 of the Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 158, 159), which reads as follows:

SEC. 27. On the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives estimates of the amounts of the receipts to and expenditures which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be made for the benefit of the Indians from all tribal funds of Indians for the ensuing fiscal year; and such statements shall show (first) the total amounts estimated to be received from any and all sources whatsoever, which will be placed to the credit of each tribe of Indians, in trust or otherwise, at the close of the ensuing fiscal year, (second) an analysis showing the amounts which the Federal Government is directed and required by treaty stipulations and agreements to expend from each of said funds or from the Federal Treasury, giving references to the existing treaty or agreement or statute, (third) the amounts which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be spent from each of the tribal funds held in trust or otherwise, and the purpose for which said amounts are to be expended, and said statement shall show the amounts which he recommends to be disbursed (a) for per capital payments in money to the Indians, (b) for salaries or compensation of officers and employees, (c) for compensation of counsel and attorney fees, and (d) for support and civiliza-

tion: *Provided*, That thereafter no money shall be expended from Indian tribal funds without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows: Equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, per capita, and other payments, all of which are hereby continued in full force and effect: *Provided further*, That this shall not change existing law with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Particular attention is invited to the proviso which authorizes the expenditure of Indian funds for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, and per capita and other payments without specific authority in the Indian appropriation act. The table is as follows:

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, from tribal and other funds not specifically authorized by the Indian appropriation act for said year.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
ARIZONA.				
Camp Verde.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	\$40.00		\$40.00
Colorado River.....	do.....	879.75		879.75
Fort Apache.....	do.....	2,807.03		2,807.03
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	39,996.32		39,996.32
Fort Mojave.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	549.46		549.46
Havasupai.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	21.35		21.35
Kaibab.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	3.40		3.40
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	45.13		45.13
Leupp.....	do.....	297.64		297.64
Navajo.....	do.....	362.11		362.11
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	4.09		4.09
Phoenix.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	3,847.15		3,847.15
Pima.....	do.....	6,519.26		6,519.26
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	3.70		3.70
Rice Station.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	4,919.26		4,919.26
Salt River.....	do.....	52.89		52.89
San Carlos.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	11,655.65		11,655.65
San Xavier.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	20.00		20.00
Truxton Canon.....	do.....	38.13		38.13
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	89.50		89.50
Western Navajo.....	do.....	518.83		518.83
Total.....		72,670.65		72,670.65
CALIFORNIA.				
Fort Bidwell.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	1,737.47		1,737.47
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1,576.20		1,576.20
Fort Yuma.....	do.....	68.30		68.30
Greenville.....	do.....	421.98		421.98
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	289.92		289.92
Hoopa Valley.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	32.91		32.91
Round Valley.....	do.....	1,330.74		1,330.74
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	353.75		353.75
Sherman.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	381.88		381.88
Total.....		6,193.15		6,193.15
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	40.30		40.30
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	726.95		726.95
Total.....		767.25		726.25

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
IDAHO.				
Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene, 3 per cent fund.....		\$3,232.46	\$3,232.46
Do.....	Interest on Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....		1,895.06	1,895.06
Do.....	Fort Hall Reservation, 4 per cent fund.....		54.80	54.80
Fort Hall.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	\$153.05		153.05
Do.....	Interest on Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		48.00	48.00
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.....	423.72		423.72
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Fort Hall Indians.....		71.68	71.68
Fort Lapwai.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.....	6,356.65		6,356.65
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.....	659.25		659.25
Total.....		7,592.67	5,202.00	12,894.67
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	18.25		18.25
Do.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa acts of Mar. 3, 1909, and Apr. 4, 1910.....		6,477.42	6,477.42
Do.....	Interest on Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa acts of Mar. 3, 1909, and Apr. 4, 1910.....		21,260.65	21,260.65
Do.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....		10,332.02	10,332.02
Do.....	Interest on Sac and Fox, of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....		2,986.88	2,986.88
Total.....		18.25	41,056.97	41,075.22
KANSAS.				
Haskell.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	3,008.55		3,008.55
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.....	17.95		17.95
Kickapoo.....	do.....	826.20		826.20
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	86.75		86.75
Do.....	Iowa minors' fund.....		7,488.88	7,488.88
Do.....	Interest on Iowa minors' fund.....		4,103.84	4,103.84
Do.....	Interest on Iowa fund.....		9.45	9.45
Do.....	Kickapoo general fund.....		6,109.80	6,109.80
Do.....	Interest on Kickapoo general fund.....		3,684.15	3,684.15
Do.....	Kickapoo minors' fund.....		2,048.38	2,048.38
Do.....	Interest on Kickapoo minors' fund.....		1,037.63	1,037.63
Do.....	Sac and Fox of the Missouri Minors' Fund.....		491.34	491.34
Do.....	Interest on Sac and Fox of the Missouri minors' fund.....		90.19	90.19
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Iowas, Kansas.....		8.39	8.39
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Kickapoos.....		2,550.75	2,550.75
Pottawatomie.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	323.26		323.26
Do.....	Pottawatomie education fund.....		701.82	701.82
Do.....	Interest on Pottawatomie education fund.....	1,814.48	64.65	1,879.13
Do.....	Pottawatomie general fund.....		807.39	807.39
Do.....	Interest on Pottawatomie general fund.....		44.22	44.22
Do.....	Pottawatomie Mills fund.....		158.13	158.13
Do.....	Interest on Pottawatomie Mills fund.....		109.57	109.57
Do.....	Pottawatomie minors' fund.....		3,485.81	3,485.81
Do.....	Interest on Pottawatomie minors fund.....		1,838.51	1,838.51
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa and Christian Indians.....		84.16	84.16
Total.....		6,077.19	34,917.06	40,994.25
MICHIGAN.				
Mount Pleasant.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.....	940.99		940.99
Total.....		940.99		940.99

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
MINNESOTA.				
Cass Lake.....	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	\$9,454.18		\$9,454.18
Fond du Lac.....	do	3,939.28	\$19,341.00	23,280.28
Do.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund		391.80	391.80
Grand Portage.....	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	2,881.58	5,929.50	8,811.08
Leech Lake.....	do	11,827.41	32,562.00	44,389.41
Do.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund		1,044.80	1,044.80
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	146.44		146.44
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	75.00		75.00
Nett Lake.....	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	4,999.88	11,487.10	16,486.98
Do.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund		587.70	587.70
Pipestone.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	885.20		885.20
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	185.89		185.89
Red Lake.....	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	13,902.77	28,074.80	41,977.57
Do.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund		1,959.00	1,959.00
Do.....	Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).		6.20	6.20
Do.....	Proceeds of Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota.		126,292.92	126,292.92
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	1,183.25		1,183.25
Vermillion Lake.....	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	9,946.26		9,946.26
White Earth.....	do	29,488.76	116,459.92	145,948.68
Do.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund		3,189.20	3,189.20
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	203.00		203.00
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	39.58		39.58
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor Indians.	376.64		376.64
Total.....		89,535.12	347,325.94	436,861.06
MONTANA.				
Crow.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	23,644.26		23,644.26
Do.....	Proceeds of Crow ceded lands (miscellaneous).		85,150.00	85,150.00
Do.....	Proceeds of Crow ceded lands (school buildings).	1,673.93		1,673.93
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	74.71		74.71
Flathead.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	1,454.40		1,454.40
Do.....	Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Montana.		125,774.50	125,774.50
Fort Peck.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	29.10		29.10
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	2,237.18		2,237.18
Do.....	Fort Peck Reservation, 4 per cent fund.		400,000.00	400,000.00
Tongue River.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	131.65		131.65
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	297.00		297.00
Total.....		29,542.23	610,924.50	640,466.73
NEBRASKA.				
Genoa.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	5,902.61		5,902.61
Omaha.....	Omaha minors fund.		326.53	326.53
Do.....	Interest on Omaha minors fund.		291.60	291.60
Do.....	Interest on Omaha fund.		343.45	343.45
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Omaha minors.		10.56	10.56
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Omaha, interest on deferred payments for land.		10.13	10.13
Winnebago.....	Winnebago fund, Nebraska.		23,207.43	23,207.43
Do.....	Interest on Winnebago fund, Nebraska.		4,992.80	4,992.80
Santee.....	Ponca fund.		985.20	985.20
Do.....	Interest on Ponca fund.		618.02	618.02
Do.....	Sioux fund, Santee minors.		122.85	122.85
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Santee minors.		65.15	65.15
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Ponca.		46.76	46.76
Total.....		5,902.61	31,020.48	36,923.09

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
NEVADA.				
Carson.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	\$3, 379. 25		\$3, 379. 25
Fallon.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	82. 18		82. 18
Fort McDermitt.....	do.	45. 36		45. 36
Nevada.....	do.	51. 53		51. 53
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	234. 32		234. 32
Walker River.....	do.	16. 65		16. 65
Western Shoshone.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, In- dians.	58. 50		58. 50
Total.....		3, 867. 79		3, 867. 79
NEW MEXICO.				
Albuquerque.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	326. 67		326. 67
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1, 823. 93		1, 823. 93
Jicarilla.....	do.	37. 68		37. 68
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, In- dians.	2. 31		2. 31
Pueblo Bonito.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	184. 25		184. 25
Santa Fe.....	do.	208. 13		1, 208. 13
Do.....	Indian moneys proceeds of labor, school.	18. 92		8. 92
Zuni.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	122. 78		122. 78
Total.....		3, 714. 67		3, 714. 67
NEW YORK.				
New York.....	Senecas of New York fund.....		\$1, 001. 54	1, 001. 54
Do.....	Interest on Senecas of New York fund.		386. 91	386. 91
Do.....	Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund.....		2, 011. 75	2, 011. 75
Do.....	Interest on Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund.		2, 246. 74	2, 246. 74
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Sen- eca Indians of New York.		8, 825. 81	8, 825. 81
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Ton- awanda Senecas.		179. 55	179. 55
Total.....			14, 652. 30	14, 652. 30
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Cherokee.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	155. 29		155. 29
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	2. 02		2. 02
Total.....		157. 31		157. 31
NORTH DAKOTA.				
Bismarck.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	81. 50		81. 50
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.		13, 254. 31	13, 254. 31
Do.....	Interest on Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.		163, 114. 55	163, 114. 55
Fort Totten.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1, 443. 69		1, 443. 69
Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.	40, 714. 87		40, 714. 87
Do.....	Interest on Standing Rock Reserva- tion 3 per cent fund.	2, 686. 66		2, 686. 66
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock (education).	10, 359. 70		10, 359. 70
Do.....	Sioux fund, Standing Rock (annuity).		37, 078. 35	37, 078. 35
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock (annuity).		4, 458. 01	4, 458. 01
Wahpeton.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	973. 58		973. 58
Total.....		56, 260. 00	217, 905. 22	274, 165. 22
OKLAHOMA.				
Cantonment.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	709. 90		709. 90
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1, 225. 16		1, 225. 16
Do.....	Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.		5, 723. 56	5, 723. 56

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
OKLAHOMA—con.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	\$2,448.04		\$2,448.04
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indian.	303.28		303.28
Do.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.		\$9,940.92	9,940.92
Do.....	Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.		8,691.43	8,691.43
Chillico.	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	14,226.19		14,226.19
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	6,702.24		6,702.24
Kiowa.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	7,076.94		7,076.94
Do.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.		130,637.25	130,637.25
Do.....	Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.		36,766.17	36,766.17
Do.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.		131,605.31	131,605.31
Do.....	Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.		4,030.92	4,030.92
Osage.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, oil, and gas.	35,272.72	8,048,374.23	8,083,646.95
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	437.95		437.95
Do.....	Osage fund.		196,145.37	196,145.37
Do.....	Interest on Osage fund.		208,733.28	208,733.28
Otoe.....	Interest on Otoe and Missouri fund.	11,553.59	4,222.43	15,776.02
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	957.41		957.41
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	2,027.02		2,027.02
Do.....	Otoe and Missouri fund.		249,254.20	249,254.20
Do.....	Otoe and Missouri minors' fund.		12,657.76	12,657.76
Do.....	Interest on Otoe and Missouri minors' fund.		3,600.23	3,600.23
Pawnee.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1,344.44		1,344.44
Do.....	Pawnee fund.		17,844.32	17,844.32
Do.....	Interest on Pawnee fund.		8,350.72	8,350.72
Poncha.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	2,571.54		2,571.54
Do.....	Poncha fund.		573.96	573.96
Do.....	Interest on Poncha fund.		760.01	760.01
Do.....	Tonkawa minors' fund.		509.45	509.45
Do.....	Interest on Tonkawa minors' fund.		268.45	268.45
Do.....	Kansas consolidated fund.		12,033.60	12,033.60
Do.....	Interest on Kansas consolidated fund.		3,867.79	3,867.79
Sac and Fox.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	860.93		860.93
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	91.30		91.30
Do.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma, acts Mar. 3, 1909, and Apr. 4, 1910.		36,531.58	36,531.58
Do.....	Interest on Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma, acts Mar. 3, 1909, and Apr. 4, 1910.		7,040.59	7,040.59
Do.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.		1,706.30	1,706.30
Do.....	Interest on Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.		15.90	15.90
Seger.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	4,844.99		4,844.99
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	284.70		284.70
Do.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.		4,217.36	4,217.36
Do.....	Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.		4,866.05	4,866.05
Seneca.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	723.70		723.70
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	7.00		7.00
Do.....	Quapaw 3 per cent minors' fund.....		64.54	64.54
Do.....	Interest on Quapaw 3 per cent minors' fund.		17.12	17.12
Shawnee.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	644.69		644.69
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	1,122.88		1,122.88
Do.....	Payment to absentee Shawnees for land.		252.35	252.35
Total.....		95,436.61	9,149,303.15	9,244,739.76

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.				
Armstrong.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	\$1,939.23	.....	\$1,939.23
Bloomfield.....	do.....	641.53	.....	641.53
Cherokee.....	do.....	319.25	.....	319.25
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	2.40	.....	2.40
Collins.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	711.15	.....	711.15
Euchee.....	do.....	1,262.46	.....	1,262.46
Eufaula.....	do.....	1,148.15	.....	1,148.15
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	325.98	.....	325.98
Jones.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	2,225.80	.....	2,225.80
Mekusukey.....	do.....	1,146.73	.....	1,146.73
Nuyaka.....	do.....	1,412.40	.....	1,412.40
Tusahoma.....	do.....	1,570.54	.....	1,570.54
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	277.64	.....	277.64
Wheelock.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	2,342.32	.....	2,342.32
Total.....	.....	15,325.58	.....	15,325.58
OREGON.				
Klamath.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	379.28	.....	379.28
Do.....	Klamath fund.....	.....	\$12,028.66	12,028.66
Do.....	Interest on Klamath fund.....	.....	4,813.15	4,813.15
Salem.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	82.00	.....	82.00
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	476.37	.....	476.37
Umatilla.....	do.....	9,277.79	.....	9,277.79
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, In- dians.	51.09	.....	51.09
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, schools.	2.06	.....	2.06
Do.....	Interest on Umatilla general fund.....	7,025.56	130.41	7,155.97
Do.....	Umatilla general fund.....	.....	4,386.85	4,386.85
Do.....	Umatilla school fund.....	.....	553.44	553.44
Do.....	Interest on Umatilla school fund.....	.....	16.42	16.42
Siletz.....	Grande Ronde minors' fund.....	.....	1,111.07	1,111.07
Do.....	Interest on Grande Ronde minors' fund.....	.....	131.53	131.53
Warm Springs.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	180.39	.....	180.39
Total.....	.....	17,474.54	23,171.53	40,646.07
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Carlisle.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	193.69	.....	193.69
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	858.93	.....	858.93
Total.....	.....	1,052.62	.....	1,052.62
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
Cheyenne River.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	242.40	.....	242.40
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	71.75	.....	71.75
Do.....	Cheyenne River Reservation, 3 per cent fund.	371.55	31,761.92	32,133.47
Do.....	Interest on Cheyenne River Reserva- tion 3 per cent fund.	19,885.51	1,572.41	21,457.92
Do.....	Interest on Sioux Fund, Cheyenne River, education.	3,512.97	.....	3,512.97
Do.....	Sioux fund, Cheyenne River (annu- ity).	.....	4,117.36	4,117.36
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Cheyenne River (annuity).	.....	4,423.06	4,423.06
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	.....	35,063.81	35,063.81
Crow Creek.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	464.20	.....	464.20
Do.....	Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek. education.	2,196.00	.....	2,196.00
Do.....	Crow Creek 4 per cent fund (an- nuity).	.....	799.85	799.85
Do.....	Interest on Crow Creek 4 per cent fund (annuity).	.....	19.88	19.88

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
SOUTH DAKOTA—contd.				
Crow Creek	Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek (annuity)		\$8,245.21	\$8,245.21
Do.	do		372.53	372.53
Flandreau	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	\$10.00		10.00
Do.	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	2,972.21		2,972.21
Lower Brule	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	52.40		52.40
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	115.00		115.00
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	22.60		22.60
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Lower Brule, education.	1,188.00		1,188.00
Do.	Sioux fund, Lower Brule (annuity).		1,110.48	1,110.48
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Lower Brule (annuity).		214.88	214.88
Pierre	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	4,907.23		4,907.23
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.	402.14		402.14
Pine Ridge	do	560.55		560.55
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge, education.	12,150.00		12,150.00
Do.	Sioux fund, Pine Ridge (annuity).		28,233.16	28,233.16
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge (annuity).		15,100.27	15,100.27
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.		3.88	3.88
Rapid City	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	1,154.05		1,154.05
Rosebud	do	5,594.25		5,594.25
Do.	Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., act of Mar. 2, 1907.	88,193.00	98,152.19	186,345.19
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud education.	24,910.33		24,910.33
Do.	Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 percent fund.		4,507.51	4,507.51
Do.	Interest on Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.		1,189.10	1,189.10
Do.	Sioux fund, Rosebud (annuity).		56,657.31	56,657.31
Do.	Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud (annuity).		17,976.61	17,976.61
Do.	Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund, act of Mar. 2, 1907.		30,059.50	30,059.50
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.		81.23	81.23
Do.	Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., act of Apr. 23, 1904.		629.61	629.61
Do.	Payment to Sioux of Rosebud Reservation for lands allotted to Lower Brules.		33.25	33.25
Sisseton	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	42.29		42.29
Do.	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	1,291.18		1,291.18
Do.	Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.	15,934.86		15,934.86
Do.	Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.		126,879.90	126,879.90
Yankton	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	2,136.41		2,136.41
Do.	Yankton Sioux fund.		19,155.50	19,155.50
Do.	Interest on Yankton Sioux fund.		10,568.08	10,568.08
Total		188,380.88	496,928.49	685,309.37
UTAH.				
Shivwits	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	330.94		330.94
Uintah	do	69.75		69.75
Total		400.69		400.69
WASHINGTON.				
Colville	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school.	11.95		11.95
Do.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians.	1,658.75		1,658.75
Do.	Payment to Indians of Colville Reservation for lands.	5.57	500.00	505.57

Statement of expenditures for education of Indian children and cash payments to Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Fund.	Educa- tion.	Per capita payment and pro rata shares.	Total.
WASHINGTON—contd.				
Cushman.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	\$30.38	.....	\$30.38
Do.....	Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	3,180.98	.....	3,180.98
Do.....	Interest on Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	3,267.17	.....	3,267.17
Spokane.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	2.00	.....	2.00
Taholah.....	Payment to certain Indians for labor, etc. (reimbursable).....	1,702.25	.....	1,702.25
Do.....	Payments to Tillamooks and other In- dians in Oregon.....	.....	\$34.97	34.97
Tulalip.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	357.18	.....	357.18
Yakima.....	do.....	197.99	.....	197.99
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, In- dians.....	360.08	.....	360.08
Total.....	.....	10,774.30	534.97	11,309.27
WISCONSIN.				
Grand Rapids.....	Winnebago fund, Wisconsin.....	.....	42,635.45	42,635.45
Do.....	Interest on Winnebago fund, Wiscon- sin.....	.....	62,657.53	62,657.53
Hayward.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	290.25	.....	290.25
Do.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	255.00	.....	225.00
Keshena.....	do.....	180.95	.....	180.95
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	22.44	.....	22.44
Do.....	Interest on Menominee log fund.....	35,931.81	30.00	35,961.81
Do.....	Menominee fund.....	.....	2,390.84	2,390.84
Do.....	Interest on Menominee fund.....	.....	45.55	45.55
Do.....	Payment to Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, Wisconsin.....	.....	1,215.74	1,215.74
Do.....	Fulfilling treaties with Menominee, logs.....	.....	715.75	715.75
Lac du Flambeau.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	144.53	.....	144.53
Oneida.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	542.38	.....	542.38
Red Cliff.....	do.....	42.89	.....	42.89
Tomah.....	do.....	1,754.86	.....	1,754.86
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school.....	83.74	.....	83.74
Wittenberg.....	do.....	615.00	.....	615.00
Total.....	.....	39,863.85	109,690.86	149,554.71
WYOMING.				
Shoshone.....	Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school..	4,293.80	.....	4,293.80
Do.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, In- dians.....	.....	5.00	5.00
Do.....	Payment to Indians of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (reimburs- able).....	.....	50.00	50.00
Total.....	.....	4,293.80	55.00	4,348.80
Grand total.....	.....	656,242.75	11,082,788.47	11,739,031.22

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask a question about these items enumerated here in the last section.

Then, notwithstanding the fact of the 1916 provision in the law asking for these specifications, you are not limited at all by the amount that you put in here in the expenditure of money for these various projects? For instance, in Louisiana you have got \$658. Now, no matter how you arrived at that sum, you are not limited by that at all, notwithstanding the fact that it is in the bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are limited to that amount.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that was my understanding, that you would be limited, but I gathered from this conversation here that you would not be limited under your interpretation of it.

Mr. MERITT. We have no specific authority from Congress as to the expenditure of that Louisiana money, and we are asking for that authority.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Steenerson, did you want to be heard?

**STATEMENT OF HON. HALVOR STEENERSON, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.**

Mr. STEENERSON. I simply wanted to join with Congressman Miller and Judge Volstead in requesting that the committee, the Indian Committee, or some authority of Congress should inquire into the White Earth Chippewa situation in Minnesota, because there is constant dissatisfaction with the way it has been running, and I hear of it; and this departmental investigation seems to have been somewhat on the star-chamber order, and that didn't convince them.

Mr. DILL. I thought you might be interested in saying something regarding this \$1,000 appropriation for that Indian fair up there.

Mr. STEENERSON. I would say this, that it is the Indian's own money and it is the only time that they have to come together, and I don't believe I would take that out until I take out a good many other things.

Mr. DILL. Has anybody protested to you against expending this money?

Mr. STEENERSON. No.

Mr. DILL. Have you attended any of these fairs?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes; I have attended two or three of them.

Mr. DILL. And you think it is a good thing for the Indians?

Mr. STEENERSON. It seemed to me that they are like other people; they are sociable and they like to come together. They certainly haven't got the money to travel and have pleasure, and this meeting at White Earth brings them all together, and they certainly have a good time, and I never noticed any misbehavior.

Mr. DILL. They are all in your district?

Mr. STEENERSON. White Earth is in my district; yes. There has never been any scandal that I have ever heard of about liquor or anything of that kind. They have their games and their speeches.

Mr. DILL. How many days does it last?

Mr. STEENERSON. I haven't been there for 8 or 10 years; it lasts 2 days, I think.

Mr. DILL. I wanted to ask you about it because Mr. Miller said it was in your district.

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes; it is in my district. Did he favor it?

Mr. DILL. Yes; he very strongly favored it, and he said it was in your district, and I wanted to ask you about it.

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes; I am very much obliged to you, and I will have to go now, because I have a great deal to do.

Mr. HASTINGS. Before you go, I want to ask you about what per cent of the members of the White Earth Reservation speak English? Are you pretty familiar with the members of this tribe generally?

Mr. STEENERSON. Why, I haven't been there for two or three years, I have been here in Washington most of the time. I took a trip through there, I think, four years ago.

Mr. HASTINGS. How far do you live from there?

Mr. STEENERSON. Fifty or sixty miles.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is not in the county in which you live?

Mr. STEENERSON. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. What percentage of them speak English?

Mr. STEENERSON. Well, it is hard to say. Mr. Carl here would be able to state that. I have found more that speak English than those that can not. Of course, you know how Indians are; they won't talk English even if they can. They are very peculiar about that. They will want an interpreter when they can talk just as well as most anybody, and it is hard to discover. I believe that the White Earth Indians have made progress, especially in the education and talking of the English language, in the last few years. With all these alleged troubles it seems to me they have been thrown on their own resources, and mixed up with white people more than ever before, and necessarily they have learned a good deal of the world and of the English language and of civilized life. They have gone out to work more and more. They worked there as long as there was lumbering, and then the white people have gone on the White Earth Reservation and opened farms that have employed them. They have had some wages, and if that land had been idle and wild it would not have done anybody any good that I could see, and the Indians get more out of it under cultivation and being run by somebody else than they would if they owned it and were lords of all they surveyed. Now that is the truth of it so far as I can observe.

Mr. DILL. We thank you very much.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, since Mr. Miller's statement I have been in telephone conversation with Commissioner Sells, and I am authorized by the commissioner to say that he has been out of the city for some little time; that he was detained with the influenza for two weeks, but he is back in the city now and is giving this report, made on the Chippewa reservations, his personal attention; that there are certain matters contained in this report that need administrative action; and that that action will be taken very soon. There are certain conditions existing there that do not meet with the approval of the Indian Office, and we hope to remedy those conditions referred to in the report of the inspecting officers. Inasmuch as it is the wish of the committee to have an opportunity to see this report, we now offer it for the record. This report contains a general report on all the Chippewa reservations, and also a specific report as to each reservation, together with the recommendations of the inspecting officials. In addition to these reports and recommendations there are quite a large number of exhibits which we do not deem necessary to encumber the record with, but those exhibits will be available for each member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; it will be printed in the record at this point.

(The report referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, July 19, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. LINNEN: It is essential in your investigation of Chippewa affairs that at each Government entity, the expenses of which are paid out of the \$185,000, you should carefully and exhaustively determine how this money is

used and whether wisely or unwisely. This question is the most important one before your commission, and I can not impress too strongly upon you the necessity for making this the dominant idea in going into all details of administration. If more employees or incompetent employees are being paid out of this fund than is warranted by good administration, you should so report it and offer suggestions for needed changes.

The Indians are entitled to know that the money coming from their funds, under the administration of this bureau, is wisely expended for their benefit. This is the principal point which I wish your report to pass upon. Congress also has been promised that the expenditures of this fund will be carefully scrutinized and the wisdom of such expenditures passed upon:

This is such a vital point in the matters submitted to you for investigation that I have deemed it wise in this letter to impress upon you how needful it is that it should have your most careful, earnest, and patient attention.

Sincerely, yours,

(Signed)

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

MR. E. B. LINNEN,
*Chief Inspector, United States Indian Service,
White Earth, Minn.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 3, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. LINNEN: On April 13 I directed Supervisor Peter R. Wadsworth to make a comprehensive survey of Chippewa Indian schools and agencies in the district assigned to him. He was given a letter addressed to the department by Webster Ballinger, an attorney of this city, in which he said that at the instance of the Chippewa general council he brought to the attention of the department certain immoral conditions alleged to exist at the White Earth boarding school and the agency generally.

He was also informed that there had continually been charged by certain Indians from the White Earth Reservation that the White Earth boarding school was unnecessary and even a detriment to the Indians for which it was established.

Certain general lines of investigation at all the Chippewa schools and reservations were outlined to Supervisor Wadsworth as follows:

1. Examine closely, thoroughly, and drastically into moral conditions at each school and agency. Sift rumor from fact and establish the verity or otherwise of any charges which may be brought to your attention or which you yourself may develop during your visit.

2. Examine carefully the employee force at each school and agency. See whether more persons are employed than the economical needs of the school or agency may warrant, whether any employee is excessively compensated for the duties of the position, whether the force can be reduced without detriment to the best interest of the Indians, whether each employee is doing his full duty with a conscientious industry and proper sympathy for those under his charge, whether the number of Indian employees is excessive or otherwise, their character, efficiency, and industry, and whether they are receiving compensation for similar work equal to that paid to white employees.

3. Consider the character, industry, adaptability, method of dealing with Indians of each superintendent and his office force, especially find out whether the superintendent and others of his immediate administrative employees have the confidence and respect of the Indians, and if not, find out why this condition exists.

4. Carefully examine the methods employed in making purchases, in the expenditure of moneys, and in the use of minors' funds as well as of adults.

5. At each activity visited where there is a boarding school report similarly on its needs as given concerning the White Earth boarding school.

6. Complete reports will be expected from you on the conclusion of your investigation of each particular superintendency. These reports should be comprehensive and go into details wherever such details are requisite for an understandable consideration of the report.

7. You should remain a sufficient length of time at each superintendency to become acquainted with the general spirit and attitude of employees, Indians, and others. The viewpoint of the Indian as well as that of the superintendent

should be obtained and the complaints or commendations of the Indians should receive your sympathetic attention. Particularly is it important that your visit should be well known to the Indians and invitation extended to them at any time to give you the benefit of their opinions, facts, and wants.

There were inclosed for his information copies of certain documents filed by the Chippewa delegation here in Washington.

Supervisor Wadsworth has been wired to meet you at Detroit, Minn., where a person from this office would meet him. In accordance with this telegram you will please proceed to Detroit, Minn., and there meet Supervisor Wadsworth.

You are directed to take charge of the investigation along the lines outlined to Supervisor Wadsworth and will direct its conduct. Authority is also granted you to visit the several Chippewa reservations in the order best suited in your judgment for effecting the purposes of the investigation.

Additional to the general and specific instructions contained in the orders to Supervisor Wadsworth, I wish you particularly to have the investigation upon the broad plane of administrative result. In other words, it is charged that the money expended by the Government for the several Chippewa reservations is not in accordance with the best interests of the Indians. Carefully investigate and obtain the proper data showing whether the expenditures for each reservation are economically and judiciously expended and if the results obtained from the expenditures are commensurate with the sums so paid out. I particularly desire to know whether the present administrative policy pursued among the Chippewas is the best which can be devised, and if that policy is being carried out logically and sincerely. If not, determine wherein it fails to meet conditions and your recommendations for its changes. This involves the larger question underlying your investigation, to determine which seems to me to be of paramount importance and should be carefully and judiciously determined.

If there are more employees than are required, or if these employees are not measuring up to the standard of their salaries and positions, such changes as will meet the needs of the service should be suggested. If the funds legitimately which should go for the direct benefit of the Indians are erroneously diverted to other purposes, I want to know it, and why. In other words, the principal result which I hope to obtain from your investigation will be a determination of what changes are necessary in the conduct of Government business in regard to the Chippewa people.

Mr. B. J. McGuire has been detailed to accompany you as a stenographer, in order that the investigation may be completely disassociated from local influences, so far as the record is concerned, which should be kept carefully and accurately.

Sincerely, yours,

(Sgd.)

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Mr. E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE CHIPPEWA RESERVATIONS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, AND C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to report that in conformity with your instructions dated May 3, 1918, et al., we have made an investigation of the various Chippewa Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota, as follows: White Earth Reservation, Leech Lake Reservation, Cass Lake Reservation, Red Lake Reservation, Fond du Lac Reservation, Nett Lake Reservation, Vermilion Lake Reservation, Grand Portage Reservation.

We have made separate reports covering the investigation of each reservation, their various sections forming a part of this report, to each of which your attention is particularly invited. These reports show in detail the condi-

tions existing on each of the reservations, embody statements of the funds of each class used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and give detailed information with relation to the agencies, boarding schools, day schools, and conditions generally as they exist on each reservation.

In a summary herein we also show the total amount of moneys used on all the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota from Chippewa funds, interest on Chippewa funds, and gratuity appropriations during said fiscal year.

Recommendations are herein made to dispense with certain day schools, certain employees, and certain other expenses, which recommendations if followed out will result in a considerable saving.

The members of the legislative committee of the Chippewa General Council filed complaints and charges with the Indian Office, and with Assistant Secretary of the Interior Hopkins, making many extravagant and unwarranted accusations, which are not borne out by the facts. In fact scarcely a single one of the charges are found to be true, as hereinafter shown.

Their charges in a large majority related particularly to conditions existing on the White Earth Reservation and at the White Earth Boarding School. These charges are answered in detail in the White Earth report herewith, to which your attention is invited.

CHARGES.

In this summary we will touch only briefly on these charges by stating:

That the charges made with relation to the little 6-year old girl, whom they state was raped by a school boy in the dining room of the boarding school is wholly untrue, and without any foundation in fact.

That the charge made that Louisa King became pregnant while in attendance at the boarding school, the inference being that the cause of same was one of the employees or pupils, is wholly untrue as shown by her own sworn testimony. The fact is, as shown by her own testimony and the school and hospital records, that she was about three months along in the family way before she entered said school in the fall of 1917; that the father of her child is one William Jackson, a mixed blood of White Earth village, who was not in attendance at said school nor employed at either the school or agency at the time.

The charge that the resident physician had given said Louisa King medicine for the purpose of procuring an abortion is absolutely untrue. Neither was the girl accorded anything but kindness and consideration while at the hospital, being examined by the doctor and nurse, according to her own statements and those of the doctor and nurse.

That the immoral conditions complained of by said legislative committee did not exist at said boarding school, and that their charge is untrue.

The statement made that the matron, Grace Beaulieu, and a number of the lady employees of the White Earth boarding school went to Superintendent Hinton and complained with relation to Joe Summers, the disciplinarian, is untrue, the fact being as stated by Miss Beaulieu, the employees of the school, and Superintendent Hinton, that no such thing ever occurred, and no complaint was made to him by Grace Beaulieu or any other ladies from said boarding school.

That the charge made that William Daily, Indian employee at the agency office, had been compelled to transfer, and that the cause of his obtaining a divorce from his wife was on account of improper relations existing between her and Chief Clerk B. P. Six, is untrue according to Mr. Daily's own statements. (See our report of this matter on the White Earth Reservation.)

That the charge made that the children at the boarding school were given checks from \$3 to \$5 to spend for candy or other useless articles is fully explained in our White Earth report. The fact is that these children were only given checks on one occasion, and that was at Christmas time, when they were permitted to spend a few dollars for their pleasure, rather than send them home during the holiday season to the detriment of said school. (See our report on the White Earth boarding school.)

That the charge made that warehouses were maintained largely for employees who were receiving goods from same, and were being continued at a great expense to the tribe, is wholly untrue. The fact is that these warehouses were constructed with funds from gratuity appropriations, and the cost of maintaining them is very low. They are used to house agency and school supplies and rations for the Indians. The employees only receive the use of a

small amount of furniture and blankets as provided in the regulations (if available). This is customary throughout the service to provide such articles for the use of the Government employees.

That the charge made that rations were issued to Indians who had money to their credit is untrue. Rations are not issued to Indians who have moneys to their credit which are available. The rations are being carefully husbanded by the various superintendents, and not issued promiscuously. They are issued only in cases of destitution to sick, blind, and halt Indians who had no available funds, and the growing need for rations exceeds the supply available.

The charge made that the superintendents issue rations to subservient Indians who will do their bidding is without any foundation in fact and is untrue. The charge that "it is a crime to continue these institutions (warehouses) and a waste of trust funds" simply means that this legislative committee would let the old, poor, halt, blind, and decrepit Indians and orphans go hungry and perish or be a charge upon the county and State. The only income these poor, destitute people have is the \$18 or \$19 annuity payment once each year. Some of the White Earth mixed bloods, particularly the Beaulieus, constantly refer to the poor old destitute people as warehouses and charged that we were consorting with these warehousemen.

Numerous Indians in each of the 13 councils which we held protested against this complaint by the legislative committee and asked to have their ration system continued for their poor, old, destitute, and needy people and orphans, and they also asked to have the old folks' home continued. They also asked for additional physicians, which this legislative committee states are useless employees.

There were formerly five physicians on the White Earth Reservation, and now there is but one. He is a very capable doctor and a fine gentleman. They are trying to make it so unpleasant for him that he will leave. There is no doctor on the Nett Lake Reservation, and there is one vacancy of physician at Red Lake. The head nurses are out of the hospitals at White Earth and Red Lake and are now doing Red Cross work. It will be found difficult to properly maintain capable physicians and nurses on these various Chippewa reservations under ordinary conditions in the face of the determined effort being made by the White Earth mixed bloods to thwart the efforts of the Government by filing charges against and denouncing these employees.

That the necessity exists for continuing the boarding and day school as is shown in our reports under the various reservations. We have requested the discontinuance of the day school at Elbow Lake on the White Earth Reservation and the two day schools on the Fond du Lac Reservation on account of small attendance, but the necessity for the other schools exists to properly educate these Indian pupils, no other schools being available. Further, these schools are needed to afford education to the children of Indian parents who have not the means to clothe, feed, and maintain these Indian pupils if public schools were available. There is also a large number of orphans and neglected children who must be thus provided for.

The reason for refusal to make payments to Mrs. Harfield, of Ogema, is fully covered in our White Earth report, and the absurdity of this complaint is fully shown.

The cases of Sophie Brunette, Lillian Brunette, and Ida Darco are fully covered in our White Earth report, where it is shown that said complaint was ridiculous.

That the moneys of Gus Monroe were husbanded for him because of his over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

That the space devoted by the legislative committee to the 3-cent check drawn in favor of Peter J. Brunette was ridiculous in the extreme, the fact being that an error in interest in the amount of 3 cents was made, the clerk failing to credit said amount to his account. Thereafter a check of 3 cents was drawn to close out said account. This is not an unusual procedure in any disbursing office where a large amount of business is transacted.

That the charge that "not a dollar of the \$130 per capita payment to the credit of minor children can be paid to the parent for support of the minor unless the parent deeds to the child his allotment or other land, thus impoverishing himself," is not true. The fact is that hundreds of payments have been made at each agency to the parents of these minor children out of said funds for their maintenance, support, medical attention, and other necessities. In some few cases where the family has no home the moneys to the credit of

the children, if large enough, were used to purchase a home, which was placed in the name of the children to safeguard their interests. In some cases where the minors' money was to be used for this and other purposes by the head of the family the department required security for the minor children by deed or mortgage to protect the minors' interests. We visited some of such homes.

This investigation showed that there are about 3,000 Indian children who were born since July, 1900, and an effort has been made on the part of the department and each superintendent to husband and care for the moneys of these minor children, so that when they become of age they will have something with which to start out in life. It has been found extremely difficult to withhold these moneys from the minors' parents, and has been one of the chief causes of complaint on the various Chippewa reservations. The parents are always clamoring for these moneys which the Government is trying to safeguard in the interests of the minor children, in line with the policy of the probate courts all over the United States.

That the complaint made that Eugene Warren was not made disciplinarian at the boarding school instead of Joe Summers, and his complaint with relation to conditions at the school, were brought about largely because Supt. Hinton did not employ said Warren. We believe Warren is competent, and possibly he would have filled the position of disciplinarian in a more capable manner than did said Summers.

Said Eugene Warren is the husband of Mrs. Louisa Warren, who took such a prominent part in the investigation made by the Women's Civic League of White Earth of the boarding school, and who also acted as a delegate to the last Chippewa General Council, held at Bemidji, over which John G. Morrison presided. They have now removed from White Earth to Minneapolis, having disposed of the proceeds (about \$30,000) derived from their valuable pine allotments on the White Earth Reservation.

That we were unable to find any Government officials or employees who had charged Indian women and girls with being "whores" and "prostitutes."

* * * * *

From the foregoing and a reading of our reports on the various reservations it will be observed that practically every charge made by the legislative committee is shown to be untrue.

In regard to the complaint made by the Women's Civic League of White Earth as to conditions they found obtaining at the White Earth Boarding School when they made their early morning visit, we have to say that some of the complaints may be true. We found said boarding school to have been neglected in many ways. It had been permitted to run down, necessary improvements and repairs had not been made, the grounds presented a slovenly appearance, there was necessity for overhauling and renovating the boys' dormitory building, including the playroom, which was complained of, and there were many things at said boarding school which needed correction. We found fault with and called attention to these matters, and it is likely that the dairy barn and cattle had been neglected, and that the boy pupils were not properly looked after in the milking of and caring for the herd, etc.

However, as shown in our report on White Earth, this Women's Civic League of White Earth is an auxiliary, and a part of the General Chippewa Council, and it was organized unquestionably for the purpose of assisting the legislative committee in filing charges and making complaints. They call attention to immoral conditions existing at the White Earth boarding school, while it appears that they have entirely overlooked the bad moral conditions in the village of White Earth where they reside, and that their sole function has been to find fault with Government supervision and employees. It is further pointed out that practically none of these women, and particularly those who are the leaders and signed the complaint, have any children in attendance at said boarding school.

In connection with all of the foregoing summary of complaints attention is invited to our reports, which cover these matters very fully.

Prior to beginning this investigation the investigating officers were well aware of the fact that protests had been made to the honorable Secretary and commissioner objecting to said investigation of the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota being made by any departmental officers. A meeting had been held at White Earth at the day school on the evening of May 1, which was attended by Frank D. Beaulieu, Theodore H. Beaulieu, Ben. L. Fairbanks, Eugene Warren, George Berry, Mrs. Eugene Warren, Mrs. Peter Martin, Miss Stella Warren, and others of the leading complainants, protesting against having the investiga-

tion made by any Interior Department officers, after which George Berry, the village blacksmith of White Earth, who presided at said meeting, sent a telegram to the honorable Secretary protesting against having an investigation made by any Interior Department officials.

Thereafter these people and the members of the legislative committee counseled and advised the Indians of the White Earth and other Chippewa reservations in Minnesota not to appear before the investigating officials and give testimony to them. Even at one of the general councils held at Bemidji, Minn., on July 9, 1918, presided over by John G. Morrison as president, this matter was discussed, and a resolution was passed by said council to the effect that none of its officers should take part in the investigation of Indian affairs now being conducted by the Indian Bureau through its inspectors, E. B. Linnen and P. R. Wadsworth. (See p. 24 of said council proceedings.)

We became early aware of the fact that certain White Earth mixed bloods were endeavoring to hinder, thwart, and obstruct the investigation which we were conducting. It came to our notice that they were sending out emissaries in advance and behind us where we held meetings with the Indians, and frequently during the course of this investigation some of these White Earth mixed bloods or their emissaries filed, or caused complaints to be made, with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against the investigation being made, stating that same was not fair, impartial, etc., and charging that partiality was shown, all of which was untrue, and has been covered by letters of various dates answering such complaints.

We were wholly disinterested. Our whole purpose was to get at the facts and the truth. Every Chippewa Indian member of the tribe looked alike to us, and was given the same fair and impartial opportunity to be heard and to present any matters he saw fit. No distinction was made as between mixed and full bloods, and our only requests was that the truth and the facts be stated to us. All persons who appeared before us and made statements in council or otherwise gave their testimony under oath. Prior to holding council meetings with the Indians on these Chippewa Reservations notices were posted promiscuously about the reservation and towns thereon about a week in advance, giving all persons notice that we would be at that point on a certain date to confer with the Indians, to take testimony, and hear complaints, etc. For your information some copies of these notices are herewith inclosed and marked as one exhibit, being Exhibit W.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. BROKER.

The only member of the Chippewa legislative committee who appeared before us and gave testimony was John W. Broker, whose testimony was gotten under oath. His statement we mark Exhibit X, and invite your special attention to same.

John W. Broker testified that he was a member of the legislative committee; that he served with Henry Warren, John W. Carl, Ben L. Fairbanks, and Frank Beaulieu in Washington during the spring of 1918; that Attorney Webster Ballinger acted as attorney for them in drawing up their resolutions, papers, and writing their letters for them, some of which letters were addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins; that he was not acquainted with all the complaints and charges contained in said letters; and that he believed an investigation would be a good thing, as the superintendent was too stingy and slow about giving moneys to Indians who needed it, and that he has heard accusations made that the interest on some of their accounts has been misappropriated.

He states that he believes the boarding school at White Earth should be continued; that the day schools on the White Earth Reservation should be continued; that the boarding school should be put back at Pine Point instead of a day school; and that he favored making the schools better instead of abolishing them. He stated further that the public schools are not available for the majority of the children on the White Earth Reservation; that the services of a doctor were badly needed at Pine Point, there being no doctor within 20 miles; and that the cost of \$20 every time they sent for a doctor could not be afforded by them.

He favored the retention of the indigents' home to take care of the poor, blind, and helpless Indians who could not take care of themselves. He believed it wise also to ration the Indians and care for them.

He believed that the Red Lake Indians should have a voice in their own local matters, and that allotments should not be forced upon them if it were not a violation of the treaty.

He states that he never heard of Mr. Nygren, the day-school teacher at Pine Point, being a slacker.

He believes that the members of the legislative committee should appear before the investigating officials and substantiate the complaints they filed.

While at Washington he states that he disagreed with the other members of the legislative committee on a good many things, and that he believes they will not do much for the welfare of the Indians in general. He disagreed with them with relation to the division of the funds, and that when talking of this Mr. Henry Warren said "it was like throwing them into the lake, and let them that can not swim sink." He states he disagreed with him in regard to that. He believes that the old people should be cared for, and also the young people. He states that he told the members of the legislative committee that something should be done to care for the old folks in order not to have them a burden on the county and State. When they stated that 90 per cent of them were competent to handle their own affairs he disagreed with them on that. It is his opinion that the men in the office are trying to do the just and right thing for the Indian (meaning the Indian Office at Washington), but it is the system out on the reservation under the under officers which does the harm. He believes the misdeeds of the Indian Office are entirely due to the employees at the agencies, and he wound up by saying:

"I would not want them to know I said it (meaning the other members of the Chippewa legislative committee), but that legislative committee that was in Washington is nothing but a bunch of cutthroats, and Coffey is as bad as the rest of them. They have no respect for anybody, and do not care for the tribe. All they are looking out for is their own interests."

The foregoing from one of the members of the legislative committee is an exemplification of the methods and purposes of said committee, and shows their selfish motives.

It is pertinent to state that at the time this statement was made to us said Broker had not been paid for his services on said legislative committee.

* * * * *

As heretofore stated four of the complainants of the Women's Civic League of White Earth appeared before us and gave testimony. This matter is fully covered in our White Earth report, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

TESTIMONY OF JULIUS H. BROWN.

We took the sworn testimony of Julius H. Brown, chairman of the executive committee of the Chippewa General Council, chairman of the local council of the White Earth Indians, and official interpreter for each of the Chippewa General Councils over which John G. Morrison has presided as president. (See his affidavit herewith marked Exhibit Y). The substance of same is as follows:

During the spring of 1918 he refused to call a local council meeting at White Earth, which he had been requested to do by Frank D. Beaulieu, Eugene Warren, Theodore Beaulieu, and Ben. L. Fairbanks, the purpose of which was to form resolutions to have Supt. Hinton removed. He told them they had filed charges in Washington, and to let them be investigated.

He states that the local councils at White Earth are dominated and run, and always have been by Gus Beaulieu, now deceased, Theodore Beaulieu, Frank D. Beaulieu, Ben. L. Fairbanks, George Berry, Eugene Warren, and other mixed bloods whom they control.

That the local council had a committee of five persons who selected the delegates to the general council instead of having them selected by the Indians, and that that was the general way the delegates were selected and elected on the White Earth Reservation. That they picked out men who would do as they wanted them to; that these men who were prominent in this work were Ben. Fairbanks, John Carl, Frank Beaulieu, Theodore Beaulieu, George Berry, Eugene Warren, and Henry Warren.

He testifies that the president of the general council appoints the committee on credentials, and generally selects two from White Earth, and one or two from Fond du Lac, to seat the delegates; that the president of the general council selects the committee on resolutions; that last year the members from

White Earth dominated the other men on the resolutions committee and passed the resolutions; that this year Frank Beaulieu, Eugene Warren, John Arten, Ed. Rogers, and Nate Head were on the resolutions committee; and that these same people he has mentioned have been dominating and running these general councils for years, together with John G. Morrison. He states there are very few full bloods in the general council, and that they never did or could accomplish anything in the council.

He states that he did not attend the council held at White Earth, in 1915, because he thought it was illegal, and he believes that George Berry then acted as interpreter, and that that was the time they passed the resolutions appointing the claims commission and Arthur C. Beaulieu as attorney for the tribe. According to the constitution, he claims, the general council should have been held at Bemidji, in July, and that this one was held at White Earth on June 12; and that the resolutions passed at that time were without the knowledge or consent of the Chippewa Indians.

He states that the legislative committee is appointed by the president of the general council; that the Indians have no voice in the matter at all; that the president selects the members to suit himself after the council adjourns; that the full bloods were denied the privilege of talking in the general council; and that very few of the full bloods know what is being done, and that he is beginning to believe that something is being done by these people which is for their own benefit. In his opinion they are looking out for their own interests instead of those of the tribe, and that the delegates from Red Lake left the last general council because the White Earth Indians were trying to run their reservation.

He does not believe that it is proper that the Chippewas of Minnesota should be dominated by the mixed bloods who have been controlling them. He believes that the Indians on each reservation should run their own councils, and know everything that is going on. He claims that the full bloods do not want these people to represent them. Further he says that in the selection of delegates to go to the general council that the list is always prepared in advance.

He states that he believes the Indian Office is doing what is right to uplift the Indians, and what is needed for the real Indians, and does not believe it is right to be kicking and fighting the Indian Office all the time. In his opinion the full-blood Indians are not ready to take on other responsibilities. He does not believe that the schools should be turned over to the State now because there are a lot of full bloods and poor Indians who can not support their children, and the public schools would not do what the Government school is doing. The boarding school should be made better, he says.

TESTIMONY OF BEN CASWELL.

Ben Caswell, one of the most prominent, dependable, honest, and upright of any of the Indians belonging to the Chippewa Tribes in Minnesota, residing at Cass Lake, testified under oath substantially as follows: (See his affidavit, Exhibit Z). He is well acquainted with the mixed bloods residing at White Earth, who have been largely running the Chippewa general councils for several years past. He says these people were and are Gus Beaulieu, now deceased, Ben. L. Fairbanks, John Carl, Eugene Warren, Henry Warren, George Berry, T. H. Beaulieu, Clem. H. Beaulieu, and the following they control. In his opinion Frank Beaulieu is the dominating spirit of the council now, and is worse, if anything, than Gus was.

The full bloods are never fully recognized by said council, he claims, and that if the majority ruled in these councils this gang would not have controlled it; that whenever any full bloods get up to speak or make any points that were not in accord with this crowd they were ruled down as being out of order; that before the election of the delegates to the general council in White Earth a list was made out of these people, so that they would be in control of the general council, they knowing the number of delegates from each Reservation, and White Earth constituting the majority, the White Earths controlled.

He states that after the election of a president of the general council the people had no more say, because the president has absolute power to select the various committees, including the legislative committee and credentials committee. In this he favors the mixed-blood delegates, the result of which is the passage of measures favorable to his policies. The Indians have no voice in the matter, as the members of the legislative committee are not even selected

by the president while the council is in session, but after the council has adjourned, so that none can protest. The majority of the Indians do not approve of the delegates so selected by the president because the legislative committee does not represent the wishes of the Minnesota Chippewas, and they repudiate them absolutely for all the acts that this legislative committee assume to be the wishes of the Minnesota Chippewas.

He claims their whole object is to benefit themselves, and that they are not working in the best interests of the Indians, and should not be recognized by the Government.

He stated further that there were two general councils held at Bemidji in July of this year, John G. Morrison acting as president of one, and James I. Coffey as president of the other. He believes there were more Indians at the Coffey or full-blood council, he having attended both councils. He believes that some of the mixed bloods in attendance at the Morrison Council did not have proper credentials, and that even three women acted as delegates, who were supposed to be using proxies, and that certain delegates from other reservations did not have proper credentials.

He states that under the constitution no one member should hold more than one position or office in the council, yet some of them hold more than one position. He states that the whole thing is a cut and dried affair, and the organization has resulted into a mere tool of the designing mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation. In his opinion this matter should be properly presented before Congress and the various departments and stopped, that it is unjust and unfair, and contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Indians in Minnesota whom these mixed bloods do not represent. He also believes that these designing mixed bloods should be removed from the rolls of the White Earth Reservation, it having been shown that they received heretofore all that was coming to them. They are not entitled to enrollment or the benefits they are enjoying, he claims. That these are the people who have been stirring up all the trouble and aiding in defrauding the Indians of the White Earth Reservation.

STATEMENT OF PETER GRAVES.

Peter Graves, who addressed a letter to Chief Inspector Linnen, herewith inclosed marked Exhibit A-1, is a member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and has lived among them all of his life. At present he is a clerk in the Leech Lake agency office.

Mr. Graves is an educated, competent, honest, good man, and has the best interests of his tribe and the Chippewa Indians at heart. The substance of his letter is as follows:

That the general council of the Chippewas of Minnesota is controlled by a few mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation, who are and should be classed as competent white men.

That these men are misrepresenting the true conditions of a great majority of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota before the department, and the Congress of the United States, using their own individual competency in comparison to a great majority of the Chippewa Indians of this State, which is misleading and very dangerous to the Indians.

That these men do not associate closely with the incompetent class of Chippewas, whom they misrepresent, and therefore can not know as to the true conditions of that class.

That these mixed bloods who are clamoring for the removal of all restrictions should be treated individually as they request, but not to all Indians as they represent.

That the Indians should be competent in that of knowing the value of land first, not the kind of competency that has been shown, by the sad experiences of the majority of the Indian allottees on the White Earth Reservation, the result of misrepresentations of Indians by the mixed bloods, by whom the Congress of the United States has in the past been prevailed upon to enact laws, one of which resulted in a most deplorable condition to the White Earth Band, in the alienation of most of their allotments of land, notwithstanding the past and present contention of the mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation who now control the general council of the Chippewas of Minnesota.

That it would be a crime for the Government after the experience on the White Earth Reservation to remove all restrictions and guardianship of the Indians to the tender mercies of land sharks, aided by mixed bloods who are

clamoring for the removal of all restrictions and the guardianship of the Government from the Indians, as shown by the actions of their legislative committeemen before Congress during the past winter. The present laws pertaining to Indian allottees, whereby an allottee may receive a fee patent, are adequate to meet the demands of the competent Indian, and the restriction of the incompetent Indian allottee is also absolutely necessary for his protection, and the Government will need to protect the incompetent Indian during nearly if not the full period as provided in the act of June 14, 1889.

That the clamoring mixed bloods should be paid their pro rata shares of the tribal funds, and be made assume the full responsibilities of a citizen, and not associated with the tribe, most of whom having but little Indian blood.

He stated further:

They have told the truth as to their competency and what they want, but I am fully confident in saying they are ignoring and do not know the real and true conditions or the wishes of the several bands of the Minnesota Chippewas, whom to my knowledge they have so grossly and unjustly misrepresented as to their competency to the Government.

I am stating these facts to you with no selfish motive whatever, and only for the purpose of my belief that the Indians need protection through the Government from their own people who have control of their council.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES I. COFFEY.

James I. Coffey, who claims to be president of the general council of the Chippewas of Minnesota, made a statement before us in a council with the Leech Lake Indians at Bena, Minn., which is inclosed herewith, marked Exhibit A-2, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

In this statement he shows what has been done by the general council of the Chippewas from the time of its inception in May, 1913, to the present time. He shows that this general council has been dominated and run by a few mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation, viz., Gus Beaulieu, deceased, Ben. L. Fairbanks, Henry Warren, Frank D. Beaulieu, Eugene Warren, George Berry, William Potter, John G. Morrison, jr., and others.

He shows that in 1915 they held an illegal council at White Earth, at which time they adopted a resolution conferring powers upon Arthur C. Beaulieu, nephew of Frank D. Beaulieu, to act under power of attorney as agent of the Chippewas of Minnesota to employ the above-named gentlemen as attorneys for the Chippewas of Minnesota to prosecute claims against the United States arising under old treaties; that the contract stipulated a compensation of 10 per cent to be paid to the attorneys on all sums to be recovered from the United States; that this was unknown to the Chippewas of Minnesota; that in the latter part of December, 1916, he was appointed a member of the legislative committee with others and went to Washington; and that he found the other members of the legislative committee had presented a claim which was built up by Gus Beaulieu based upon his alleged services in the Mille Lac case, with whom he had a contract to receive 10 per cent compensation in prosecuting their claim against the United States. This claim had been settled at that time, but he found that this claim was in addition to the compensation based upon the contract, which was a claim the Indians knew nothing about.

He found that the other members of the legislative committee had formed a bill to be introduced in Congress appropriating an aggregate of about \$108,000 to be paid to Gus Beaulieu, Ben. L. Fairbanks, and others out of Chippewa tribal funds to compensate them for work they claimed to have done for the Indians in prosecuting the Mille Lac case. His contention is that the Indians of Minnesota knew nothing about such a claim, and that before the next general council in 1917 he took the matter up. It was a surprise there to all the members except those few who had drafted the bill and were implicated in the transaction, and they at once drafted a resolution and revoked the resolution they had adopted at the secret meeting in White Earth in 1915. The minutes of said council, as was the resolution, were signed by John G. Morrison, president of the general council, and Paul H. Beaulieu, secretary, thus making it appear to Congress and the department that this resolution to pay this money was really an act of the Chippewas of Minnesota in general council, and that they wanted the claim paid from tribal funds; that in November, 1917, in spite of the fact that the White Earth resolution had been rescinded and the claim rejected. At a meeting of the Executive Committee Ben Fairbanks presented a resolution to allow him \$5,000, the Beaulieu estate \$5,000,

and certain Indian chiefs other sums, aggregating about \$48,000 to be paid out of Chippewa tribal funds; that the legislative committee in Washington had the minutes of that meeting fixed up to show that the resolution was carried, and they tried to have this claim presented in the form of a bill to Congress, to which he objected; that the legislative committee held their meetings in the office of Attorney Webster Ballinger, in Washington, and that Ballinger dominated every meeting, and whatever his will was his proposition was always carried, although they were entirely foreign to the things that were authorized by the general council.

He states that other legislation was proposed by the other members of the legislative committee and Attorney Ballinger to which he objected, legislation that the Indians knew nothing of, and which was not authorized by the general council; that Attorney Ballinger and other members insisted so strongly on having this legislation passed that they fell out; that Attorney Ballinger dominated every meeting held in his office; that he was the man who drafted the statement of complaints that the legislative committee submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in January as being the wish of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; and that said statement was taken to some Members of Congress, and the legislative committee induced a Member of Congress to have that statement placed in the Congressional Record.

He says further that he was asked to attach his name to that statement which was gotten up by Attorney Ballinger; that he refused to do so; that same was not a matter started and done by the legislative committee itself; and that he had no hand in it.

He states that some of the legislation they proposed would amount to practically creating a receivership for the entire estate of the Chippewas of Minnesota, and that the only benefit accruing would be to give these men who had created this claims commission a tunnel to work in to receive a compensation of 10 per cent, etc.

He states that at one of the meetings Mr. Ballinger stated "that this property is worth anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000, so that this 10 per cent would amount to \$1,000,000 or more to be divided among the nine members of the Claims Commission.

He states these men were paid \$10 per day and expenses to carry out the wishes of the general council. Instead of doing that they undertook to throw all the tribal property into litigation in order to obtain compensation under a contract they would get from Arthur Beaulieu.

He states that after he was removed as a member of the legislative committee he went home, and there was called by the executive committee a general council of the several bands of Chippewa Indians, and legally on April 25, 1918, they adopted a resolution removing John G. Morrison, jr., as president of the general council and Paul H. Beaulieu as secretary, and dismissing the legislative committee then in Washington.

In July, 1918, they held a general council of Chippewa Indians in Bemidji, where they approved and confirmed the acts of the council held on the 25th day of April at Ballclub, Minnesota, and the resolution adopted there removing said Morrison, Beaulieu, and the legislative committee.

He claims that the council held at Bemidji in July, 1918, over which he presided was the legal Chippewa general council of Minnesota Chippewas, and that the council over which Morrison presided at the same time and place was illegal; that they picked up Indians off the street who were not delegates to the council, pinned badges on them and had them act as delegates; and even took women into the council seating them as delegates in order to make a proper showing.

He claims that Ben. Fairbanks and John Morrison have filed suits against him for libel, and that the matter is simply persecution. They are trying to pinch him in the courts.

Referring to the charges of libel filed against said Coffey by B. L. Fairbanks and John G. Morrison, jr., we have to state that the trial of the charge made by Morrison was had at Bemidji, Minn., which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, 11 standing for acquittal and 1 for conviction. In the Fairbanks case at Detroit, Minn., Coffey was convicted and fined \$25. He appealed the case and has been notified that the case has been dismissed, which in a measure admits that the statements made by Coffey were true. We are also advised that a second suit was filed by John G. Morrison, jr., at Grand Rapids, Minn., which resulted favorably for said Coffey.

Coffey states he had hired the city hall at Bemidji in which to hold the general council on July 9, 1918, and upon refusal of the mayor to permit him to use said hall, and after waiting for an hour or two, he hired another hall in which he held a council with his delegates, after which John G. Morrison, jr., held his council in the city hall.

It is claimed by Coffey that there were 113 delegates at the council over which he presided, and that there were not more than 60 regular delegates in the council over which John Morrison presided.

He states that the members of the legislative committee are appointed by the president at any time he chooses after the council adjourns. He claims that the complaints made and signed by certain members of the legislative committee were prepared by Attorney Ballinger; that the statements contained therein, when read to him, were entirely new; that the statements made by Attorney Ballinger were approved by certain members of the legislative committee; and that on one occasion Ben L. Fairbanks stated after Ballinger had gotten through reading one of them, "By God, that is just what we want; it hits the nail on the head." He states there were lots of things in that statement which were not correct, but that Attorney Ballinger forced his ideas upon them, whether right or not.

In conclusion, he states that this coterie of White Earth mixed bloods heretofore mentioned have been going to Washington for the last 20 years or more pretending that they are the authorized delegates of the Chippewas of Minnesota, living at the expense of the tribe, while as a matter of fact they were prosecuting the Mille Lac case and other matters for their own interests under a compensation provided by Congress, and that the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota never authorized these men to go to Washington as their representatives. They have been living practically at the expense of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota every winter in the city of Washington, pulling the wool over the eyes of the officials down there with these forms of proceedings they have gotten up in local councils.

COUNCILS.

The proceedings of the tribal council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota held at Ballclub, Minn., on April 25, 1918, is herewith inclosed for your information, marked Exhibit A-3. This is the council at which James I. Coffey claims he was appointed president of the general council, and John G. Morrison, president, and Paul H. Beaulien, secretary, were dismissed as president and secretary, respectively, as was also the various members of the legislative committee. Delegates were in attendance at this council as follows:

Location.	Reservation.	Number.
Pine Point.....	White Earth.....	18
Nah-tah-waush.....	do.....	4
White Earth.....	do.....	8
Red Lake.....	Red Lake.....	5
Cass Lake.....	Cass Lake.....	2
Leech Lake.....	Leech Lake.....	5
Winnibigoshish.....	do.....	19
White Oak Point.....	do.....	16
Total.....		77

and not four as has been heretofore stated by a letter addressed to your office by Attorney Ballinger.

The authority for calling said council is stated to have been granted by the by-laws, wherein it is stated that the majority of the executive committee are empowered to call a general council at any time. In connection with this matter, we have the honor to refer to letters dated September 20 and 21, 1918, addressed to the honorable commissioner. Said letters also deal with the last general councils, two of which meetings were held at Bemidji in July of this year. Said letters also transmitted photographs of the delegates in attendance at said meetings, and also proceedings of the council presided over by James I. Coffey as president. Reference is hereby made to this data, which should form a part of this report. For your information in connection with these two general councils we also inclose the statements of Mr. William D. Smith, clerk in

the agency office, and George Walters, two Indians who were in attendance at these councils in July, 1918. These two statements we attach together, and mark as one exhibit, being Exhibit A-4.

For your information we are inclosing copy of a resolution passed by the general council of the Minnesota Chippewas held at Bemidji, Minn., July 10-14, 1917. This paper we mark Exhibit A-5.

* * * * *

We were unable to procure any copies of the minutes of the council meeting presided over by John G. Morrison, jr., at Bemidji in July, 1918, until October 12, 1918, although we had repeatedly made requests to be furnished with such copies.

The minutes of said meeting are composed largely of resolutions. In resolution No. 1 it is stated that "there is required the constant employment of 9,000-000 officials, Indian agents, and caretakers, at a cost of many millions of dollars to the Indians and American people" * * *. It further requests the entire abolishment of the Indian Bureau.

Other resolutions provided for the payment of the members of the general council and legislative committee; one resolution authorizes the employment of a committee of three members of the Chippewas of Minnesota to investigate the management and conduct of the Bureau of Indian Affairs with a view to abolishing boarding and day schools, unnecessary agencies, etc., and provides for their clerical assistance, including stenographers, etc.

Another resolution provides for the purchase or procurement of The Tomahawk, the paper published at White Earth, as an adjunct and the property of the general council.

Another resolution provides for the enrollment, in violation of the law, of children born of a white father and an Indian mother off the reservation.

Other resolutions approve of the action of the legislative committee and their acts in Washington, and also authorizes the employment of Webster Ballinger, attorney, to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the further use of tribal funds of the Chippewas. Another resolution provides for the employment of Webster Ballinger as attorney for the tribe. Another takes over the Women's League of White Earth as a part of the general council.

Resolution No. 13 complains of the multiplicity of illegal and wrong acts on the part of the department, Congress, and the Indian Bureau, and the superintendent at White Earth, and reiterates the untrue charges with relation to our schools, one paragraph being as follows:

"Whereas the school maintained by the Indian Bureau at our expense are unfit institutions to which to send our children, being immoral cesspools, where our girls are not protected from vile outrages by male employees and boys, and which schools are so conducted that our children derive no benefits therefrom; but, on the other hand, by being sent to said schools are deprived of a decent education which they would otherwise receive in the public schools."

Resolution No. 16 provided for the payment to Wah-we-yay-cumig of \$5,000; Ain-dus-o-geshig, \$5,000; Go gee, \$5,000; Nay-gway-nay-be-ke-wain-zee, \$500; Me ge zee, \$500; B. L. Fairbanks, \$5,000; estate of Gus H. Beaulieu, \$5,000, in connection with work purported to have been done by them in the prosecution of the Mille Lac case. These moneys were, of course, to be paid out of the tribal funds.

Another resolution instructed the Council and its officers to disregard the investigation then being conducted by us.

The candidacy of Rev. Father Gordon for Congress was heartily indorsed by the council and ordered that this be printed in The Tomahawk.

This copy of the proceedings of said council we inclose herewith and mark Exhibit A-6.

* * * * *

The minutes of the general council over which James I. Coffey presided at Bemidji, July 9-10, 1918, and other data pertaining to the holding of said general council were transmitted to you by our letter dated September 20, 1918, to which your attention is respectfully invited. It is requested that the said letter and inclosures be filed with and form a part of this report.

It will be noted that the delegates from the Red Lake and Nett Lake Reservations, and some from Leech Lake and White Earth Reservations to the general council, left the Morrison council.

It should be further noted that, as shown by the council proceedings held by us on the various reservations, the Indians in council at various points

on the White Earth, Leech Lake, Nett Lake, and Red Lake Reservations, denounced the Morrison general council and its acts, and denounced the legislative committee and its acts, and stated that they would not be bound in any manner by them. It appeared that they were all suspicious of the acts and integrity of the members of the legislative committee, and were fearful that they would do something against the interests of the Indians and the tribe as a whole.

It will be noted also that these Indians in the various Indian councils asked that their moneys be not used to defray the expenses of said general council or legislative committee, and they also protested against the use of the general Chippewa fund to defray the expenses of the annual celebration held at White Earth on June 14 of each year, which the Indians term "the dancing fund."

In view of the two general councils having been held at Bemidji, Minn., in July of this year, it is not unlikely that there will be delegates, or a so-called legislative committee, coming to Washington from each of said councils, claiming that they represent the Chippewas of Minnesota.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At each of the 13 places on the various reservations where we held meetings with the Indians we spent from one to three days consulting and counseling with the Indians, hearing their complaints and adjusting them, and it is safe to say that we adjusted hundreds of various complaints on the part of various Indians on the different reservations. All Indians who testified or spoke in council were placed under oath, all their testimony taken in shorthand, and thereafter reduced to writing. The minutes of said council proceedings are herewith inclosed for your information, marked exhibits as follows:

Location.	Reservation.	Exhibit.
Boarding school.....	White Earth.....	A-7.
Ponsford.....	do.....	A-8.
Beaulieu.....	do.....	A-9.
Round Lake.....	do.....	A-10.
Twin Lakes.....	do.....	A-11.
Elbow Lake.....	do.....	A-12.
Big Bend.....	do.....	A-13.
Onigum.....	Leech Lake.....	A-14.
Bena.....	do.....	A-15.
Red Lake.....	Red Lake.....	A-16.
Nett Lake.....	Nett Lake.....	A-17.
Vermilion Lake.....	Vermilion Lake.....	A-18.
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	A-19.

It will be noted from a reading of the proceedings that the Indians in general council were desirous of having their agencies and schools continued; were desirous of rationing their old, sick, indigent, and helpless people; were in favor of retaining their hospitals and doctors; and desired to have their schools made better, and continue under governmental supervision.

At Red Lake the Indians in council voted solidly against having allotments made to them at this time, and voted solidly in favor of the cancellation of the licenses of the Chippewa Trading Co., which is owned principally by John G. Morrison, jr., and the B. L. Fairbanks Co., which is owned principally by said Fairbanks. They asked to have said licenses canceled, and these men put off their reservation, as they are White Earth mixed bloods, whom they consider detrimental to the best interests and welfare of the tribe.

These Red Lake Indians are fearful lest this legislative committee, composed of the White Earth mixed bloods, will continue their agitation, and that the same may result disastrously to the Red Lake tribe in taking from them their timber valued at millions of dollars, or securing legislation detrimental to the interests of their tribe. The above-named traders are the leaders in such a movement, and these Indians have just grounds for such a feeling as is shown by reference to the legislative committee's letter dated February 18, 1918, addressed to Hon. Selden G. Hopkins, assistant secretary (see pp. 2 and 3 thereof), and to the action of the council presided over by John G. Morrison at Bemidji, July 9-14, 1918. (See resolution No. 13.)

CONCERNING COMPLAINTS.

It is pertinent to state that the persons who are foremost in the filing of complaints and charges, attempting to have the schools and agencies on these Chippewa Reservations abolished, as also the Indian Bureau, and attempting to stop any further use of the Chippewa funds for such purposes, which would throw the burden of educating all the Chippewa children, and properly caring for the indigent, crippled, blind, and helpless Indians on gratuity appropriations to be made by Congress, are composed of a coterie of mixed bloods, principally from the White Earth Reservation led by members of the legislative committee, the majority of whom the Indians state have no rights on their reservation, and who have been wrongfully enrolled and allotted. They voted in several councils to have stricken from the rolls the names of 86 persons named in the brief filed in the Court of Claims of the United States, departmental 158, to which your attention is invited on pages 68 and 69 thereof, copy herewith marked "Exhibit A-20," which request for findings of fact was filed by former attorneys of the Department of Justice for the petitioners.

We are aware that this matter has heretofore been acted upon by the department, but the Chippewa Indians are still insistent that the names of these 86 persons be stricken from the rolls.

In the minutes of the general council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota held at Bemidji, Minn., July 9 and 10, 1918, presided over by James I. Coffey as president, at which council there were in attendance 116 delegates from the various Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, 67 of whom were from the White Earth Reservation, resolution No. 3 was passed asking to have the Secretary of the Interior strike out the names of said 86 persons from the rolls of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

It is but proper to state that Hon. R. C. Bell, assistant to the Attorney General, at present in charge of the litigation affecting White Earth land matters, believes that this action should be taken.

There is inclosed herewith a copy of a letter dated Washington, D. C., February 15, 1918, addressed to Julius H. Brown, member of the executive committee, White Earth, Minn., signed by James I. Coffey, setting forth the cause of his break with the legislative committee. This letter caused three libel suits to be brought against said Coffey by B. L. Fairbanks and John G. Morrison, jr. A conviction was obtained, and a small fine of \$25 imposed in the case of Fairbanks *v.* Coffey at Detroit, Minn., and there was a disagreement in the two cases brought by Morrison against Coffey. Coffey appealed the case at Detroit, and was advised that it had been dismissed. This letter we inclose for your information, and mark same "Exhibit A-21."

We believe it but proper that the department should know the character and standing of the complainants and members of the legislative committee as is here now shown:

JOHN W. CARL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHIPPEWA GENERAL COUNCIL PRESIDED OVER BY JOHN G. MORRISON, JR.

We first present the affidavit of Philomene Emma Jordan McTier, which we mark "Exhibit A-22," to which your attention is respectfully invited. The substance of said affidavit is as follows:

That Philomena Emma Jordan McTier's maiden name was Philomena Emma Jordan, a member of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians, at present married to Dan McTier, and living at Bemidji.

That in the year 1913 she was in attendance at the Indian School at Genoa, Nebr., and returned to White Earth from said school in November, 1915. She went first to Detroit, Minn., thence to White Earth, where she visited her sister, Mrs. William H. Brunette. En route from Detroit to Ogema on the train John W. Carl occupied the same seat with her. Upon their arrival at Ogema he wanted to hire a car to take her over to White Earth, but her brother-in-law provided room for her in his car.

That Carl followed her over to White Earth. From White Earth she returned to Detroit, Minn., where she again met John W. Carl at the Colonial Hotel, where he made a date with her to meet her at Crookston, Minn., at a hotel. He paid her railroad fare and expenses from Detroit to Crookston, Minn., she going on one train and he on another. They met at the hotel in Crookston, where he registered under an assumed name as man and wife, and

they occupied the same room in the hotel together. Then said John W. Carl took her to St. Cloud, Minn., where he again took her to a hotel, and where they occupied the same room in the hotel for several days—about three days, she believes—as man and wife. He had registered again under an assumed name as being man and wife.

Again said Carl took her from St. Cloud to a hotel in Minneapolis, Minn., where he again registered them as man and wife, and they occupied the same room there and cohabited together for about a week at said place. On February 2, 1916, she again went with said John W. Carl to Minneapolis to the same hotel where they formerly stayed, where he again registered them as man and wife, and they occupied the same room and cohabited together. During all the time he paid her railroad fare, hotel, and other expenses.

Subsequently, some months later she being pregnant by the said Carl, she gave premature birth to a child at Detroit, Minn., at the home of Mrs. Bisson. During the time of this escapade said Philomene Emma Jordan McTier was a schoolgirl, 17 years of age. She states that said John W. Carl was the first man who ever cohabited with her.

This is statutory rape under the laws of Minnesota, and we recommend that Carl be criminally prosecuted, as he so richly deserves, for taking advantage of this schoolgirl. We are advised that this is but one of the many cases in which he has taken advantage of Indian girls.

Said John W. Carl has on occasions visited nonreservation Indian boarding schools, where he secured deeds to lands from pupils in attendance at said schools from the White Earth Reservation. These schools are Flandreau, Haskell, and Carlisle.

He was prominently involved in defrauding full-blood Indians and minors on the White Earth Reservation, as is shown by the records of the Department of Justice, as follows:

Department of Justice case No. 439, original allotment No. 3038 of Nay-tah-wah-cumig-oke, a full blood, involving the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 144 N., R. 42 W. The Indian was paid \$300 or \$400, partly in cash, and partly in trade at B. D. Fairbanks's store. The land adjoins the town of Mahanomen on which a home was built for the Carls by E. J. Holmes, banker of Detroit, Minnesota. The land is probably worth, at a reasonable valuation, \$50 per acre. Carl's wife, formerly Alice McCauley, claims the place as a home, but Carl defrauded the Indian. Carl defrauded this Indian out of the land, and title to same could not pass under the law. File No. 439 will show complete history of this case.

Carl defrauded one Jennie Bibeau, a minor, out of her additional allotment, No. 1332, being minor's case No. 76 for the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, T. 145 N., R. 41. John W. Carl secured title from this minor when she was 16 years of age, she deeding the land to one Edward Carl, who in turn deeded the land to John W. Carl. Claim is made that Carl forged the deed to this land, although the records show that Carl went to Carlisle and had this girl execute some papers while she was still a minor, Carl representing to her that her mother had sold her land, and that he was recovering it for her, when in fact he secured the deed from her to Edward Carl, his brother, for his own benefit.

Carl induced other Indian pupils at the Haskell school, viz, John McGillis, and Joe Bibeau, minors, to sign deeds for their lands. Department of Justice case No. 76.

Case No. 241. Additional allotment No. 2185 of Mah-kay-day-gwon, or Mrs. McDonald, for the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 145, R. 39. This party is a full blood. John W. Carl purchased her land for \$350, giving her an old team of horses for \$250, a mowing machine for \$48.50, and the balance in cash. The original deed was made by this full-blood Indian woman to Edward Carl, brother of John Carl, and by Edward to John, for the latter's use and benefit. Case No. 241.

Case No. 238, for additional allotment No. 1763 involved in suit No. 1130, lands of O-mah-mah-gwon, for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 145, R. 39. This party is a full blood. Deed was procured from her by John W. Carl, through his brother, Edward Carl, who in turn deeded the land to him. The consideration in said deed was \$500. This old woman was 70 years of age when she parted title to this land, and the evidence shows that she received all told \$140 for the land.

Additional allotment No. 1321 of O-mo-de-ah-quay, or Angeline Mis-co-be-nais, Suit No. 926 for the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, T. 146, R. 42. Record evidence shows that this party is a full blood, that she was induced by John W. Carl to transfer

her land by warranty deed to his wife, Alice E. Carl, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1, and other valuable considerations; that the land was finally transferred through relatives of Carl to the Clover Land Co., with other lands, for a consideration of \$21,749.60. He offered to pay her \$650 for her two allotments, but only paid her \$200.

Suit No. 925 involving original allotment No. 1800 of the above-named party for the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10, T. 146, R. 42. Carl paid her only \$200 for both of these allotments. Warranty deed to the original allotment was made by this Indian woman to John W. Carl, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1,200. Subsequently the land was deeded through relatives of said Carl to the Clover Land Co. with other lands, the consideration cited in the deed being \$21,749.60.

Case No. 190, original allotment No. 603 of Kah-ge-gay-aush, suit No. 699 for the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 145, R. 41. This Indian is a full blood, and the record evidence shows that he deeded the land to John W. Carl, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1,600. The evidence shows that Carl gave him \$100 in cash, and check for \$100, a pair of old horses, harness, buggy, and cutter.

Case No. 250, being for additional allotment No. 1320 of May-zhuc-e-yaush-e-yaush-e-quay, involving suit No. 913, for lots 4 and 5, sec. 7, T. 144, R. 38. The record evidence shows that this full blood and her husband made deed to Alice E. Carl, wife of John Carl, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1, and other valuable considerations. Carl mortgaged the land to J. S. Tucker, Hennepin County, and afterwards conveyed the same. This woman is the mother of John W. Carl.

Case No. 253, being original allotment No. 1793, suit No. 912, of May-zhuc-e-yaush-e-quay, for the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 145, R. 41. This full blood Indian woman is the mother of John W. Carl. The record evidence shows that she is a full blood, and that she sold this land by warranty deed to her son, John W. Carl, on December 15, 1906, the consideration cited in said deed being \$1,600. She testified on August 28, 1909, that she was to receive \$500 from her son, and that he was to support her out of that money. This land was finally deeded through relatives of Carl to the Clover Land Co., conveying this land and other lands, the consideration being \$21,749.60.

Case involved in Suit No. 118, original allotment No. 1528 of O-dish-quay-gum-e-quay, or Mrs. Joe Bellanger, for the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 143, R. 40. The record evidence shows that this party is a full blood, and that she sold this tract and her additional allotment No. 1190, being the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 144, R. 39. She sold the original tract to Al. Fredenburg for \$900, and the additional to John W. Carl for \$500, although the evidence shows that Carl made the deal for both tracts for a consideration of \$500. The original tract was sold in 1907 to William W. Sheldon for \$1,200, and the additional tract was sold through relatives of Carl (Nellie McCauley) to the Clover Land Co., being one of the tracts contained in the consideration, \$21,749.60.

Suit No. 293, involving additional allotment No. 1390, of Mary Kay-she-yaince, a full blood, for lot 5, sec. 4, T. 141, R. 39, lot 2; sec. 9, T. 141, R. 39; and lot 2, sec. 15, T. 141, R. 39. This full blood woman transferred the lands to Alice E. Carl, wife of John W. Carl, in April, 1908, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1 and other considerations. The evidence shows that this woman sold her two allotments to John W. Carl, for which she was to receive \$1,200, and that she received in cash \$935 and some goods from some store.

Case No. 370. Suit No. 294, being the original allotment No. 1893 of Mary Kah-che-yaince, being for her original allotment, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, T. 145, R. 42. The record evidence shows that this tract was deeded to John W. Carl in February, 1907, the consideration cited in the deed being \$1,100. This land was subsequently deeded by relatives of John W. Carl, viz., Nellie M. McCauley to the Clover Land Co., the consideration of this and other properties being \$21,749.60. This party is also a full blood.

The above apply only to full bloods and minors, to say nothing of the mixed bloods who were defrauded by him.

The mother of John W. Carl was reported as a full blood in the Linnen-Moorehead investigation in 1909. This poor old Indian woman has been living alone most of the time in an old log house about a mile from the village of Twin Lakes on the White Earth Reservation, and has received rations during the years 1911, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, as shown by the ration vouchers on file in the agency office, being vouchers numbered 1, 9, 25, 6, 17, 12, 3, etc.

This poor old Indian woman made a statement through an interpreter to us on September 19, 1918, which we inclose for your information, and mark Exhibit A-23, to which your attention is invited.

Said statement shows that this old Indian lady is over 80 years of age, feeble, toothless, nearly blind, has gray hair, and is infirm. She walks with the aid of a cane. When we saw her she was unkempt in appearance, dressed in an old dirty dress, had an old shawl, and a faded blue handkerchief about her head, and on her feet she had an old, worn pair of moccasins. She stated that she lived most of the time in an old log house on the lake shore, about a mile from the village of Twin Lakes, that she secured her food by fishing in the lake, and had to cut her own wood. Mrs. Carl said that she had received rations last winter, and asked us for further rations because her children would not support her. She stated that she was utterly destitute, and she looked the part, and said that she had only two old blankets in her house, which were not enough to keep her warm. She said she did not have enough dresses, underwear, stockings, shoes, and other clothing to keep her warm. She repeatedly said she was a fullblood (as is shown by the roll and court records) and never claimed she was other than a full blood. She said that her son, John W. Carl, sold one of her allotments (the evidence shows that he sold both of them); that the allotment he sold was worth \$500; and that he only gave her about \$40 and kept the rest.

Mrs. Carl said she saw her son John about a month ago, and that he didn't give her anything, although she was in destitute circumstances and needed food and clothing. On one occasion he had given her a shawl, the one she was wearing, and \$10. She could not remember getting anything else from him for a long time. She said that once in a while she got a little help from her other children.

We instructed the day school teacher at the Twin Lakes Day School to see that she got rations this winter, and also to see to it that she was supplied with sufficient blankets and wood to keep her warm.

Said John W. Carl also defrauded his cousin, Charles E. Emery, a one-armed Chippewa boy about 22 years of age, out of his allotment, said Carl inducing his cousin to execute a deed therefor, and paying him but a small amount of the consideration he promised him. Said Emery was then a pupil at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. The deed was taken by said Carl in the name of his brother, Edward W. Carl.

The claim is made by the Government that said Emery is a full blood, and that the same was known to said Carl, as shown by all his correspondence in the case. Carl agreed to give said Emery \$700 for the land that was deeded to his brother, paid him only \$145, and refused to pay him any further moneys.

With relation to the tract of land adjoining the town of Mahnomen on which said Carl built his home, we desire to call attention to Supt. Hinton's letter to your office under date of January 16, 1917, covering said matter very fully.

In the Linnen-Moorehead report, dated September 30, 1909, it is stated: "John W. Carl, an educated Indian of Mahnomen, has been very active in procuring lands, and has visited schools and interviewed pupils, securing from them deeds to land tracts."

Under date of September 22, 1909, by letter addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior by Inspector Linnen, it was clearly shown how said John W. Carl had defrauded one Philomene Donnell, minor pupil at Riggs Institute of Flandreau, S. Dak., out of her lands which adjoin the town of Mahnomen, Minn. The evidence shows how she was unwittingly, and without any knowledge on her part, induced to sign a paper which turned out to be a deed conveying her land. Said deed was acknowledged on July 13, 1909, by said John W. Carl, notary public of Mahnomen County, Minn., although the deed was procured at Flandreau, S. Dak. There were no witnesses present, and the name of the witness was forged, we believe, to said deed by said Carl. (See said report).

At a patriotic, public meeting held in the assembly hall at White Earth Boarding School on April 14, 1917, in the forenoon, the purpose of which meeting was to encourage the young Indians to enlist either in the United States Army or Navy, at which time there were recruiting officers present, said John W. Carl advised the Indians present not to enlist at that time, stating to them that they should delay same until they procured full citizenship, and got all their rights from the Government, to which they were entitled. This unpatriotic talk on the part of said John W. Carl embarrassed and

hindered the recruiting officers in their work of securing recruits, and it had a bad influence on the Indians.

Said John W. Carl is one of the mixed blood White Earth land grafters. He has been educated at the expense of the Government and tribe, but instead of making good use of his education, and a good example and help to his Indians brothers, he has been for many years past engaged in swindling and defrauding them as shown by the above record evidence. He now attempts to deny the Indian children who have no allotments of the benefits of an education which he enjoyed.

John W. Carl was until a year ago auditor for Mahnomen County, Minn., one of his chief duties under the law being to certify that all taxes were paid on lands prior to the acceptance of a deed conveying said lands for recording. Said Carl certified that taxes were paid on certain land when they were not paid. The deeds so certified ran to various people, but were in fact made in the interest of and at the instigation of one Simon Michelette, formerly Indian agent at White Earth agency, who has been involved in many fraudulent land transactions on the White Earth Reservation.

We are advised that when this became known to the citizens of Mahnomen County said John W. Carl promptly resigned his office.

We are further advised that said Carl's salary as county auditor was frequently garnisheed for debts that he owed, and further that his standing and character in Mahnomen and vicinity is far from being good.

For your information we inclose herewith, marked Exhibit A-24, a statement showing fully the transactions in connection with the recording of these deeds, on which taxes were unpaid, and which he certified were paid in violation of the laws of Minnesota, section 985, quoted therein.

HENRY W. WARREN.

Henry W. Warren, a member of the last legislative committee, who joined the filing of charges, is a mixed blood White Earth Chippewa, who for several years was clerk in charge of the subagency at Bena, Minn., on the Leech Lake Reservation. Said Warren was permitted to resign it appears on account of irregularities he had committed instead of being summarily dismissed, as should have been done.

During the period when this irregularity or misappropriation of funds happened Mr. Carl F. Mayer, now superintendent of the Quapaw Indian Agency, Wyandotte, Okla., was superintendent of the Leech Lake Reservation, and upon inquiry from him said Mayer under date of July 18, 1918, addressed a letter to Chief Inspector Linnen and Supervisor Wadsworth, which gives a statement of the facts which called for the resignation of said Henry W. Warren, the substance of which is:

That while Henry W. Warren was acting as subagent at Bena, parties frequently came to him to take up the matter of procuring leases from Indians to lands, etc.

That evidence was procured by said Supt. Carl F. Mayer showing that Henry W. Warren embezzled the sum of \$65, which had been paid to him as lease moneys by two checks drawn in his name, one in the sum of \$25, and the other in the sum of \$40. The canceled checks were secured showing that same were made payable to Henry W. Warren and indorsed by him. Supt. Mayer further said that there were other petty items of graft charged against said Warren, which included renting out the Government team, and appropriating the money for his own use, and collecting moneys due from one Indian to another and failing to turn it over to the proper party.

Supt. Mayer also states that said Warren entirely failed to attend to his office duties, and submit reports of information called for, etc.

The canceled checks and evidence in connection with this case were transmitted by Supt. Mayer to the Indian Office at the time it occurred, and are on file there, to which reference is herein made.

We are inclosing herein said letter of Supt. Mayer in connection with this matter for your information marked Exhibit A-25.

FRANK D. BEAULIEU.

Mr. Frank D. Beaulieu is an educated mixed blood of the White Earth Reservation, who was largely educated at the expense of the tribe and Government. He was one of the Indians who was assisted by an appropriation made out of

the tribal funds, especially providing for the education of certain Chippewa Indians.

He is a member of the legislative committee, and is the man who has heretofore been referred to as using the most blasphemous epithets in the English language concerning the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as shown by letter of Supervisor Wadsworth and Inspector Linnen, dated May 16, 1918, to which we respectfully refer.

He purports to be an attorney, and has charged numerous Indians \$2 each for making out their questionnaires. Some of the Indians which he so charged were Louis Blue, Niles Beaupre, Louis Jackson, George Jackson, Joseph Jackson, James Fairbanks, Martin Gravelle, and others, thus showing how unpatriotic he is. These persons could have had these questionnaires made out by any agency employee for nothing. Said Frank D. Beaulieu made a statement in the presence of Mrs. Margaret Kane some time last summer to the effect that the Germans would be in Paris within a short time.

He attempted to secure exemption from military service for Indians on the White Earth Reservation who were adult mixed bloods, upon the ground that they were allottees and annuitants. He secured several certificates from Supt. Hinton which read as follows:

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that ——— is an adult mixed blood male Chippewa Indian of the White Earth Reservation; that he appears at roll number —, voucher —, second and third quarters, 1917, on the annuity roll at the White Earth Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917; that he has been allotted 160 acres of land on the White Earth Reservation under allotment numbers O — and A —, respectively.

_____,
Superintendent.

After signing three or four certificates of this kind, the superintendent found out the use that was being made of them and refused to sign any more, for the reason that said certificates did not set forth all of the facts in regard to the citizenship of the Indian for whom the certificate was to be issued. The superintendent desired to enter into the certificates a statement to the effect that the act of January 14, 1889, and the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), under which allotments were made to Indians of the White Earth Reservation, conveyed citizenship.

Upon the refusal of the superintendent to sign any more certificates unless they included a statement as to citizenship, Mr. Beaulieu became very indignant and denounced the superintendent and chief clerk in such a manner as to make it necessary for the superintendent to tell him that a repetition of such action would cause his ejection from the agency office.

Mr. Beaulieu used these certificates for the purpose of making claim for exemption from military service for Indians who were citizens in every sense of the word, and charged them a fee of \$2 for making and presenting the claim.

Mr. Beaulieu has on numerous occasions condemned the officers of the Department of Justice for bringing suits in the land litigation at White Earth, and has denounced Inspector Linnen, who made the original investigation which caused these land suits to be filed. He has denounced the fullbloods in whose names suits were brought for the return of their land which had been illegally taken from them as being liars and perjurers, and has always opposed the litigation which will result in the return of the sum of at least \$1,000,000 in lands and money to the White Earth Chippewa Indians.

The reason for this is apparent when it is known that this Frank D. Beaulieu is the son of Theodore H. Beaulieu, who since the death of Gus Beaulieu, conducts and edits the *Tomahawk*, a scurrilous, libelous sheet, unworthy of the name of a newspaper, published at White Earth, Minn., which said newspaper has attacked every Government official who has anything to do with matters pertaining to the White Earth Reservation. It has not only denounced the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but also has published articles against Secretary Lane, intending to hold him up to public scorn and ridicule.

Said Theodore Beaulieu is one of the mixed-blood land grafters of the White Earth Reservation, who has procured at least 10 allotments from

full-blood Indians, swindling and defrauding them in each instance, as is shown by the record evidence of the Department of Justice, as follows:

1. Original allotment No. 4350, O-mis-quah-wa-ke-shig-o-quay, covering the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33-144-41, White Earth Reservation, Minn.

Suit was instituted in the United States district court to cancel this conveyance and a decree was entered September 11, 1917, by agreement in favor of the Government. This land, therefore, is restored to allottee who it appears recently died. The allottee according to the examination of Dr. Hrdlicka was a full-blood Indian.

According to the files of the office of the Department of Justice, Minneapolis, the allottee was paid one hundred (\$100) dollars, and that is the amount which Theodore H. Beaulieu claims to have paid.

The land was appraised July 24, 1916, by Mr. C. D. Wilkenson, an employee of the White Earth office, at \$2,800. It belongs to the heirs of this decedent who have recently been determined.

2. Allotment No. 4257 to Ne-zho-be-nay-se-quay covering N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33-144-41, said reservation.

Suit was instituted to cancel the conveyances covering this allotment and a decree was recently entered by agreement in favor of the Government. The land is therefore restored to the heirs of these deceased allottees. One of these heirs was examined by Dr. Hrdlicka and found to be a full blood. The others were not examined.

This tract of land was appraised July 24, 1918, by the said Mr. Wilkinson at \$2,880.

The appraised value of the two tracts above described aggregates \$5,680.

Under date of July 27, 1917, Theodore H. Beaulieu contracted to sell these two tracts of land to the Becker County Land & Loan Co. for \$4,000. The company paid him \$1,000 in cash with agreement to pay the balance. As advised this company fenced these lands at least in part, and has broken seventy acres thereof. Since title has been restored to the allottees, or their heirs, and the company is without any right or title whatsoever to the lands it has taken security from Mr. Beaulieu on his home for the amount paid him by way of mortgage on other lands.

It should be said in this connection that Mr. Beaulieu, instead of taking a deed himself, took a deed to his wife Julia E. Beaulieu.

3. Original allotment No. 4308 to Quod-aince, covering the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9-146-42 was involved in suit. A decree was entered in this case October 5, 1917, restoring the land to the allottee. The allottee states that she received \$50 for this allotment. Theodore Beaulieu claims he paid her \$100. The allottee was examined by Dr. H. Hrdlicka and found to be a full blood.

The land was appraised July 24, 1918, by said Wilkinson at \$1,600, having been appraised theretofore by Messrs. Carr and Howard at \$1,200. This land is now valued at \$2,000.

We have been enformed that this allotment was mortgaged by Mr. Beaulieu for \$750, the deed in this case also running to his wife Julia E. Beaulieu.

4. Original allotment No. 4302 of O-gway-u-kah-bi-ko-quay, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30-142-42.

The Enrollment Commission will enroll this Indian as a full blood.

The land had been conveyed by said Beaulieu to an innocent purchaser, and in view of the fact that the original allottee was dead the defendant Beaulieu paid \$690.35 to the Government to settle said case. On the date of sale the land was appraised at \$600, and the evidence showed that Beaulieu had paid the Indian \$165.

5. Original allotment No. 4291 of Nah-zhuc-e-be-nais, or Jim Armstrong, for the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23-144-41.

The record evidence showed that T. H. Beaulieu paid the allottee \$300 for said land, and was compelled by the Government to pay the sum of \$539.58 additional.

The records show that there were five allotments purchased jointly by T. H. Beaulieu and John J. Lynch, viz.:

Original allotment No. 3704 of Mah-do-say-quay, for the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22-142-40.

Additional allotment No. 2090 belonging to the same party, involving the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20 in T. 142, R. 40.

The evidence shows that this party is a full blood Indian, and the case was assigned for hearing by the special master in chancery on motion of the Government on August 13, 1918. They were tried at that time and the issues

found in favor of the Government. Final decree has not been entered, but it may be assumed that the court will make a decree restoring the lands to the Government in trust for the allottee.

The next allotment is original allotment No. 3363 of May-dway-aun-gay or James Blood, involving the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 144, R. 40.

The next case is additional allotment No. 1665, belonging to the same party, involving the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, R. 142, R. 40.

The next allotment is original allotment No. 3705 of Alexander Doucette, involving the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 142, R. 40.

These last three cases have not been tried as yet. They are all cases of deceased Indians who were unquestionably full bloods. The degree of blood was so designated by Examiner of Inheritance Waite, although the case has not been finally determined by the Secretary.

These five tracts of land were deeded by Sho-ne-way-quay, she claiming to be the heir of James Blood and Alexander Doucette. The evidence taken shows that she was not the heir of James Blood. The evidence shows that \$500 was paid in trade at the store of John J. Lynch for the said five described tracts of land, which allotments are worth at the present time from \$1,000 to \$1,200 each.

* * * * *

The foregoing with relation to Theodore H. Beaulieu, the father of Frank D. Beaulieu, is one of the main causes for his bitterness against the Government and its administration of Indian affairs.

BEN. L. FAIRBANKS.

The evidence presented by the Linnen-Moorehead investigation report shows that Gus. H. Beaulieu and Ben. L. Fairbanks were mentioned in affidavits of various Indians defrauded, and were concerned largely in lumber deals for the Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co.

The evidence in the Department of Justice shows fraudulent land transactions by Ben. L. Fairbanks as follows:

Original allotment No. 816 of O-gib-way, involving the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 16-141-40.

The evidence shows that he paid \$200 for this allotment, that the value of same was \$400 on the date of purchase, April 22, 1910, and that he was compelled to pay \$295.30 to the Government to settle said case.

Original allotment No. 3040 of Catherine, involving lots 1 and 2, sec. 2, T. 144, R. 42, for which he paid \$400. The value of same was found to be \$1,200 on December 17, 1906, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said case the sum of \$1,324.93.

Original allotment No. 1470 of Pah-ke-nay, involving the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 146, R. 42.

The evidence shows that he paid \$400 for said tract, that the valuation of same was \$800 on October 25, 1907, and he was compelled to pay the sum of \$636 to the Government in settlement of said case.

Original allotment No. 2338 of Day-dah-bus-aush-eak, involving the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 145, R. 40.

The evidence shows that he paid \$465 for said tract. The valuation of same on June 16, 1909, was \$600, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said case \$201.33.

* * * * *

Original allotment No. 3209 of Lizzie Augustine, involving the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 12, T. 144, R. 42.

The evidence shows he paid \$500 for said allotment, that the valuation of same on September 17, 1906, was \$1,200, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said case \$1,159.32.

* * * * *

Original allotment No. 3207 of Way-che-cau-ge-beake, involving the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, T. 144, R. 42.

The evidence in this case showed that he paid \$325 for said allotment, and that the present value of same is \$4,000, and a decree was entered in this case in favor of the Government, the land going back to the allottee.

* * * * *

Original allotment No. 3369 of Mah-je-ke-wis, or Joseph Taylor, involving the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 21, T. 144, R. 39, and his additional allotment No. 1871, involving the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 143, R. 40.

The evidence shows that Fairbanks paid \$310 for these two allotments, and that the valuation of same on February 20, 1909, when he secured title, was \$800, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said two cases the sum of \$757.95.

* * * * *
Original allotment No. 2672 of John George Wright for lot 4, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 142, R. 41.

The evidence shows that he paid \$640 for this allotment, and same was appraised at \$800 on April 25, 1916, the date of purchase, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said case the sum of \$268.80.

* * * * *
Original allotment No. 3203 of Ke-way-din-oke, involving the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 144, R. 42.

The record in this case shows that said Fairbanks paid \$300 for this allotment. Same was valued at \$800 on September 25, 1906, the date of purchase, and he was compelled to pay to the Government in settlement of said case the sum of \$827.50.

* * * * *
Original allotment No. 3201 of John Way-ke-che-ge-shig, involving the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34-144-42.

Said B. L. Fairbanks claims to have paid the allottee the sum of \$500 for said allotment on September 8, 1906. The land is appraised as of that date at \$1,200. Suit has been brought in said case, but has not yet been settled.

* * * * *
The above are all the tracts that have been involved in suits brought by the Government against B. L. Fairbanks, but there are other tracts reported for appropriate action, in which he was involved in defrauding Indians, by the Department of Justice.

One of such cases involves allotment No. 589 of I-ay-wah-mah-wah-kish-kung, or John Parker, deceased. The land is lots 4, 5, and 6, sec. 1-141-40, the present value of which is at least \$1,000. On this tract of land there was a mortgage by B. L. Fairbanks in the sum of \$200, and a subsequent deed in the sum of \$100.

* * * * *
Original allotment No. 250 of Wah-ah-bish-kin-de-bid, involving the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9-143-41.

The deed for said tract to said Fairbanks dated April 25, 1906, recites a consideration of \$640, although the grantor claims they never received but the sum of \$400 from said Fairbanks. The land is appraised as of the date of purchase at \$1,200. The present value of the land is about \$4,000.

* * * * *
Original No. 2336 of Me-che-nin-aun-ah-quod, involving the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33-146-39.

This land was deeded to said B. L. Fairbanks July 12, 1906, the claimant stating he received only the sum of \$20 for same. The land was valued as of date of purchase at \$200.

* * * * *
The foregoing may be stated as the paramount reason for the continued opposition and complaints filed by said Fairbanks as a member of the legislative committee, he having been made to pay for at least a portion of his ill-gotten gains in his fraudulent land transactions with these White Earth Indians.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the Red Lake Indians in council voted unanimously to have the trading license of said Ben L. Fairbanks canceled, and to have his business removed from their reservation.

We are reliably informed that the Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Co. paid to said B. L. Fairbanks and Gus H. Beaulieu in commissions at least the sum of \$50,000 in connection with timber purchases made by them from various Indians on the White Earth Reservation in a period of about two years' time; that practically all of their purchases of timber from the various Indians on the White Earth Reservation were made through said Fairbanks and Beaulieu, as shown by the record evidence on file with the Department of Justice; and that they generally made the initial payment to the Indians, and the lumber company thereafter made the balance of payment direct to the Indian allottee.

It is further reported that said Fairbanks and Beaulieu received a commission from said lumber company on all lumber purchased from the White Earth Indians.

The lumber companies generally paid the Indian allottee a fair valuation for his timber when they dealt with him, but they were aided by the laid grafters who in many instances made the original purchases of the timber from the Indians.

The foregoing in connection with said B. L. Fairbanks does not cover the numerous cases where he has defrauded mixed bloods out of their allotments.

JOHN W. BROKER.

John W. Broker is a mixed blood of the White Earth Reservation, residing at Ponsford. He has not been to our knowledge mixed up in any fraudulent transactions in defrauding Indians out of their lands and allotments. He bears a fairly good reputation, and as has been shown in our White Earth report he, though having signed one of the complaints with other members of the legislative committee addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, now has practically by his sworn statement repudiated his action, and questions the good faith, honesty, and integrity of the other members of the legislative committee, whom he states are simply looking out for their own interests, and not for the welfare of the tribe, and refers to them as a bunch of cutthroats.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES ON THE WHITE EARTH RESERVATION MADE BY INSPECTOR KNIGHT UNDER DATE OF MARCH 1, 1917.

Attention is invited to said report. It appears that on January 28, 1917, John W. Carl, Gus. H. Beaulieu, and B. L. Fairbanks filed certain charges against Arthur T. Robertson, then agency physician at White Earth. Inspector Knight investigated carefully the charges made, and in a lengthy report, accompanied by numerous affidavits, found that each and every charge brought by these men were untrue, and states:

"I am satisfied that these men, Beaulieu, Carl, and Fairbanks, are absolutely opposed to the administration, and that there is no limit they will not go to to stir up trouble for the employees, superintendent, and Indian Office."

Again he states:

"The charges made against Mrs. Powers are most shameful and villainous. They could only have been thought of by persons as low and immoral as it is possible for a person to get, and the persons making the charge should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

COMPETENCY OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

It has been stated by the members of the legislative committee that about 90 per cent of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota are competent. The act of June 21, 1906, known as the Clapp Act, granted competency to the adult mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation in so far as their lands were concerned. The facts, as set forth in the Linnen-Moorehead investigation report of 1909, were then true and are still true. Not only were the full bloods and minors cheated and defrauded out of the value of their land in every conceivable manner known to land grafters, but the mixed bloods were defrauded as well, and it is safe to say that at least 75 per cent of them sold their allotments, and that a large majority of them were cheated and defrauded out of the value of their lands.

The cases of these mixed bloods who had thus been defrauded out of their lands could not be handled by the Department of Justice, as under the law they had the right to dispose of their lands the same as had the white men, and they could only have recourse through the State courts, which in very few instances they availed themselves of, not having the means or business capacity to do so. They were practically helpless. Not only were they defrauded in the early years after the Clapp Act was passed, but ever since such date. When the minor mixed-blood boy or girl becomes of age the majority of them are defrauded out of the value of their allotments.

Recently while we were on the White Earth Reservation numerous mixed-blood Indians who had thus been defrauded came to us and sought assistance to regain their lands, or the value of same. They have made numerous like appeals to the Department of Justice. Cases were brought to our attention where even within the past year educated mixed bloods, who had the appearance of being competent, told us they were defrauded out of their allotments. Two of such cases we here cite:

James Little Wolf, or Tay-cum-e-say, sold four allotments of 80 acres each to Simon Michelette, former Indian agent, during the fall of 1917 for which he received only \$100. The lands embraced his own two allotments, and two inherited allotments. His allotments are numbered No. 3406, being: The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, T. 145, R. 39, and additional allotment No. 1891, being the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 144, R. 39.

His brother, Charles Little Wolf, or Sah-quod, during the fall of 1917 sold three 80-acre allotments to Sam Moore, of Detroit, Minn., for \$75. His original allotment is numbered 3402. One of the allotments which he sold he inherited from one of his relatives.

Michelette and Sam Moore agreed to pay them a fair valuation for each tract, but only gave them \$25 each for the tracts when they took the deeds, promising them to pay the balance when they received the patents in fee. This is one of the customary methods of defrauding an Indian. It is very safe to say that these Indians will never receive any further payments for these lands. These lands had a fair valuation, and are worth \$1,000 for each allotment.

All investigations made by this department and the Department of Justice officials show that a large majority of the so-called competent mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation were entirely incompetent by reason of lack of business experience. Instead of there being 90 per cent of these Indians competent, it is a conservative estimate to say that 75 per cent of them are incompetent, as is fully proven by the record they made in disposing of their allotments.

It is also a conservative estimate to say that fully 75 per cent of the Indians on the White Earth Reservation have disposed of their lands, and now possess no lands, no homes, and a majority of them are trespassers upon the lands now owned by other people. When the Department of Justice has completed its suits and compromises in these cases the owners of these lands will compel these trespassers to move from same.

PROTEST AND PETITION BY THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The Chippewa Indians on the various reservations prepared a protest and petition to the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, and other members of Congress through the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These protests so prepared by the Indians of the various bands protest against the legislative committee of the general council, and its acts before Congress and elsewhere, state that they are without authority to speak or act for them, declare all their acts, doings, and expenditures to be null and void, and without any force or effect whatsoever, protest against their recognition as a legislative committee by either Congress or the executive departments, and they protest against the wrongful misuse of their funds to defray the expenses of said legislative committee, etc.

These petitions so signed are 10 in number, and are attached together and marked as one exhibit, being Exhibit A-26, to which your attention is respectfully invited. These protests and petitions are signed by 601 Chippewa Indians, as follows:

White Earth Reservation.....	116
Leech Lake Reservation.....	179
Winnibigoshish Reservation.....	57
White Oak Point Reservation.....	66
Cass Lake Reservation.....	77
Nett Lake Reservation.....	106
Total	601

These protests are in addition to the protests of a similar nature which were almost unanimous in the various Indian councils which we held on several reservations.

It will be noted that there are no petitions or protests signed by the Red Lake Band of Indians, but they are unanimous in such a protest.

PERSONS WHO MADE IT PART OF THEIR BUSINESS TO SECURE DEEDS FROM MINORS WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The evidence secured in the Linnen-Moorehead investigation, and by the Department of Justice shows that the mixed bloods who were most prominent

in going to nonreservation boarding schools and securing deeds and mortgages from minors to their allotments, and lands on the White Earth Reservation were John W. Carl, Robert Morrison, Louis Carpenter, Fred Peake, Alex McKenzie, and Sam Moore.

The white land grafters who were most prominent in this class of fraud were Fred Sanders and M. E. Melrose.

In many cases where deeds were procured of minors' lands, and also of full bloods' lands, after the cases had been settled and the lands returned to the allottees these parties again disposed of their allotments. This is particularly true of the minors. We are inclosing herein statement made by Mrs. Josephine Warren Robinson showing how she was defrauded out of her allotment by Louis Carpenter while a student at Carlisle. This statement is marked "Exhibit A-27."

ATTEMPTS TO FILE ON AGENCY AND SCHOOL LANDS MADE BY WHITE EARTH MIXED BLOODS.

During the session of Congress in the winter of 1917-18 this legislative committee succeeded in having cut from the Indian appropriation act for a short period of time the appropriation of \$185,000 from tribal funds for the maintenance and support of the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota. Said committee filed a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Treasurer of the United States from expending the funds appropriated by Congress by a joint resolution of March 4, 1915.

As soon as this suspension of the appropriation was accomplished, and made known to certain of the White Earth mixed bloods, they immediately got busy and filed applications with the superintendent of the White Earth Agency for allotments for their children and relatives, which applications covered the White Earth Agency and boarding school, various day school reserves on the reservation, and other property which had been reserved for agency and school purposes. Copies of these applications are herewith inclosed, all attached together and marked as one exhibit, being Exhibit A-28, to which your particular attention is invited, showing as they do one of the purposes for which they desire the discontinuance of the Chippewa agencies and schools.

These applications are as follows:

Application filed by George A. Berry January 23, 1918, in behalf of his daughter, Margaret I. Berry, for the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., containing 119.75 acres. (This is a Government reserve, embracing agency and boarding school property.) Said George A. Berry is the White Earth mixed-blood who has been foremost in presenting complaints to the department, and who signed the telegram addressed to the Hon. Secretary in May of this year protesting against this investigation, and presided as chairman over a meeting of his followers as set forth in this report.

Applications filed by Theodore H. Beaulieu January 23, 1918, for his two granddaughters, Marion Dorothy and Marjora Lucile Dahl. For Marion Dorothy Dahl he filed on the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 22-142-41, containing 120 acres. This is land adjoining the White Earth boarding school in that reserve.

For Marjory Lucile Dahl he filed on the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot No. 7, sec. 22-142-41, containing 103.25 acres.

These lands comprise a majority of the White Earth boarding school reserve. These two grandchildren of said Beaulieu are the children of Theodore Beaulieu's daughter, their father being a white man, and they reside off the reservation in the State of Washington.

Application filed by Theodore H. Beaulieu filed January 26, 1918, for Sadie Van Wert, daughter of James E. Van Wert, deceased, and a niece of said Theodore Beaulieu. This filing is for the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20-143-42. This tract of land comprises the Agency Reserve for the old Poplar Creek Indian day school. It is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waubun. This land is also improved.

Application by Eugene J. Warren filed January 25, 1918, for his daughter Margaret E. Warren for: Lot No. 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30-145-40, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33-146-40, containing 109.31 acres, same being the Government reserve for the old Porterville Day School, and the old agency saw mill near Beaulieu.

Application filed by Frank Warren February 4, 1918, for his daughter, Ruth L. Warren, for the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 143, R. 39, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23-143-39, containing 160 acres.

Further application by Frank Warren for his son, Clifford N. Warren, for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 143, R. 39, containing 120 acres.

Further application by Frank Warren for his son, Richard A. Warren, filed February 4, 1918, for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24-143-39.

Further application filed February 4, 1918, by Frank Warren for his daughter, Neoma Warren, for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 23-143-39.

Further application filed February 4, 1918, by Frank Warren for his son, Lyman N. Warren, for the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 24, T. 143, R. 39, containing 160 acres.

Application of John Bellanger, filed July 18, 1918, for his son, Clarence George F. Warren and Francis E. Warren. For George F. Warren the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, and for Francis E. Warren the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, all in T. 143, R. 39, containing 160 acres.

Filing by Frank Broker, dated May 17, 1918, as follows:

For his son William Broker the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 2 of sec. 33, T. 141, R. 37, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 141, R. 39.

For Frederick C. Broker the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 18, T. 141, R. 39.

For Madeline C. Broker the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 141, R. 39.

One of the above tracts covers the old Pine Point Boarding School at Ponsford, and most of the reserve on which is at present being conducted a day school and old folks' home.

Application of John Bellanger filed July 18, 1918, for his son Clarence Bellanger, for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, all in T. 142, R. 41, containing 80 acres. This land adjoins and is part of the agency property at White Earth.

Application filed by Grace A. Hull February 4, 1918, for her son, James B. Hull, for the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 143, R. 39, containing 160 acres.

Application filed by Walter Williams July 18, 1918, for his minor children, as follows:

Frank R. Williams, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10-142-42; W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10-142-42; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13-142-41.

James A. Williams, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10-142-42; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11-142-42.

Florence W. Williams, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6-142-42; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1-142-42.

Margaret M. Williams, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35-143-42.

Annie L. Williams, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35-143-42; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 26-143-42.

Hubert Williams, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35-143-42.

Walter Williams, the father of the above persons, is a white man.

Application filed by Wallace Weaver March 7, 1918, for his children as follows:

Josephine Weaver, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot No. 2, sec. 18.

Bernard Weaver, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17.

Isabelle Weaver, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, all in T. 143, R. 39 W.

Ben L. Fairbanks has heretofore made filing for Annie Fairbanks Gravelle, his daughter, on a portion of the White Earth Agency reserve, some of which he has cultivated for several years past. These lands were used by the White Earth Agency for administrative and school purposes, being used as an agency farm and pasture. A portion of this land has been fenced by the agency, and when said B. L. Fairbanks was denied this filing he filed a suit for same, which matter is now on appeal in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, being known as case No. 5087, the district court having refused said Fairbanks the relief he sought. So it appears that there was method in their purpose, and that as soon as they believed there was a possibility of having the appropriation discontinued, which would result in the abolishment of the agency, they immediately got busy for themselves or their relatives and mixed-blood friends and made filings on the agency and school reserves, so it will appear that they were not disinterested, and sought at once to take advantage of an opportunity which they believed was presented to secure these

lands which had been set apart for government use. It will be noted that some of these people are either the relatives of or members of the legislative committee, viz, Ben L. Fairbanks who filed for his daughter; George Berry for his daughter Margaret I. Berry, the wife of Frank D. Beaulieu; Theodore Beaulieu filing for his grand-daughters, nieces of Frank D. Beaulieu; and numerous filings by the Warrens, relatives of Henry W. Warren, and filings by Frank Broker, relative of John W. Broker. In this connection we believe further comment to be quite unnecessary.

It may be stated that one of the further causes of bitter feeling on the part of said legislative committee against the department is because of its opposition to certain legislation introduced in Congress for the relief of B. L. Fairbanks and others for alleged claims they have against the tribe, which are protested against by numerous Indians.

IMMORAL CONDITIONS OBTAINING AT WHITE EARTH.

We were informed that the immoral conditions existing in White Earth village were very bad, and that no effort was being made to put a stop to same by the woman's league or any officer or resident of the village. Supt. Hinton states he is without proper authority to enforce the law in this respect. He says he has reported this state of affairs to the district attorney of Becker County without avail.

Peter Gravelle, a mixed-blood Indian, deserted his wife and children at Pine Point some two or three years ago, and is living in adultery at White Earth village with one Annie L. Davis.

John Coleman, we are advised, is living in the village of White Earth with Mrs. Anderson, daughter of Andrew Van Noss, and has been living in open adultery for the past three or four years.

Kate Thompson, an Indian widow, was living with one Albert Wade, an Indian, about 5 miles north of White Earth.

David Potter, a White Earth Indian, was living with Mrs. Jane Webster, and had a child by her.

Jane Saice, an Indian widow of White Earth, had lived with miscellaneous Indians.

William Jennings Bryan, a mixed blood of White Earth, was living with one Nellie Royer, or Nellie Weaver, at White Earth, and was the father of two or three of her children.

John Roy was living in adultery with Mrs. William Walters.

Joe Roy's daughter was living with some man in adultery.

Illegitimate children were born to unmarried women and girls in White Earth and near vicinity as follows:

Alice Heisler had a child in the White Earth hospital last winter. The father is supposed to be one Henry Jordan.

Julia Williams, a mixed-blood Indian girl, who worked in the agency office until July of this year, had a child about two weeks after leaving the agency employ. The father is supposed to be one Martin Gravelle, a married mixed blood of White Earth village.

Louisa King, a 16-year-old girl living about a mile from White Earth, had a child on June 19, 1918, the father being, as she testified, one William Jackson, a mixed blood of White Earth village. This is the schoolgirl whom it was charged became pregnant at the school, which has been shown in our report to be untrue. In the case of this Indian girl this is statutory rape under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and we recommend that this case be prosecuted.

We have requested that Supt. Hinton bring to the attention of the district attorney of Becker County and have criminal proceedings promptly instituted. He informed us he had done so without avail, and that he had also called the attention of the district attorney to numerous cases where Indians were living in open adultery in the village of White Earth without avail, although he did say in a few instances that the persons guilty of same had gotten married when threatened with criminal action.

As has been heretofore stated, here was work for the woman's league, if they were earnest in their efforts to clean up moral conditions on the White Earth Reservation, because they lived in the village of White Earth, and that is where the immoral conditions obtained and not at the boarding school.

In an article published in Collier's Weekly under date of August 3, 1912, by Honore Willsie, entitled "As ye do unto these," an account is given of the

White Earth celebration, and conditions on said reservation, wherein appears the following:

"Few and far between are the white women willing to marry an Indian. White men have fewer scruples. Up to the White Earth Reservation have come the scum of the earth, men willing to sell the race rights of their children for the land allotment of a squaw, men willing to live in unspeakable squalor and more unspeakable disease for the sake of living in idleness. Drunkards, hoboos, and gamblers—these have fathered many of the mixed-bloods. The result was inevitable. It is the mixed-bloods who have played Judas to the tribe, who have been the tools of the whites and the traitors of the full-bloods."

There also appears in Scribner's Magazine for November, 1910, an article entitled "The Arctic prairies" by Ernest Thompson Seton, in which appears the following on page 517 thereof:

"And now we had a chance to study our guide. A man's real history begins, of course, about 20 years before he is born. In the middle of the last century was a notorious old border outlaw named Francois Beaulieu, a cold-blooded ruffian of the worst type. Montreal was too slow for him, so he invaded the Northwest, with a chosen crew of congenial pirates. His history is one of cowardly crime. He had a wife in every village, and it is said was actually married to eight at the same time.

"His alleged offspring are everywhere in the country, and most travelers, on their return from this region, sound a note of warning: 'Look out for anyone of the name of Beaulieu. He is sure to be a mean, treacherous coward; there hath never yet been found a speck of good in the breed.'"

It is pertinent to say that we found the full-bloods and near full-bloods on the various Chippewa reservations in Minnesota to be peaceable, friendly, honest, courteous, and loyal to the Government and its officers.

SUPT. J. H. HINTON.

Supt. J. H. Hinton is an honest man. He is conscientious, faithful, but narrow. This is the only agency where he was ever superintendent. He is a lawyer by profession, and has spent many years in the Indian Service in Washington, and was for some four or five years connected with the officers of the Department of Justice of a special agent, in connection with the litigation in regard to White Earth land frauds.

It is but proper to state that when he was with the officers of the Department of Justice but little was accomplished outside of the filing of suits. Even yet at this late day we find that cases where full-bloods have been defrauded have not yet been acted upon or reported to the Department of Justice for proper action. It would seem to have been one of his first duties as special agent at White Earth to have made a careful canvass of the county records in both Mahnomen and Becker counties to ascertain what lands of the full-bloods have been sold or mortgaged, and to keep advised of any subsequent transactions affecting full-blood and minor allotments.

It appears that this was never done, and so it is that during our recent investigation we found several cases of full-bloods who have been defrauded out of their lands, whose cases have not been reported. We brought these matters to the attention of the superintendent. One of such cases is Pug-e-way, or Mrs. Razor, which was reported to your office by superintendent under date of September 10, 1918, to which your attention is invited.

This woman is a full-blood, and is carried as such on the Hinton roll. She was defrauded out of her lands and action should be taken to secure the return or value of same as is being done in hundreds of other cases.

Supt. Hinton is slow, methodical, and accomplishes but little for such reason. He has no method or system in the agency office in the transaction of its work and the answering of important letters, and he appears to have wholly neglected the boarding school.

He neglected to give proper attention to the correspondence of the United States attorney, Alfred Jaques, of St. Paul, Minn., as is shown in the case of Mrs. Mary L. Trantinella, in which case report was made by Chief Inspector Linnen to your office under date of July 13, 1918, to which your attention is invited.

The numerous criticisms contained in this report under the heading of White Earth Reservation on conditions found to be obtaining at the White Earth

boarding school were largely caused by the neglect of Supt. Hinton to observe these conditions, draw the attention of the principal and others to same, and have them corrected, and to see to it that they were corrected.

We observed that he rarely ever visited the boarding school, and we did not see him calling attention to or criticising any of the conditions which needed attention. We very much doubt that many of the repairs and corrections would have been made if we did not specifically call the same repeatedly to his attention, and insist that these repairs be made.

By letter dated July 26, 1918, from Supervisor Wadsworth and Inspector Linnen, attention was called to the dilapidated appearance of the boarding school, and some of the things were cited which should necessarily be repaired.

Supt. Hinton is lacking in diplomacy. There have been frequent occasions presented to him when he could have allayed some of the bitter feelings existing against him on the part of certain White Earth mixed-bloods by employing some of their members in positions at the boarding school and agency, and by so doing would have secured nearly as good if not better, employees. In this connection we cite the case of his failure to employ Eugene Warren as disciplinarian instead of Joe Summers. Undoubtedly said Warren was the most capable of the two, and would have performed good service. Inspector Linnen suggested the employment of one of George Berry's boys, who is a capable blacksmith, as agency blacksmith. He bears a good reputation, and desired to sever his connections with his father, who is objectionable from many standpoints. Supt. Hinton by reason of his antagonistic attitude toward the father, was loath to do this, and refused to employ him.

The same state of conditions pertain to an Indian named Potter, who wished to be employed in the position of night watch at the boarding school.

Likewise Inspector Linnen has suggested to Supt. Hinton that it would be wise and diplomatic to employ one Julius H. Brown, who is a very capable, educated Indian residing at White Earth, but so far without avail.

By your letter dated August 31, 1918, you transmitted a letter from R. L. Wheelock, chairman of the State board of control, St. Paul, Minn., together with report made by Mr. William Hodson and accompanying affidavits, to us for report. We investigated several of these cases, and made notes concerning the conditions we found to exist at each of the homes, which notes are embodied in four typewritten pages inclosed herewith for your information and marked "Exhibit A-29."

In connection with the squaw who killed her 14-year-old girl with a club, and then cut her own throat, it is but just to state that this Indian woman, Waush-aush-koonce, was demented at the time she committed said act, and that prior thereto her destitute condition had been called to the attention of Supt. Hinton by Mr. Starr, the day schoolteacher at Twin Lakes, and that rations had been issued to her, and the child supplied with clothing from her funds. This woman recovered and has been placed in the State asylum for the insane.

Rev. Otto H. Brauer, secretary of the Mahnomen County Child Welfare Board, stated to us that Supt. Hinton did not cooperate and attend to the cases of destitution reported to him, became angry when the cases were called to his attention, and generally neglected looking after the cases of destitution. This same opinion was concurred in by P. J. Reck, probate judge of Mahnomen County, F. A. Johnson, county auditor of Mahnomen County, and Alice E. Carl, deputy auditor. We found that no effort appears to have been made on the part of the superintendent's office to acquaint themselves with cases of destitution, and properly look after and care for same, other than as reported to the office by the various day schoolteachers on the reservation. There was no field matron on the west end of the reservation to attend to cases of sickness and destitution. This class of work should be given attention, and would require the constant services of one capable person, and not to have to depend upon other employees, who are performing their specific duties, and duties that are confined to a very limited area.

We called upon Supt. Hinton for a statement covering each of these cases complained of on September 14, 1918, and we have just received his letter dated October 19, 1918, to which is attached our letter addressed to him, and to which is attached his statement covering each case. This data is herewith inclosed for your information, and marked "Exhibit A-30."

One of the greatest sources of complaint against Supt. Hinton is that he has been very slow to respond to calls of necessity, and to pay moneys to Indians, or to parents legally appointed guardians of minor children. We

believe there have been a great many cases where he was fully justified in paying out these moneys, which he refused to do, which caused ill feeling on the part of the Indians.

He appeared to be seeking for technicalities to obstruct and delay, rather than looking for an avenue to aid, and it appears that instead of welcoming the assistance and cooperation of the county authorities he resented their interference.

As has been heretofore stated one of the first duties of Inspector Linnen was to counsel with Supt. Hinton to be more liberal in the payment of moneys to these Indians and lessen their continual fault-finding, and the filing of charges to the office. But not until the receipt of your letter of September 5, 1918, addressed to him instructing him regarding the matter of guardianship of Indians and the handling of individual Indian moneys belonging to both minors and adults, did he respond.

It is undoubtedly true that he has been very largely following the rules and regulations in the payment of these moneys, and has avoided any risks to himself as disbursing officer in the payment of same. But we can not believe the regulations would prohibit his paying the expenses that Rev. Brauer incurred in taking William Helstad to the hospital and return on the statement which was submitted to the agency. Inquiry over the phone could have supplied the dates, and we do not think the regulations require a sworn affidavit as to the correctness of the account. Reference is made to letter of Inspector Linnen addressed to the Honorable Commissioner under date of August 6, 1918.

There were many individual cases and complaints, which were reported and made to us, which we took up personally with the superintendent and adjusted satisfactorily.

It is true that Supt. Hinton has had a great deal to contend with, due to the fault-finding, criticism, charges, and systematic attempts to rule or ruin on the part of certain mixed bloods. That appeared to be a part of the propaganda of these agitators, and they not only harrassed and annoyed the superintendent by continuous fault finding and charges, but in the columns of *The Tomahawk*.

We called upon William Hodson, director of the children's bureau of the State board of control, at the capitol in St. Paul, and had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with him regarding the complaint of the board about certain conditions on the White Earth Reservation, which were the subject of his letter dated August 22, 1918, to Hon. R. W. Wheelock, chairman of the State board of control, which was on August 23, 1918, forwarded by Mr. Wheelock to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Certain affidavits secured by Mr. Hodson when he made a personal investigation on the grounds in August last accompanied his report to the Indian Office. Mr. Hodson stated that these affidavits and his letter covered all the information he had in connection with said matter.

These are the cases that we heretofore stated were investigated by us, and of which we have reported herein. Mr. Hodson stated that he thought the main trouble at White Earth was a lack of system in the White Earth Agency office, and a lack of proper spirit and cooperation between the agency and the local authorities of Mahnomen County, particularly Rev. Brauer, secretary of the Mahnomen County Child Welfare Board, and in this we frankly agreed with him. We assured him, however, that this was being corrected, and that we welcomed the assistance and cooperation of Mr. Brauer and any other right-minded persons in helping us alleviate the cases of suffering among the Indians, both mixed and full bloods of the White Earth Reservation.

We called his attention incidentally to the fact that in a very short time the children now having money to their credit in the agency will have nothing, and will have no income except the annual payment of about \$18 or \$19, and that in most cases the parents, particularly among the mixed bloods, have sold their allotments, squandered the proceeds, and are without a home, and that this class, when the children's funds are gone, would greatly increase the demands upon the charity funds of the county.

Mr. Hodson stated that the contention of himself and the county authorities of Mahnomen County was that where Indians had funds to their credit at the agency, that these funds should be exhausted in alleviating this suffering and distress prior to the county furnishing relief, and he stated that they would like an expression from the office with relation to this matter.

He stated the whole cause of complaint was a lack of any system at the White Earth Indian Agency to ascertain cases of destitution and relieve them

promptly, that when such cases had been reported by Rev. Brauer or others, Supt. Hinton instead of welcoming the assistance took it as an affront, and failed to relieve the cases of distress reported to him, failed to answer numerous letters which had been written to him with relation to same, failed to attend a meeting with the county authorities, Rev. Brauer, and himself to adjudicate these matters; and that this attitude on the part of Supt. Hinton and his lack of cooperation was inexcusable. It was so considered by all of those persons who had to do with bringing these matters to Supt. Hinton's attention.

Mr. Hodson stated that he is making no attack on Supt. Hinton or any other Government official, but that his duty representing the board was to see that the county relieved the cases of destitution in the county, and that most of his information came from Rev. Brauer in whom he had great confidence, and the other officials and citizens of the county.

* * * * *

From all of the foregoing we are convinced, as was also Supervisor P. R. Wadsworth, that Supt. J. H. Hinton is not the proper person to be in charge at the White Earth Agency. He is getting old, is slow, and technical, lacking in diplomacy, incurring the ill will and displeasure of Indians and white persons alike, many of whom he could have working with him instead of against him if he used proper methods, is narrow, and seeking to find a way to prevent the accomplishment of results rather than the opposite, has little method or system in vogue among his employees at the agency, and seems to have greatly neglected the boarding school and permitted same to give just cause for criticism in a good many respects.

For such reasons we believe he should be replaced by a younger and more vigorous and aggressive superintendent, who will see to it that the various details necessary to accomplish the best results at the agency, schools, and hospital are carried out; who will investigate and relieve cases of destitution and want, and who will cooperate with the county and State authorities, and secure their assistance rather than their ill will, and who by diplomacy will not antagonize the Indians who are reasonably disposed toward the Government and the proper administration of affairs.

We found cases of destitution within a mile of the White Earth Agency, and it was evident that Supt. Hinton was not in touch with many of the conditions obtaining on said reservation.

We believe that a capable, energetic superintendent like J. A. Buntin, Walter F. Dickens, Joe H. Norris, or Albert H. Kneale could handle this situation admirably, providing the services of any of these or an any men with like qualifications are available. We recommend that an early change be made in the superintendency of the White Earth Agency, as also the principalship of the boarding school.

We believe that John H. Hinton, though slow would make a competent examiner of inheritance, for which his training particularly qualifies him.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S COMPLAINT WITH RELATION TO THE CHIPPEWA ENROLLMENT COMMISSION.

The legislative committee in its letter of complaint addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins, under date of February 22, 1918, complained with relation to the Chippewa enrollment commission, and the time they are taking to complete their work, and make a correct roll of the full and mixed bloods, insinuating that the two attorneys on said commission have a pecuniary interest in a part of the subject matter, and ask that the preparation of the roll be facilitated, etc. The present enrollment commission is composed of R. C. Bell, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has charge for the Department of Justice of the present litigation and compromises being made in about 1,600 cases wherein full-blood and minor Indians had been defrauded out of the value of their land and timber by a coterie of mixed bloods residing at White Earth village, and in the vicinity of the White Earth Reservation, some of whom are members of the legislative committee, and by white land grafters in the vicinity of White Earth, and Mr. R. J. Powell.

Attorney Bell acting on behalf of the Department of Justice has adjudicated by suit or compromise about 1,200 cases, and has had a vast sum of money and lands turned over to him, which moneys in due time will be placed to the credit of the allottees or their heirs. The lands have been returned to the allottees or their heirs by decrees of court.

He advised us that almost without exception the parties against whom suits have been filed are paying for said lands or timber at the appraised value with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of the original purchase and swindle, or decrees for the return of the lands are being entered in practically every case. He states that this will result in the return of lands and moneys in the amount of at least \$1,000,000 for these Chippewa Indians who had thus been defrauded.

By letter from said Assistant Attorney General Bell addresses to the Attorney General under date of April 15, 1918, he transmitted to the Attorney General letter addressed to him under date of April 2, 1918, by Mr. R. J. Powell, the other member of the Chippewa enrollment commission. We have asked and secured the permission of Mr. Bell to use copies of these two stated letters in the making of a complete explanation of the work of said commission, and the reason why the completion of a small section of the roll is being delayed, it being stated emphatically:

"That it is solely for the benefit of the Indian allottees, whose lands are involved in the cases that are still pending, and not because of any 'personal interest' or 'self credit', and that if the members of the legislative committee of the General Council who claim to be Indians are really interested in the welfare of 'their people' as they pretend, they would shout 'Amen.' I do not intend that any action of the commission shall interfere with the prosecution or settlement of White Earth litigation if I possibly can prevent it."

These two letters are placed together and marked as one exhibit, being Exhibit A-31.

We are informed that the judge of the Federal court has approved two sections of the roll, giving the blood status of about 4,000 White Earth Indians, and that the further preparation of the roll is being delayed for the excellent reasons above stated by Attorney Bell, which are fully concurred in by Attorney Powell in his letter.

In connection with the foregoing it may be stated that the expense in connection with preparation of said roll is and has been very nominal, the fact being that the attorney for the Department of Justice, a member of said commission, has drawn no moneys in connection therewith, and that except a small portion of the time the other attorney, Mr. Powell, has received no compensation for his work, and that the majority of the moneys expended have been paid to a clerk or clerks employed in making the investigation and doing the office work for said commission, and expenses incident thereto.

From all information we are able to obtain we are of the opinion that this roll is being prepared honestly, economically, and without unnecessary delay. Both of the gentlemen and members of said commission are honorable, capable men, and we commend both of said letters to your attention as being very able explanations of the facts as have obtained in connection with said enrollment commission.

It is further pertinent to state that our department has no jurisdiction with the acts of said commission, same being under the control of the court, and not of this department.

We are informed that the large majority of these suits will soon be adjudicated and settlements made, after which the work of this commission will go speedily forward, when same will not interfere with the pending litigation.

We want to further add that our investigation into this matter shows that this litigation has resulted in great good to the Indians of the White Earth Reservation; that the settlements have been fair, just, and equitable; and in the great majority of the cases the Indian allottees are greatly pleased over the outcome and settlement of their cases.

It is extremely gratifying to note that after all of these years that material results are being obtained for the Indians, who under the law were not permitted to dispose of their lands and timber.

INVESTIGATION.

The Chippewa legislative committee, who filed the complaints and charges with the department, did not see fit to appear before us in this investigation and substantiate their charges, as they well knew they could not do as shown by this report, have been insistent in asking for a congressional investigation.

It is but proper to state that after the Linnen-Moorehead investigation of White Earth conditions in 1909, wherein it was shown how grossly these Indians

had been defrauded, swindled, and imposed upon by mixed-blood and white land grafters, they succeeded, by further misrepresentations to Congress, in securing a congressional investigation, which occurred in 1912. The congressional committee, after spending over a month in Minnesota, on and in the vicinity of the White Earth Reservation, and after examining hundreds of Indians and white witnesses under oath, and after having viewed conditions on the reservation, reported to Congress in effect that the investigation had been honestly made; that the Linnen-Moorehead report stated the facts and the truth, but did not show the conditions up as bad as they really were, and that the suits based on said investigation were meritorious and should be prosecuted. It is but proper to state that out of the many hundreds of cases reported the facts secured in all but one or two were found to be absolutely correct.

FINANCIAL.

The financial statement under the heading of each reservation shows the moneys used from various appropriations and for what purposes, in detail. We have also made a summary of the finances on the various Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota, which shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, there was paid out of the Chippewas in Minnesota fund, interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund, and gratuity appropriations, the maintenance and support of the agencies, schools, hospitals, etc., the following moneys:

Reservation.	Chippewas in Minnesota fund, and interest thereon.	Gratuity appropriations.
White Earth.....	\$86,380.31	\$21,168.08
Leech Lake.....	39,462.50	14,344.22
Red Lake.....	43,181.34	30,922.80
Fond du Lac.....	18,338.75	7,152.23
Nett Lake.....	12,220.00	3,746.06
Cass Lake.....	9,280.42	2,831.24
Vermilion Lake.....	19,961.25	1,117.13
Grand Portage.....	6,011.10	2,608.70
Total.....	234,835.67	83,890.46

During said period the sum of \$218,971.30 was paid from Interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund in per capita payments to the Chippewas in Minnesota.

From these Chippewa trust funds there was also paid in this period on the several reservations:

For roads and bridges, \$9,391.38, of which \$5,999.35 was expended on the White Earth Reservation.

On account timber operations, \$10,774.87; tuition in mission schools \$14,353.22; expenses of 14th of June celebration at White Earth, \$1,000; expenses of general council and delegations to Washington \$6,817.62.

This year's appropriation for the general council is \$10,000, and this year the general council instructed the legislative committee to secure an appropriation of \$15,000 for the next fiscal year for the expenses of the general council and legislative committee.

During the same period there was disbursed at the Red Lake agency the sum of \$126,266.42 for per capita payments, \$495 on roads, \$20,550.90 on account of timber operations, \$6,248.93 for other purposes, a total of \$153,561.25 from the sales of timber and other funds produced on the Red Lake Reservation.

There was expended for agency and school purposes at other reservations in Minnesota from funds produced on the reservations where expended the sum of \$2,875.78.

This summary of accounts of the eight reservations is shown as exhibit herewith, marked "Exhibit A-40."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations embraced in this report under the various headings, we believe should be carried out in the best interests of good administration:

1. That a very capable superintendent be appointed to take charge of White Earth Reservation in lieu of Supt. J. H. Hinton.
2. That an exceptionally capable principal be furnished for the White Earth boarding school, and that the present Principal L. C. Baumgarten be transferred. We believe as heretofore stated in our letters of July 26 and October 9, that this is very important, and that Principal Baumgarten should be transferred to take charge of the Cass Lake school, and Supt. Allender of the Cass Lake school placed in charge of the White Earth boarding school.
3. To consolidate the agencies of Nett Lake, Grand Portage and Fond du Lac under one superintendent and disbursing agent, to be now located at Duluth, Minn.
4. That the day school at Elbow Lake on the White Earth Reservation be discontinued.
5. That the services of F. D. Porter, overseer at Big Bend on the White Earth Reservation be discontinued, and the position abolished.
6. That the services of Louis LaPrairie, sr., and David Ruttle, forest guards on the Fond du Lac Reservation, be discontinued, and the positions abolished.
7. That Guy H. Houchen, farmer at the Fond du Lac agency, be transferred, and the position abolished.
8. That Glenn E. Judy, farmer at Bena on the Leech Lake Reservation, be transferred, and the position abolished.
9. That the farmer located at Cass Lake on the Leech Lake Reservation be transferred, and the position abolished.
10. That the services of Mrs. Sophie Agnes, field matron on the White Earth Reservation, be dispensed with.
11. That the services of Dr. Z. E. House, physician at Cass Lake on the Leech Lake Reservation, be dispensed with, and the position abolished; and that a contract physician be employed in his stead.
12. That the two day schools on the Fond du Lac Reservation be discontinued.
13. That Dr. A. C. Merriam, physician at Red Lake, be transferred, and a very competent physician and surgeon appointed in his stead.
14. That the positions of physician and principal at the Cross Lake boarding school on the Red Lake Reservation be combined.
15. That the position of dining-room matron at the White Earth boarding school be abolished, and Mrs. Augusta Cross the present matron transferred.
16. That James W. Cross, farmer, at the White Earth boarding school be transferred, and a first-class farmer and dairyman placed there in his stead.
17. That two teams of horses on the Fond du Lac Reservation be disposed of, and the stallion there transferred to the Red Lake Reservation.
18. That Rev. F. H. Paquette be appointed as interpreter at the Nett Lake Reservation.
19. That one team of horses be disposed of at the White Earth boarding school, and several unnecessary horses at the White Earth agency.
20. That necessary provisions be made to provide supplies and foodstuffs for 45 additional pupils in attendance at the Cross Lake boarding school on the Red Lake Reservation.
21. That a disciplinarian be appointed in the Red Lake boarding school who is a bandmaster.
22. That S. S. Waite, examiner of inheritances at the White Earth Agency, be removed or transferred permanently from the White Earth Reservation.
23. That a very competent engineer be provided for the White Earth boarding school.
24. That the salary of Dr. L. A. Feldman, physician at the White Earth Hospital be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400.
25. That adequate fire escapes be provided for the mission school at White Earth; also at Red Lake.
26. That the constitution and by-laws of the Red Lake General Council be approved.
27. That legislation be enacted providing for the continuance of per capita payments to the Red Lake Indians from timber and other funds derived from the Red Lake Reservation.
28. That fee patents be issued to adult mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation upon the approval of the blood-status roll by the judge of the United States District Court of Minnesota, thus eliminating a large amount of unnecessary office work.

29. That the wishes of the Red Lake Indians in Council be acceded to in the cancellation of the licenses, and the removal from the reservation of Indian traders B. L. Fairbanks Co., and the Chippewa Trading Co.

30. That deceased Indian moneys under the sum of \$50 be paid to the relatives or parties who cared for the decedent during his last illness.

31. That an examiner of inheritance be promptly assigned for work on the Nett Lake, Grand Portage, and Fond du Lac Reservations.

32. That a card be mailed to each Indian at the time semiannual interest is credited, showing the balance, and total deposits and withdrawals during the preceding six months.

33. That the superintendent, principal, and doctor make frequent inspections of the White Earth boarding school.

34. That frequent inspection be made of the hospital, old-folk's home, and day schools on said reservation by the superintendent, accompanied by the physician when possible.

35. That Wild Rice Lake be not drained, as the same provides a very large amount of rice, the principal diet of the poor, full-blood class of Indians of the White Earth Band.

36. That the services of one competent employee be utilized continuously on the White Earth Reservation, and on the Leech Lake Reservation to visit among the Indians and report cases of destitution, sickness, and needy cases where assistance should be promptly provided, and see that relief is promptly afforded.

37. That the appropriation of \$1,000 as heretofore made for the White Earth celebration on June 14 each year be discontinued.

If the foregoing recommendations are carried out, same will effect a large saving.

During the course of this investigation separate reports were made as follows:

In the case of Mary L. Trantinella, complained of by United States Attorney Alfred Jaques.

In the case of Ellen Sweet, of White Earth.

In the case of Mrs. Madeline Le Duc, Cloquet, Minn., complaining of treatment by Rev. Simon Lampe.

Complaint against Examiner of Inheritance S. S. Waite.

Complaint made by Adam Vivier against Supt. Nick Conner of the Nett Lake Reservation.

Numerous letters were also written calling attention to the necessity for prompt action in the matter of effecting savings in discontinuing several day schools, the transfer of unnecessary farmers, etc.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Nett Lake, Leech Lake, Grand Portage, and Vermilion Lake Reservations were very desirous of having moneys provided to build roads on their reservations from the Chippewa funds. We believe that this should be done in order to encourage the Indians to live on their allotments, and the use of their moneys for such a purpose is a good business proposition. These are the reservations where provision has never been made for any roads, which are greatly needed.

We return under separate cover the report of Inspector Knight, the Linnen-Moorehead report, and all papers transmitted by your various letters in connection with this White Earth investigation.

Since placing the foregoing in type, Inspector Linnen has received a letter from one I-ah-baince, under date of October 10, 1918, from Beaulieu, Minn.

Said I-ah-baince is an inmate of the Old Folks Home at Beaulieu, and has been for a long time past. He is over 80 years of age, blind, feeble, and helpless to care for himself. He is uneducated and can not talk any English. He is about seven-eighths Indian, and has the appearance of a full blood. His letter explains that he was defrauded out of five allotments by Mr. Fargo, of Ogema, Minn., and B. L. Fairbanks. The Department of Justice and the Government are powerless to aid him, because he has a little white blood, and, although very incompetent, can be robbed with impunity, as has been the case with hundreds of incompetent mixed bloods who are helpless, and who were robbed and defrauded in a most shameful manner.

Said letter and answer thereto are attached together, inclosed herein, and marked "Exhibit A-41," to which your attention is invited.

We believe there should be more frequent periodical inspections by supervisors of the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, in order that a close check

may be kept on the industrial and academic work, and physical conditions of the schools, the conditions among the Indians needing relief, and other work on the Chippewa reservations, which in the past had caused criticism.

In consideration of all the foregoing, may we not say that we question the good faith of the various members of the legislative committee who filed the complaints, which are shown to be almost wholly untrue. We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN, *Chief Inspector.*

C. L. ELLIS, *Special Supervisor.*

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE CASS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, AND C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to advise that in conformity with your instructions we visited and made an investigation of the Cass Lake boarding school on the Leech Lake Reservation in the State of Minnesota. Our visit there was on August 13, 1918, and we have the honor to report as follows:

The Cass Lake boarding school is situate about 6 miles from the town of Cass Lake, which is on the Great Northern and Soo Line Railways. The supplies for the school are all hauled from Cass Lake, 6 miles distant, by wagon, the school team being used for such purpose.

The main building at said boarding school is a two-story frame structure 52 by 75 feet, heated by steam, and lighted by lamps. In this building is a school-room, dormitories for both boys and girls, dining room, kitchen, and quarters for some of the employees. This building has been constructed about 18 years, and is in need of some repairs, such as plastering, painting, and putting glass in some of the windows. Said building is provided with fire escapes. A new roof was placed on same last year.

There is one small lavatory disconnected from the main building, used by both boys and girls, each with separate sides. This building is steam-heated, the steam coming from the dormitory building. Some repairs are needed on the boys' side.

The warehouse is a one-story frame structure, and is very well supplied with materials and food. It is in fair condition. We were notified that they were entirely out of girls' shoes. The supplies were being well cared for and looked after.

There are four small one-story cottages at said plant, three being of frame, and one a log building, two frame barns, one used for horses and one for cows. There is also one small building used for blacksmithing and carpentry.

The water supply for said plant is pumped from some wells close to the lake to tanks in the basement of the main building. The water is very good.

This boarding school is supplied with 1 team of horses, 4 milch cows, 1 bull, 18 small pigs, 3 sows, and 1 boar. There are 3 yearling calves here. It is necessary to purchase hay for the cattle.

There are 20 acres cultivated and farmed close to the school. The following crops were raised this year: Potatoes, 6 acres; oats, 5 acres; millet, 5 acres; vegetables, corn, tomatoes, beans, etc., 4 acres. Enough potatoes are raised at the school for 50 pupils.

There are six employees at said school as follows: Superintendent, \$1,000 per annum; teacher, \$600 per annum; laborer, \$600 per annum; matron, \$540 per annum; seamstress, \$300 per annum; cook, \$300 per annum.

Some extra work is performed by irregular labor, such as freighting, farming, etc.

The cost of conducting said boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing what expenditures were made, and from what funds, is included in statement herewith comprising three sheets, and marked "Exhibit A-38" to which your particular attention is invited.

While we were visiting the school we observed that there was work being done on the road between Cass Lake and this boarding school which seemed to be quite necessary, and we are advised that an appropriation of \$4,000 was made out of Chippewa funds to build and repair said road. At the time of our visit there were about 40 men and quite a number of teams employed on this construction work. We were given to understand that the county is to reimburse the Chippewa funds for said road building within the next two years.

Supt. Allender complained to us that Dr. House of Cass Lake, Government doctor, had at times neglected the pupils at the school when they were sick, and particularly in several cases of pneumonia when he failed to respond to calls. He also reported several cases of contagious diseases such as diphtheria and whooping cough in the near vicinity of the school had not been quarantined, and that relatives of the sick patients were permitted to come to the school which might have caused a serious epidemic. He also complained that the doctor did not respond promptly to calls of sick Indians on their allotments.

These matters were well known to Dr. Culp. We were advised that Dr. House spent most of his time with his white practice, and neglected the Indians. He charges hire for automobile or team whenever he visits the Indians. He is also mayor of the town of Cass Lake, and necessarily has to devote considerable time to administrative matters in connection with his official position. For these reasons we have by our letter to you dated August 24, 1918, requested that the services of Dr. Z. E. House be dispensed with, and that Dr. Smith of Cass Lake be employed as contract physician, believing that this would give better and more satisfactory service to the school and the Indians in the vicinity of Cass Lake. Same will also prove a saving of the Chippewa funds. We trust this recommendation will be followed.

Attention is invited to our report and recommendation made in our report on the Leech Lake Agency, wherein it is stated it is desirable to transfer the farmer now stationed at Cass Lake, because of the fact that his services are not necessary. The work which he has been heretofore performing, such as issuing rations to a few Indians every two weeks and delivering a few checks, can well be performed by the superintendent of the Cass Lake boarding school.

We believe also that the accounting work now being done by Supt. C. H. Allender for the Cass Lake boarding school could and should be performed by the Leech Lake Agency. Supt. Allender is an honest, conscientious employee, and has been receiving only \$1,000 a year for many years past. He is really entitled to more compensation.

We believe that Supt. Allender would fill the bill as principal of the White Earth boarding school, and that Principal L. A. Baumgarten would answer very well as principal of the Cass Lake boarding school. Supt. Allender on account of his long years of faithful service should be entitled to a substantial increase in salary, we suggest \$1,200 per annum, if transferred as principal of the White Earth boarding school.

Mr. Baumgarten is not experienced in accounting, and the accounting work of the Cass Lake boarding school should be performed at the Leech Lake Agency.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the present superintendent, Mr. Allender, be transferred as principal of the White Earth boarding school at an increase of salary (\$1,200), and that Mr. L. C. Baumgarten, present principal at the White Earth boarding school, be transferred as principal of the Cass Lake boarding school.

2. That the disbursing and accounting of the Cass Lake boarding school be done by the superintendent in charge of the Leech Lake Agency. We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.
C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE VERMILION LAKE INDIAN SCHOOL AND RESERVATION, IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
203 Federal Building,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

Hon. CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to advise that in conformity with your instructions we made an investigation of the Vermilion Lake boarding school and reservation, in the State of Minnesota. We have the honor to report as follows:

The Vermilion Lake Indian Reservation is situated in northeastern Minnesota on an arm of the Vermilion Lake, about 3 miles from the town of Tower, Minn. It contains 1,080 acres, of which the Vermilion Lake boarding school has 200 acres under fence. Upon the reservation reside about 20 families, or 100 individual Chippewa Indians, enrolled with the Bois Fort Band, and allotted on the Nett Lake Reservation. These Indians are nearly all full bloods. In addition to those on the Vermilion Lake Reservation there are a few families of mixed bloods at Ely and other Indians scattered throughout the country in this part of the State.

Only small gardens are cultivated by the Indians at Vermilion Lake. They raise plenty of potatoes, rutabagas, and turnips. There are four old women living here who have to be supplied with food and clothing. The relatives of these old people are neglecting them, and their needs are supplied through the school.

There are no allotments on this reservation. The Indians live in small log and frame houses, some of which are in bad shape. Before prohibition came to Tower many of the Indians spent most of their earnings for liquor. But now that they can not get liquor, their condition is being improved, and it is hoped that they will improve their homes on this reservation. They support themselves by working in the sawmills, cutting cord and pulp wood, and there is hardly a time when they can not get work. Wild rice, fish, and game comprise part of their diet.

No reimbursable funds have been expended among the Indians at Vermilion Lake. Their physician is a contract doctor at Tower, named R. L. Burns. He looks after the school in addition to the reservation Indians, is well liked, and is attentive. There is no farmer for the Indians, but the laborer at the school furnished the Indians a team in the spring and helps them plow their gardens. There is no field matron or day school here.

On this reservation approximately 1,000,000 feet of pine timber, about one-fifth of which is white pine and the balance Norway, is located. It has been planned to log part of the dead and down timber, and an allotment of \$1,200 from the appropriation "Interest on Chippewa funds" was made for this fiscal year on the recommendation of Chief Forester Kinney, who examined and estimated the timber this summer. Superintendent Edsall estimates that about one-third of the timber is dead and down. Most of it will make lumber, but a good deal of it will be of low grade. He recommends that all the dead and down timber be logged off as soon as possible, as it is rapidly deteriorating.

Some provision should be made for the removal of the dead and down timber, and either manufacture it into lumber for the use of the school and Indians on the reservation, or sell it. The standing timber should not be disturbed at this time, but should be retained for the future use of the school and the Indians.

There is no road leading from the school to the main Tower-Virginia State road, 3 miles distant.

The farmers living between the school and the road are trying to get county funds to construct the bridges, the road through the woods having already been partly cut out. It will cost about \$6,000 to construct this road, as a large muskeg swamp has to be crossed. Supt. Edsall in his annual report for 1917-18 has mentioned the necessity for this road. The Indians both in council at Nett Lake and at Vermilion Lake insisted that some of the Chippewa trust

funds be used for road improvements on the Nett Lake and Vermilion Lake Reservations. They claim that none of their funds have been used on their reservations, and feel hurt because they know that considerable funds have been used on other Chippewa Reservations, especially at White Earth and Fond du Lac and Red Lake. It is believed that if \$6,000 of the Indians funds were allotted for this road that the county would build the bridges and otherwise help in the construction of the road. The county would have to construct a 1,600 foot bridge across an arm of the lake in connecting the reservation road with the State road. At the present time the only means of communication between the school and the outside world is by launch, three miles across Vermilion Lake and in winter across the ice. For a considerable period in the spring and fall the school is cut off because of the insecurity of the ice.

Construction of the proposed road is a necessary convenience not only for the school, but also the Indians. During the spring and fall if it should be necessary to have a doctor, the trip would have to be made on foot through thick brush and swamps, a distance of 15 miles.

The school plant is beautifully located on the shore of the lake and faces southeast. The campus contains about 10 acres. Besides this there are 18 acres of hay lands, eight acres of which is still in stumps. An expenditure of \$400 would remove the stumps and insure the school an adequate supply of hay under ordinary conditions.

On a ridge between the arms of the lake are 14 acres in cultivation, about half of which is planted to potatoes and the other half in rutabagas, beets, carrots, tomatoes, beans, and cucumbers. The beans and cucumbers are a failure this season owing to drought in the spring. There are about 200 acres inclosed in woods pasture, and if the undergrowth were cleared there would be enough pasture left to supply the needs of the school herds.

The school has an enrollment of 120, with an average attendance of 119.5 last year. The pupils come principally from Nett Lake and Fond du Lac Reservations; over half are full bloods, and some 30 are orphans or children whose parents do not care for them properly. This school is about the only home these orphans and near orphans know. Most of them remain there the year around. The nearest public school is at Tower, 3 miles across the Vermilion Lake.

BUILDINGS.

The main building and dormitory is a two-story frame building on stone foundation, steam heated, electrically lighted, provided with water and sewer connections, dimensions 162 by 33 feet; was built in 1899, and has a full basement.

The heating system in the main building is inadequate for the size of the building, and some of the steam lines are too small, and ought to be replaced with 4-inch lines, being from 1½ inches to 3½ inches. The boiler is an eight-section Model Heating Co.'s boiler, and from its appearance is much too small for a building of this size in this climate. The building is used for girls' and boys' dormitories, dining room, kitchen, and bakery. The playrooms are in the basement, one at each end of the building, poorly lighted, low ceilings, floors of maple, and four ill-smelling water-closets which are to be discontinued. The washroom on the boys' side contains three shower baths, one water-closet, and supplies are on hand for three additional closets, which are to take the places of those in the basement.

It is intended to equip the girls' washroom with sanitary closets in the same manner from current year's repair funds.

The boys' reading room is a light and airy room, equipped with chairs and table. The small boys' dormitory is large, and there is plenty of air and light.

On the second floor is the large boys' dormitory, a large well-lighted room, with windows on three sides. It is well ventilated. The interior of the building throughout needs minor repairs, and repainting of the woodwork and plastering. There are four employees' quarters on the second floor and an employees' bathroom on the same floor.

The large girls' dormitory is also on the second floor, and is a duplicate of the boys', each being equipped with tubular fire escapes. The building is electrically lighted.

The girls' reading room is bright and airy, and equipped with tables and chairs. The downstairs dormitory has been divided by a partition, one side

being used as a dormitory, and the other side as a sick room containing four beds. The plaster is in bad shape in both rooms, and about to fall off the ceiling.

On the first floor of the girls' dormitory there are employees' quarters, drug supply room, and dispensary. At the end of the basement, adjacent to the girls' playroom, is a large room where the school's supply of potatoes is stored. The water-closets in the girls' playroom are not being used and should be removed. The plaster on the walls is falling off and should be repaired and painted.

The stair treads are badly worn in this building, and many of the banister parts are gone and need replacement.

The dining room has capacity for all the children and is well lighted and ventilated. It is in the center of the building. The kitchen is back of the dining room and has separate food room and pantry. The kitchen is well lighted and ventilated and there is a good range, but the flue is too small for it and smokes badly. There is a soup kettle in the kitchen made from an iron cauldron.

The bakery is a well lighted and ventilated room and has a sand oven in good condition. The flies were very bad in the bakery and kitchen on account of there not being a screen door on the dining room. The whole building is lighted by electricity inclosed in fireproof metal tubes. There is an open sink for washing dishes, covered with wooden shelf, which is soaked and covered with grease, and should be replaced with a more sanitary arrangement for washing dishes.

A storeroom in the cellar under the kitchen is used for vegetables, etc., and was in good condition.

The farmer's cottage is a one-story frame building on stone foundation with shingle roof, dimensions 14 by 20½ feet. It has four rooms and a closet. The walls are papered. Lumber and iron are used to cover the ceiling. This house is lighted by electricity and is in a fair state of repair.

The school building is a one-story frame structure on stone foundation and heated by steam. It was built in 1899 and has a capacity for 135 pupils. It has an assembly room, three classrooms, and two halls. The building is well lighted and ventilated and adapted for the purpose for which used. The floors are maple, except one classroom used by the primary pupils, which is covered with a very poor grade of soft wood, which furnishes a multitude of splinters, and should be replaced at once with maple flooring. This building needs repainting of the walls and woodwork inside. In the basement of the building is an old unused acetylene lighting machine and four-section cast-iron heating boiler, manufactured by the Model Heating Co. The steam line is mostly 1½ to 2½ inches and is of defective construction, as the water traps in many places, causing pounding. This plant needs a couple more sections, and the main steam lines should be fitted with 3½-inch pipe.

There is an employees' quarters, which is a two-story frame building with a capacity for two families. It was built in 1899, plastered, and on a stone foundation. It is fitted with water connections. The dimensions are 31 by 37½ feet. There are 12 rooms, 2 closets, and 2 bathrooms. It is occupied by the superintendent on one side, and the other side is occupied by the clerk, and sometimes by the engineer.

One dug well with cement platform, and iron hand pump supplies summer drinking water. The school has a water and sewer system connecting all the buildings, except the one used as industrial building. The standpipe is badly in need of paint, also all the buildings, especially the roofs which are mainly metal shingles.

Most of the walks are cement. There are some wooden walks, rotting and uneven, which should be replaced with cement.

The employees' quarters building was used formerly for a warehouse, and has a capacity for eight employees in single rooms. It is a two-story frame structure on stone foundation, dimensions 20 by 60 feet, and is heated by stoves, lighted by electricity, and has sewer connections. This building is used for an employees' mess and quarters, and guest room. It is plastered except the ceiling, which is covered with lumber. The building is in good repair, except that it needs paint. The bathroom has no hot-water connections. The first floor has maple flooring, and the second pine floor. The metal roof on this building needs paint.

The laundry building was erected in 1899. It is a two-story frame structure, dimensions 36½ by 21½ feet, with foundation of stone, and lighted by electricity.

It has a shingle roof. It is equipped with modern laundry machinery—washer extractor, and a very effective drying machine, driven by a dynamo on the first floor. In the second story is an ironing room, where all the handwork is done. A new mangle is being installed. Steam for heating and washing purposes is piped from the power plant.

The school barn was erected in 1914, it being 28 by 60 feet. The first story is cement and is built in the side of a hill. In it are 13 stalls and calf pens for dairy herd. A room partitioned at one end contains stalls for five horses. At the other end is a room originally intended for poultry, but now used for the flock of 17 sheep. The second story is of frame construction, covered with galvanized-iron roofing, and contains a hay loft with 20 tons capacity, and a small room over the sheep where the poultry stay. Water or sewer connections should be provided so that the barn can be kept more sanitary. Provision should be made for keeping the stall rooms drier. A few ventilating tubes would aid in this respect. There is no milk room.

The boiler and pump house was built in 1899, and is a one-story frame building on stone foundation with cement floors—dimensions $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet—divided into three rooms. Walls are ceiled with lumber and metal ceiling. It is equipped with a 40-horsepower boiler, that has been used 20 years, and is in fair condition considering its age. The steam pump is a good one. The shop room is equipped with blacksmithing outfit. In another room there is a direct-connected 20-horsepower high-speed marine engine driving a 10-kilowatt dynamo for generating electricity. Both are good machines and in excellent condition. Nearby is a small galvanized building 8 by 10 feet containing a 6-horsepower gasoline engine used for sawing wood. Of the two bunkers containing coal, one was open without a roof, and with a small expenditure could be inclosed, as there is plenty of lumber there.

The warehouse was built in 1899 as a stable, and converted into a commissary a few years ago. It is a one-story frame structure on stone foundation, dimensions $27\frac{1}{2}$ by $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The basement is stored with lumber. The loft and main room are used for storage purposes. All school supplies, except flour and eatables, which taint from the stable smell are kept here. There is a shortage of clothing for boys, particularly uniforms and work clothes. They are fairly well fixed with other supplies, including 22 gross of safety matches.

The jail is a one-story brick building on brick foundation, dimensions $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$. It is sanitary and in good condition. It is seldom used.

The industrial building is a two-story frame building. It has a stone foundation, is lighted by electricity, and heated by stoves. It has nine rooms. The dimensions are 29 by 41 feet. The ceilings are metal, and floors are maple. The building is hard to keep warm on account of lack of proper sheathing on walls and ceiling. It is occupied as a sewing room, employees' quarters, storeroom, and office.

The ice house is a one-story frame building on sawed timber foundation, and has a shingle roof. The dimensions are $42\frac{1}{2}$ by $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There is a meat room in the back end which is unfit for use. This building should be moved to the edge of the lake for greater convenience in harvesting ice.

The wood shed is a one-story frame building on stone foundation $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It has one room.

The hose house is a one-story frame building on stone foundation $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The boat house is a galvanized-iron building, with stone and wood foundation, dimensions $16\frac{3}{4}$ by 28 feet. It is of very good construction. Here is housed a 32-foot gasoline launch, 14 horsepower, and in good shape. There is an old boat outside that is absolutely worthless, and should be condemned. The large boat has a capacity of 25 people. There is a scow with a capacity of 8 tons, and one small scow of about 4 tons capacity used in hauling coal and other freight.

The farming implements at the school compose two disk harrows, one cultivator, one horse cultivator, two plows, two mowing machines, a potato sprayer, potato digger, hay rake, two farm wagons, and two bob sleds. Proper protection for the implements is not provided.

About 150 cords of wood were used, all of which was cut off the reservation into stove lengths by a power-driven saw.

The water is taken from the lake, and is used for drinking purposes only during the winter time. During the balance of the year it is taken from a well.

The subsistence supplies are kept in a storeroom in the industrial building, because they would be tainted by the odor of the old stable, which is used as a general school warehouse.

In the industrial buildings are three benches and a foot lathe for woodwork, and tools for the Sloyd system, which have never been used. The present superintendent states that he has no employee to instruct the boys.

The four horses, belonging to the Vermilion Lake School are used in hauling freight and on the school farm; also for plowing up the Indian gardens in the spring.

There are 11 cows, 1 bull, and 2 heifers in the school dairy herd, and the milk is being used for the school children. The milk production is not very large owing to the fact that there is no farmer, and the milking is left to half-grown irresponsible Indian boys. While they are milking there is no supervision from the school employees.

The school has a small flock of sheep—12 ewes, 6 lambs, and 5 rams. The rams should be butchered, and if it is intended to keep the flock a new ram should be secured. The sheep are kept in part of the barn which was originally built for the poultry. As a consequence the poultry are sickly during the winter because of the dampness. This difficulty could be remedied if the basement were fitted up for the poultry, and sheep placed in the upper part of the barn.

Attached as "Exhibit A-35" is detailed statement of the expenditures at this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. All the positions are necessary for the proper administration of this school, but something should be done toward the securing of the services of a competent carpenter to give the boys instruction in carpentry, and make repairs at the school plant.

Several thousand dollars should be expended at once in painting and making minor repairs to the buildings.

There is a Sloyd apparatus at this plant, which has never been used, which could be profitably utilized if a carpenter was employed who could give instruction in carpentry.

It is recommended that at least \$2,500 be allotted for repairs at this school. Additional thereto should be an allotment of \$500 to install storage batteries, and thus eliminate the danger caused by kerosene lamps being used after the electric-light plant is shut down in the evening, and during the summer months when the lighting plant is not in operation.

I asked Supt. Edsall for his record of checks received by him from Supt. Conner of Nett Lake Agency for Nett Lake children enrolled at the Vermilion Lake School, particularly the checks sent to the Geshick children, complaint being made at the Nett Lake council that the children did not receive all their moneys. These checks were drawn under section 13 by Supt. Conner, several of them being payable to the order of Supt. H. A. Edsall, and others to the orders of the children. Mr. Edsall stated that these checks were indorsed and cashed by him, and that he gave the moneys out to the children in installments as they needed it, but that he had no record of same, having destroyed the slips on which he kept the account when the money was paid out to the child in each case. I called his attention to the danger of handling this money in such a manner, and he promised that hereafter he would keep a proper record of moneys of all kinds coming into his hands. I have no reason to believe that the moneys received by Mr. Edsall for these children were not paid to the proper children, but I have no way of checking up the matter, there being no record, and the children not being there. It would not be safe to trust to the memory of the children altogether in attempting to audit the payments made to them.

A meeting was held at the Vermilion Lake School with Chief Good Day, and other representatives of the Indians living on the Vermilion Lake Reservation. A statement of the wishes of the Indians is attached. It will be noted that the Vermilion Lake Band concur in the attitude of the Nett Lake Indians. They do not approve of the actions of the legislative committee or general council, and wish to retain Government supervision, their agency, school, assistance for their old people, and other benefits now enjoyed. They also asked that part of the tribal funds be used in building a road to join the school with the State highway.

In our opinion it will be necessary to maintain the Vermilion Lake Indian School for many years to afford a home for the many orphan and neglected children among the Chippewas in that section of the State, and to provide schooling for the Indians, who, as a general rule, live in sections where there are no district schools available. Outside of a few exceptions the homes of the Indians

are in a wilderness of lakes, woods, and swamps. It will be a great many years before the country is settled and district schools provided so as to afford schooling for the scattered Indian communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have heretofore recommended the appointment of C. E. Dennis, clerk at the Fond du Lac Agency, as superintendent of the Vermilion Lake boarding school.

That necessary funds be appropriated to make the necessary repairs to the buildings and heating plants, painting of buildings, and to provide storage batteries for electric current at night.

That an appropriation be made from the Chippewa trust funds for a road on this reservation to connect the school with the main State highway, there being no means of communication except by boat, and across the ice in winter, which is interrupted when the ice is insecure. We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.

C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE RED LAKE INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
203 Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to advise that in conformity with your instructions we proceeded to the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, and made investigation there of conditions. We held a three days' council meeting with the Indians, and we now have the honor to report as follows:

The Red Lake Agency is situated about 5 miles west of Redby, Minn., a station on the Minnesota, Red Lake & Manitoba Railroad, same being the end of the railroad line.

The superintendent, Mr. Walter F. Dickens, has been at said agency for about six years, and has administered the affairs there in a very creditable manner. He is an honorable, conscientious official, and a very competent superintendent. He has the good will of all of his Indians and all other good people in said vicinity.

Under his administration the agency and schools under his jurisdiction have been built up. The Cross Lake School has been put in first-class shape, the Indians have been encouraged to build good homes and cultivate little farms and gardens, and the whole outlook is indeed very creditable to his administration.

These Red Lake Indians are not allotted, and they do not want to be allotted. In fact, in council, where a large majority of the Indians were present or represented, they voted unanimously against receiving allotments at this time, their idea being that it is wise to wait until the timber has been cut and disposed of and the moneys received therefrom prorated equitably among the Indians, after which they desire to receive the allotments on which they are now residing, and on which they have built their homes and are cultivating the lands.

Superintendent Dickens has encouraged the Indians to make suitable locations in such places where they can be later allotted to the head of the family by legal subdivision, and assists the Indians in running out the lines of these tentative home selections. He is also locating the main roads on the section or other convenient subdivision lines.

It was particularly gratifying to us to note the prosperous condition of these Red Lake Indians. As a general rule they have good, clean, comfortable homes, mostly one or two story frame buildings constructed out of lumber, well furnished, clean and sanitary. They have at least a nice garden of an acre or two wherein they raise vegetable crops.

These Indians are a happy, contented people, and are the best band of the Chippewas. They want their schools and agency maintained Governmental

supervision continued, their old folks looked after and cared for, their children educated, their hospital maintained, and feel sure that the improvements they are making on their tentative selections will result in the allotments being made to them, as should be done when allotments are made.

The lands on the Red Lake Reservation are generally fairly good farming lands when cleared, and that is especially true along the lake shore and in its near vicinity. Good crops of small grains and root crops are being grown. The close proximity of the lake retards early frosts.

There is a small sawmill at the agency which is capable of cutting about 20,000 feet of lumber each day of eight hours. The timber is logged from tribal lands, and furnishes employment to the Indians, as does also the work in manufacturing same into lumber at the sawmill. The lumber is sold to the Indians for the building of their homes at cost, and the surplus lumber is sold at a substantial profit to the white people in the vicinity. This provides means not only for employment but for the material with which the Indians can build their homes, and they are taking advantage of this opportunity and building themselves good dwellings. This mill is self-supporting and will likely be conducted at a profit in the future.

At the present time there is being logged a large amount of white and Norway timber under a five-year contract with the Brooks-Backus interests in the vicinity of Redby, on the south shore of Red Lake, from which they are receiving a stumpage value of \$14 per thousand for white pine and \$11.50 per thousand for Norway pine and very good prices for cedar and other hardwoods. This logging operation will result in the receipt of probably as much as \$2,900,000 by the Red Lake Indians, for the distribution of which they desire to have proper legislation passed as per our letter to you dated October 9, 1918, containing copy of the resolution passed by the Indians in council, to which your attention is particularly invited.

In this logging operation the superintendent and deputy forester are paying special attention to the scaling and check scaling of this timber in the woods after cut, and even visit the mill where the logs are being sawed into lumber at least once each month as a further check scale on the operation.

There is a large amount of valuable pine timber, mostly white pine, across the lake about 14 miles northeast of the agency which is conservatively estimated to contain from 75,000,000 to 125,000,000 feet. This timber is said to be the best stand of timber left in this northern country, and very likely some of it is ripe or overripe, and a contract should be awarded during the course of the next few years for the cutting of this timber. At the present time there are no railroad or other facilities for handling such a logging operation.

There is quite a lack of good roads on said Red Lake Reservation, and the Indians who live on their tentative allotments are anxious to have good roads built and to have moneys set apart from the Chippewa funds for such purpose. We recommend that this be done and that the department be liberal in setting apart moneys for road construction in the best interests of the Indians and to encourage them further to make tentative selections, farming operations, and home building. Same will also prove a good investment in enhancing the value of the lands.

We believe that within the next few years some steps should be taken to procure the necessary legislation for needed drainage of the swamp lands on said reservation. Many of the Indians are willing that their funds should be used for such purpose, knowing that it will greatly enhance the value of the land, but there is some objection on the part of other Indians to the use of their funds for such purposes at the present time. This is the drainage project covered by Document No. 971, Sixty-third Congress, second session.

The Red Lake Indians hold an annual fair at Red Lake, which has been a great success, and does great credit to the Indians.

These annual Indian fairs are greatly encouraged by Superintendent Dickens, and there is a warm interest and considerable rivalry among the Indians, who vie with each other in furnishing good exhibits of the cereals and garden stuffs which they raise. Likewise they take pride in exhibiting their live stock and poultry, and their agricultural display is generally very praiseworthy.

There are six Indian farm clubs competing on said reservation. One of these clubs is named the Cato Sells Club. These farmers' clubs exhibit an excellent display of agricultural products, among which may be mentioned wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, flax, and even tobacco.

They also have a good domestic art and science exhibit, and a fine exhibit of Indian beadwork, these Chippewas excelling in this class of work.

These annual fairs are a great stimulant to the tribe, and greatly assist in making these Indians self-supporting, by building up an interest in the crops which are being successfully raised by their white neighbors, which is very essential in permanent home building. This is the only Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota that holds an annual fair, and these Indians are the most happy, contented, and progressive of any of the Chippewa tribes, even though unallotted. They have the best homes, which are better furnished and more sanitary, and better farms and gardens than any other of the Chippewa tribes.

We can not but believe and recommend that these annual fairs should be encouraged on each of the Chippewa Reservations, as they accomplish much good. The moneys which are now being appropriated each year and spent for the annual celebration and picnic on the 14th of June at White Earth, Minn., which benefit only that tribe, should be employed in the payment of prizes for excellence in exhibits of farm, garden, and home products.

These Red Lake Indians voted against the use of the Chippewa funds to defray the 14th of June celebration each year, the vote taken being unanimous against same. (See page 34, Red Lake council proceedings.)

They also asked that Congress appropriate out of the Chippewa funds for the Red Lake Indians the sum of \$1,000 for the needs of their annual agricultural fair. The vote on same was also unanimous. (See page 34 of council proceedings.)

We are inclosing herein a copy of the proceedings of the Red Lake council meeting held by us at Red Lake August 26, 27, and 28, 1918, to which your attention is respectfully invited. This we mark Exhibit A-16. We are also inclosing clipping from a Bemidji paper of September 19, showing that the last annual Indian fair was a great success, and your attention is invited to the last two paragraphs of said article, wherein it appears that the president of the fair association, and chairman of the general council of the Red Lake Chippewas, Mr. J. J. Jourdain, makes some complimentary remarks pertaining to the supervision of their agency by the Government.

During the course of the three days council meeting many matters were brought to our attention which were in the nature of complaints by the Indians, which we investigated, and settled with them satisfactorily.

We believe that the pool hall now being conducted at Red Lake should be discontinued. It simply provides a loafing place for the Indians to squander their money, which they can use to much better advantage. We recommend its discontinuance.

We believe also that in the best interests of good administration at this agency, assistant clerk Alex McDougal should be transferred elsewhere. We have the honor to so recommend. Owing to the ill feeling between the Red Lake Indians toward the White Earth Indians, particularly the mixed bloods, no more White Earth Indians should be employed at the Red Lake Agency. Mr. McDougal has a little Indian blood, and is enrolled at White Earth. He is such an intimate partisan of Messrs. Morrison and Fairbanks, traders at Red Lake, and members of the White Earth mixed-blood faction, that he is mistrusted by the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation.

The Indians in council were very anxious to secure the services of an additional blacksmith at the agency during the winter months or rush period, when the only blacksmith stationed there can not perform the necessary work in shoeing the Indians' horses. They were very urgent in this request, and asked us to recommend that this additional blacksmith should be employed for at least four months, and we promised then we would make such a recommendation, which we here do, and hope that their request may be complied with.

The Indians take great pride in their schools, and were also earnest in their request that a disciplinarian should be furnished for the Red Lake boarding school who could act as bandmaster, they being very desirous of having a reservation band at that point. They desire this particularly to aid in their annual fairs and on other public occasions, there being a number of returned students who will assist the pupils by playing in the organization of the band. We therefore trust that such a disciplinarian will be furnished, and recommend that this be done. If no other funds are available, the expenses should be defrayed out of the Red Lake Chippewa funds, which would be very agreeable and satisfactory to these Indians.

For your information we are inclosing copy of letter dated July 14, 1918, addressed to the general council of the Minnesota Chippewas, in session at

Bemidji, Minn., by the delegates from the Red Lake Indian Reservation, withdrawing from the General Council of the Minnesota Chippewas, which letter is signed by 11 of the Red Lake delegates. This copy of letter we mark "Exhibit A-36." It should be considered in connection with our letter of October 9, 1918, in which we make report and recommendations with relation to the recently organized General Council of the Red Lake Indians.

By your letter dated July 29, 1918, you transmitted to Chief Inspector Linnen a complaint, signed by William Beaulieu, against Superintendent Dickens of the Red Lake Agency. Mr. Beaulieu complained with relation to the treatment of his wife in the settlement of the estate of a Mrs. Oscar Moore, who had practically raised his wife.

This matter we went into very fully with the superintendent and Mr. Beaulieu, using the record evidence for reference. The division of the property had been made regularly in accordance with the laws of descent, and no injustice had been done to him or his wife. We return herewith this said complaint.

As heretofore stated, provision is made and necessity for a doctor at the Cross Lake Boarding School at Ponema. We are of the opinion that the duties of physician and principal of the boarding school at that point could be very well combined, thus making a saving in salary. Supervisor C. L. Ellis believes that this place, to be so jointly filled as physician and principal, could be taken care of by Dr. Lindley, now stationed at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. Dr. Lindley has an excellent record, has been employed in the service a great many years, and has experience in managing a boarding school. We believe that he would consider transfer to Cross Lake school at a salary of \$1,400 or \$1,500, which is a proper salary for the combined positions. The school is small and the Indians live within a short distance of it, so that a physician could perform properly the duties of both positions. We have the honor to recommend that this change be made and that a young man with surgical experience be sent to Pine Ridge.

We believe that the stallion now located at the agency farm near Cloquet on the Fond du Lac Reservation should be transferred to the Red Lake Reservation, where its services will be of great value to these Indians, very little use being made of him now by the Fond du Lac Indians. We have the honor to so recommend.

The Indians in council were also very anxious to have a good physician furnished them, who is a surgeon, to take charge of the Red Lake Hospital, so that it may not be necessary to send their patients to Bemidji and other points for operations. This matter was made the subject of a special letter to you under date of August 5, 1918. This matter was discussed quite fully, and reference is made to pages 21 and 22 of the council proceedings. Dr. Arthur C. Merriam should be transferred, and a very competent physician, who is also a surgeon, sent to the Red Lake Hospital in his stead. Said hospital is modern and well equipped, in which the Indians exhibit considerable pride and are willing that their moneys be used for the services of a competent physician and surgeon. This attitude on their part is commendable, as is also their attitude with relation to their schools, agency, and administrative matters.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the Red Lake Indians in council, by their unanimous vote, requested that the traders' licenses granted to the B. L. Fairbanks Co. and Chippewa Trading Co. at Red Lake be canceled, and that the proprietors thereof be removed from the Red Lake Reservation. (See pp. 42 to 44 of the council proceedings.) These Red Lake Indians say that these trading stores are being conducted by White Earth mixed-blood Chippewas, whose interests and doings are inimical to their welfare and the best welfare of the Red Lake Band, and ask to have them removed for these and other reasons.

There are 1,496 Indians enrolled on said Red Lake Reservation. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of this number are mixed bloods. There are about 14 Indians residing off the reservation, and about 450 who can not speak the English language. About 190 Indians are farming, and the average number of acres tilled by each is about 8.23. There are about 1,563 acres of lands being farmed on said reservation. About 100 Indians reside on tentative allotments. There are 76 good frame houses, and 50 log houses owned by Indians. About 275 of the Indians are believed to be competent.

There are no day schools on said reservation, and there are no public schools on said reservation. The Red Lake Boarding School provides for about 90 pupils. The Cross Lake Boarding School accommodates 90 pupils, and St. Mary's Mission, a contract Catholic school, provides for 90 pupils.

There has been \$32,349.12 of reimbursable funds expended on said Reservation for the benefit of the Indians, of which amount \$26,440.18 have been refunded. There are 828 individual Indian accounts, approximating \$54,795.41. Of these accounts 166 are less than \$100 each, and 486 are less than \$50 each.

We requested the superintendent to close out at the earliest practicable date those accounts of less than \$50.

There are no field matrons located on said reservation. There are two farmers on said reservation, one located at the agency, and one at the farm station, which is some 25 miles northwest of the agency.

There is no regular ration list at said agency, and rations are issued only to those Indians when necessity demands it. About 125 Indians are usually on the ration list during the winter months.

There are six licensed traders located at Red Lake Agency, and two at Ponemah, being in the vicinity of the Cross Lake Boarding School.

There is attached thereto and marked "Exhibit A-37" statement, by funds and appropriations, of the receipts and expenditures of the Red Lake Agency and school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918. Attached also is a summary of these accounts showing the amounts expended for salaries, labor, support, and supplies from each appropriation on account of the agency, schools, and hospital, including physicians. A list of the positions and employees for the same period is also attached to this statement. Opposite the name of each employee is the appropriation from which their salary was paid.

The agency and school plant at Red Lake are in the same group, and present a good appearance, having been recently painted, and, as a whole, are in good repair. The buildings are provided with water, which is pumped into a tank from a spring, sewer, and electric lighting system. At the present time the electricity is generated by steam. A considerable saving in fuel could be made by reconstruction of the dam across the stream at the agency, which was utilized when the agency was first started and operated a small gristmill.

The agency office is a very poor building, built 50 years ago, a small addition being constructed in 1912, and also a large vault of concrete. The building is plastered, heated with steam, and is not in very good repair, and is not large enough for an office. The ceilings are very low, and the capacity is so small that in the winter time the air is quite foul from the number of people who congregate to do business. The dimensions are 30 by 36, with a wing of 18 by 27 feet.

The clerk's house is a frame structure, part of which was built 40 years ago, the remainder in 1915-16. It is on stone foundation, plastered, eight rooms, two halls, and bathroom. Dimensions are 21 by 33 feet, wing 24 by 48 feet.

The engineer's house is a two-story frame building, on stone foundation, built 45 years ago, and contains eight rooms, a bath, and is in fair condition, and heated by stoves. The dimensions are 36 by 25 feet, wing 30 by 22 feet.

The carpenter's cottage is a new one-story frame building, five rooms, bath, pantry, and two closets. It is on a concrete foundation, fitted with modern conveniences, heated by stoves. Dimensions 38 by 30 feet, wing 14 by 16 feet.

The cottages occupied by the blacksmith and farmer are duplicates of the carpenter's.

The council house is a one-story building 30 by 50 feet, fitted with a long room formerly used as a guardhouse. It has a concrete foundation and is built mostly of logs, but has a small addition which is plastered. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves.

The watchman's house is an old weather-beaten two-story frame building with three rooms, located on the beach near the sawmill. It has a foundation of wooden piers. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves.

The sawmill is built of lumber with a galvanized-iron roof and foundation of wooden piers. The main building is 26 by 72 with three small wings, one used as a boiler room. It is well equipped with machinery for making lumber and shingles and has a capacity of 20,000 feet per day of eight hours.

Operated in connection with the sawmill is a small stern-wheel steamboat.

In connection with the sawmill is a one-story frame building 28 by 50 feet, on concrete foundation, used as a planing mill and power house. The roof is of tin. The power room is a wing 16 by 50 feet of the same construction, containing a small steam boiler and engine to drive the planing machine. The sawmill, planing mill, and boat are in good repair and doing good work.

Quite a good bit of their product is sold outside at a profit, besides selling and giving some to worthy Indians. The Indians of the reservation as a whole have very good homes, which is due to the operation of the sawmill. The lumber is

sold to these people at cost, and those who can not buy the lumber and shingles are given them.

The carpenter shop is a 1½-story frame building 30 by 32 feet, with an implement room 20 by 32 feet as an addition.

The agency warehouse is an old, poorly constructed frame building on piers, with 1½ stories; dimensions, 20 by 40 feet. It is over 40 years old and should be replaced by a building in which the stores may be properly housed.

The old agency barn is 30 by 40 feet, with a haymow above, and is 45 years old. It is in such a dilapidated condition that it should be torn down. This is considered the best disposition of it.

The agency jail is a new one-story frame building, on concrete foundation, 14 by 24 feet, with a wing 14 by 19 feet. It is heated by stoves, lighted by electricity, and the cell room contains three modern steel cells.

The agency physician's cottage is a new one-story frame building, on concrete foundation, 28 by 30 feet, with a wing 14 by 16 feet. It contains five rooms, a bath, and is heated by stoves and lighted by electricity.

The Red Lake Indian School dormitory is a two-story frame building, constructed in 1901. It is on stone foundation and is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is 33 by 150 feet, with a wing 29 by 44 feet. On the first floor are two schoolrooms, a sitting room, clothes room, lavatory for the boys and same for the girls, children's dining room and kitchen with pantries, one employees' room, and the principal's office. On the second floor are separate dormitories for the boys and girls, two lavatory rooms, three employees' rooms, and a clothes room. The building is equipped with a screen porch 70 by 22 feet.

The employees' mess was constructed in 1909. It is a two-story frame building 27 by 48, on concrete foundation, heated by stoves, and lighted by electricity. The first floor contains dining room, kitchen, mess cook's room, and reception hall. The second floor has five employees' rooms, bathroom, and hall. The building is in good condition.

The superintendent's cottage is a new modern two-story frame building 30 by 24 feet, concrete foundation, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. There are four rooms on the first floor and on the second there are four bedrooms, a bathroom, and hall. It was built in 1913.

The school principal's cottage is a 1½-story frame building 26 by 36 feet, on a foundation of stone. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. It contains on the first floor four rooms, a pantry, and a bathroom. The second floor has two bedrooms. It was built in 1907 and is in good repair.

The school laundry is a one-story frame building, 27 by 48 feet, with two additions 16 by 20 and 10 by 20 feet. Its foundation is of stone, the floors being concrete and pine. It contains a workshop, dry room, and boiler room, lighted by electricity, and equipped with steam laundry machinery. A large dynamo, brought from the Devils Lake agency, is being installed. The dynamo which it replaces is being transferred to the Cross Lake school.

The school warehouse is a one and one-half story frame building 28 by 48 feet, with a wing 16 by 48 feet, and was built in 1901. It is on a stone foundation, and has three storerooms downstairs and two upstairs. It is used altogether for school property.

The fire-department house is a new frame building, 18 by 26 feet, with concrete foundation. The night watchman has a room in the building, the balance being used for a fire hall.

The school dairy barn was constructed in 1913. It is a frame building, 32 by 42 feet, with a wing 32 by 40 feet. It is on a stone foundation and is lighted by electricity. The basement holds 16 head of stock, and is the size of the building and wing. It is divided into two rooms, one containing stalls, the other stalls and a milk room. The haymow is 32 by 42 feet.

The school horse barn and silo is a one-story frame building with full basement 32 by 60 feet. It has a foundation of stone. It is lighted by electricity, and was built in 1903. It will hold 20 head of horses, and the mow is the size of the barn. The silo has a capacity of 20 tons.

There is a small barn, used by the superintendent, it is a new frame structure on a concrete foundation. It is one story, 16 by 24 feet and 28 by 24 feet, and contains three rooms.

The tank, tower, and tankhouse were built in 1907, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels. The tank is built of oak staves. The tower is of steel, and the tank house of frame construction, which is heated by stoves.

The Red Lake agency hospital is a well built frame structure of two stories, with one-story wings on each side, and an addition behind for a kitchen and

dining room. It has a capacity for 24 beds. The foundation is of concrete. It is steam heated, electric lighted, equipped with baths, closets, and all modern conveniences. It was constructed in 1915, and is in good shape. except that the wainscoting and composition floors on the first floor are faulty. The floor is badly cracked, and the wainscoting is peeling off. It was built under contract in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the Indian Office.

The Cross Lake Boarding School is situated across Red Lake, at Ponema, about 12 or 13 miles northeast from Red Lake Agency, at which point there is a boarding school with a capacity for 95 pupils, 50 boys and 45 girls. The boys' dormitory building is comparatively a new building 40 by 60 feet with an annex—a two-story frame, heated by steam, with plenty of radiation, and lighted by lamps. The building is fitted with a safety-first tubular-chute fire escape, which is a very good one and is sufficient for the building. The annex contains the bathroom and toilets, in which there are two bathrooms with porcelain baths and four toilets. The sleeping quarters in the boys' dormitory are large and airy, well ventilated and lighted. The beds were old and the mattresses were poor, but we were informed that new single beds and mattresses were on the way to replace them.

The first story comprises a sitting room, playroom, reading room, doctor's office, and two employees' quarters, also a linen room.

The school building is a one-story frame structure 40 by 60 feet, on a good concrete foundation, with separate steam-heating plant, plenty of radiation, and two large schoolrooms, well lighted and ventilated, with a seating capacity for the full number of pupils at one time. This is a new building, and a very nice school plant.

The girls' dormitory building is 53 by 110 feet, two-story frame, with separate steam-heating plant, on concrete foundation. This is an old building that has recently been remodeled, and annex being added to same—being bathrooms and toilets.

In this building there is the main dining room for the Indian pupils, mess dining room, and kitchen for the pupils. The girl's dormitory on the upper floor is well lighted with sufficient number of windows and ventilated, and seems roomy and commodious. It presented a neat appearance, being furnished with single beds, and good mattresses. There is also a good large sewing room in the upstairs of said building, a large linen room, quarters for two of the teachers, a sick room, and matron's room. There is a tubular fire escape, which is a new one. The building is lighted by lamps, but they are installing the dynamo formerly used at the Red Lake Boarding School, and will then have an electric lighting system. These buildings are piped for water, which is pumped from a tank on the school grounds, but the well is insufficient to supply sufficient water, and a new well is being dug. This building has been newly plastered, floored, otherwise repaired, and is now in good shape. The walks about these buildings are all concrete.

There are three cottages adjacent to the school plant, one for the principal, another for the doctor, position now vacant, and one old cottage 24 by 48 feet. Two of these are one story, five room, frame structures with bath and toilets. These were constructed in 1914 and 1915, and are about 28 by 44 feet. The other is an old one-story frame building.

There is a new one-story frame laundry building on a concrete foundation, the main building being 24 by 60 feet, and the annex 14 by 20 feet. The laundry machinery is steam driven, and is new and modern. It was being installed while we were there. The new building has just been completed, and with concrete floors it will be an up-to-date laundry.

This plant is provided with a good sewer system, which connects all the cottages and barns, and empties into the lake east from the school plant.

There are 15 acres under crop and 40 acres in pasture. There are $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ of potatoes, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in oats, and the rest is in vegetables. Enough potatoes is raised for the school.

There are 5 cows, 1 bull, 2 calves, 3 geldings, and 2 mares. There are 3 agency horses here, and 1 registered Percheron stallion, agency. There are 15 hogs, 12 shoats, and 1 boar.

The commissary is a frame two-story structure on stone foundation, which was built in 1913. The upper story contains clothing, dry goods, mattresses, etc. The first floor is divided into two rooms, one containing flour and supplies, and the other shoes, dishes, clothing, etc. The commissary building is well-cared for, and well stocked.

They have sufficient clothing but not other supplies. The allotments were based on 45 pupils, while now they have 90. They were forced to base their estimates on 45 pupils. Provision should be made to supply the needs of the other 45.

There is a one-story blacksmith shop 24 by 48 feet on concrete piers, the position of blacksmith now being vacant. This is an agency position, and the blacksmith is badly needed, there being 425 Indians under this district. The total school population including those transferred to nonreservation boarding schools is 125.

There is a frame horse barn 28 by 28 feet on stone foundation, with a capacity for eight horses, box stall for stallion, harness room, and loft holding about eight tons of hay. It was built in 1913. There is a well-constructed machinery shed.

There is a dairy barn, one portion 28 by 32 feet, and another 32 by 38 feet, two-story frame on concrete foundation with concrete floors, built in 1915. This barn is equipped with the James dairy equipment, now on the ground ready for installation. The loft holds 25 tons of hay. There is a milk room annex. There is a cement silo 15 feet in diameter, and 24 feet high. It is built except for the roof.

The plant is on a beautiful sight overlooking the lake, on the south side of the peninsula which divides the two portions of Red Lake. Back of the plant is a forest of large trees, mostly elms and pines. The influence of the lake makes the season longer, and they have late frosts here. On this peninsula there is a large body of white and Norway pine, estimated to contain from 75,000,000 to 125,000,000 feet, the majority of which is white of first-class quality. This is probably the finest stand of timber left in Minnesota.

The Indians are very loyal to the school, and fill it up on the first day without any urging, which is a unique situation in regard to the Indians. They are very proud of this plant. The fuel used is wood, supplemented by a small amount—probably 50 tons—of coal. In view of the increased enrollment, further fuel, supplies, and equipment will have to be furnished. Nearly all of the Indians over here are fullbloods.

During the present fiscal year the sum of \$6,000 has been set aside to pay for tuition in St. Mary's Catholic mission school, situate within about a mile of the agency. This mission school is doing a good and commendable work on said reservation.

The position of physician at the Cross Lake School is vacant. There is really need for a doctor at that point. There are six employees at the hospital at Red Lake, and the average number of patients per month is about 29.

There are three automobiles at the agency, one for the use of the superintendent, one for the agency physician, and one for the forest guards. The live stock on this reservation is as follows:

Agency: Seven geldings—Two for use of forestry department and superintendent, 1 for use of agency farmer, 1 for use of sawmill, 1 for use of physician, 1 for use at Cross Lake, 1 for use at farm station; 4 colts, at farm station; 4 stallions, used for breeding Indian horses; 6 mares—1 for use of agency farmer, 1 for use of sawmill, 1 for use of farm-station farmer, 2 for use of general team, 1 for use of Cross Lake School; 1 bull, breeding Indian cattle.

School: Two mares, general work team for school; 15 hogs; 2 geldings, general work team for school; 13 dairy cows; 5 calves.

Cross Lake School: 1 colt; 1 bull, breeding Indian and school cattle; 4 calves; 1 boar; 3 geldings, general work horses; 2 mares, general work horses; 5 cows, dairy cattle.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That an adequate fire escape be provided for the Catholic Mission School.
2. That the constitution and by-laws of the Red Lake general council be approved.
3. That a law be enacted providing for the continuance of per capita payments to the Red Lake Indians from timber and other funds derived from the Red Lake Reservation.
4. That the wish of the Red Lake Indians in council be acceded to in the cancellation of the licenses and the removal from the Reservation of Indian traders, Chippewa Trading Co., and B. L. Fairbanks Co.
5. That a disciplinarian be provided for the Red Lake Boarding School, who is qualified as a band instructor.

6. That the services of an additional blacksmith be provided for four months during each winter to assist in necessary work at the agency.

7. That the positions of physician and principal at the Cross Lake Boarding School be combined, with a salary of at least \$1,400 per annum.

8. That a physician, who is a competent surgeon, be appointed at the Red Lake hospital, and Dr. A. C. Merriam be transferred.

9. That necessary provision be made to provide supplies and foodstuffs for 45 additional pupils in attendance at the Cross Lake Boarding School.

10. That the stallion on the Fond du Lac Reservation be transferred to the Red Lake Agency, where he is needed, and would be appreciated.

We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.

C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE FOND DU LAC INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR; C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR; DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your instructions we proceeded to the Fond du Lac reservation and made an investigation of conditions there. We now have the honor to make the following report:

There are 1,067 Indians belonging on said reservation. Of this number 987 are mixed bloods. The number of Indians residing on said reservation is 567, more than half. There are only about 30 adult Indians who can not speak the English language. Thirty-four Indians have received their patents in fee, have sold their lands, and spent or squandered their money.

There are about 90 Indians on said reservation who are farming, and they have an average of about 17 acres each. Some of these have very good little farms and gardens, and raise good crops of cereals and garden stuffs.

There are about 1,600 acres farmed by Indians on this reservation. The competent and self-supporting adult Indians number about 545, and there are about 172 who are incompetent, and not self-supporting.

On said reservation the Indians have 60 frame and 48 log houses.

There are 760 individual Indian accounts, and the total individual Indian moneys was \$86,830.09, on August 19, 1918. There is a good hospital situate about 2 miles from the town of Cloquet on said reservation with six employees. The average number of patients in same has been about 10 or 11.

There are no field matrons on said reservation.

There was one farmer stationed at the agency farm adjoining the hospital, about 2 miles from the town of Cloquet. We saw no good use for this farmer, and have heretofore by our letter, dated August 24, 1918, recommended his transfer, which we hope will be done.

There were two day schools on said Fond du Lac Reservation, one situate 3 miles from Cloquet on the reservation, known as the Fond du Lac Day School. The average attendance at this school was about 10. The other was known as the Normantown Day School, situate near Sawyer, 12 miles from the agency and 2 miles from a district school. The average attendance at this school had been but nine. We therefore recommended by our letter dated August 24, 1918, that both of these day schools be discontinued, and we hope same will be done.

The superintendent estimated that after the individual funds now to the credit of the Indians were exhausted there would be 40 old and indigent Indians who would have to be cared for permanently as charity patients.

There are about 500 allotments held in trust; 244 are living allottees and 215 deceased.

There has been expended in reimbursable funds at this agency the sum of \$9,830.60, and the total amount repaid to the date of our visit was \$4,550.17.

The list of employees at said agency, positions occupied, salaries, and appropriation from which they are paid is as follows:

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Appropriation.
Geo. W. Cross.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,400	Interest on Chippewa fund
Maude McCafferty.....	Teacher.....	720	Do.
Chas. A. Campbell.....	do.....	720	Do.
Mabel V. Campbell.....	Housekeeper, school.....	300	Do.
Vacant.....	do.....	300	
C. Edw. Dennis.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Chippewa fund.
Lena M. Dennis.....	Financial clerk.....	600	Do.
James Bishop (1).....	Laborer on farm.....	600	Do.
J. S. Hook.....	Physician.....	1,200	Chippewas in Minnesota fund.
Isabelle Hook.....	Nurse (temporary).....	660	Do.
Florence Wilkins.....	Nurse.....	600	Do.
Louise Ojibway (1).....	Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
Catherine Kennedy.....	Cook.....	500	Do.
Frank Ervin.....	Laborer.....	500	Do.
Guy H. Houchen.....	Farmer.....	900	Industrial work and care of tubercular, 1919 (A. & S.).
Louis LaPrairie, sr. (1).....	Forest guard.....	600	Timber expenditure fund.
David Ruttle (1).....	do.....	600	Do.

We found that there were 290 individual Indian accounts less than \$50, and 152 between \$50 and \$100. We advised Superintendent Cross to close out the small accounts of \$50 or less, and to be more liberal in the payment of individual Indian moneys. The moneys derived generally by the Indians were from the sale of merchantable timber on the various allotments. Practically all of this timber has been logged and the moneys paid in to the superintendent for the benefit of these Indians. After this money is used up they will have to depend upon their own resources.

There are several sawmills and other industrial plants located at Cloquet, where the Indians can secure employment at good wages. A good many of the Indians take advantage of this opportunity, and there is no necessity for these Indians who are able-bodied being cared for or looked after by the Government. If those who are getting rations were properly looked after by their relatives, very few individuals would have to look to charity for support.

We recommend that Superintendent Cross be put in charge of not only Fond du Lac Reservation, but also as superintendent and disbursing officer for the Nett Lake and Grand Portage Reservations in Minnesota. We believe he can handle this extra work with the addition of one clerk in his office at a salary of \$1,000 per annum with quarters furnished. He can make trips occasionally to the other reservations and look into the condition and needs of the Indians.

Our recommendation to dispense with two day schools, two teachers, two housekeepers, two forest guards, and one farmer will effect a saving in salaries at said agency of \$4,140, which will be further increased by the sale of several teams of horses unnecessary at said agency farm, and the transfer of the stallion to Red Lake, thereby making it unnecessary to buy expensive feed for these animals.

The house occupied by the farmer adjoins the hospital, about 2 miles from Cloquet, and could well be used by the doctor or some other employee, thereby saving further rent. Adjacent to the farmer's residence is a warehouse for agency supplies, where a small quantity of subsistence for rations is kept. There is also a comfortable barn with a capacity for 10 horses, with granary and wagon shed attached. These improvements are located close to the hospital, and on the same 80-acre tract, about half of which is cleared and under cultivation or in pasture; 16 acres of it is in hay. There is a good road between the hospital and Cloquet.

The large majority of the Indians on said reservation are competent mixed bloods, who are opposed to Governmental supervision, and do not need it. They oppose any aid or instruction on the part of the farmer or other person. They do not want or need the day schools, there being plenty of employment

in said vicinity, and they should be made to shift for themselves and provide for their families, which they are well able to do. The children whose home conditions are such that they can not attend the public schools, are largely in attendance at the Vermillion Lake Boarding School.

We posted notices and attempted to hold a council meeting with the Indians on the Fond du Lac Reservation. They opposed same to their superintendent prior to our arrival at Cloquet and said they would not meet with us. However, they finally consented to meet us, and on August 19 we went out to the council hall near the mission on said reservation, about 3 miles from the town of Cloquet, where we met about 20 or 25 mixed-blood Indians. They refused to hold any council meeting or to permit their members to do any talking or present any grievances to us. They stated that they would only give the information to a congressional committee, although they were counseled by their superintendent to meet us in a friendly spirit. They were exceedingly discourteous, impolite, and several were quite insulting in the remarks they made. The chairman, Mr. Charles Jackson, referred to Cato Sells, the commissioner, as "that Kaiser, and the kaiserism called the Indian Office."

We used great patience and tact in endeavoring to get them to see that we were their friends and were there to help them and urged them to present any grievances to us which they thought ought to be corrected, but without avail. The leaders of the meeting stopped several of their members, who ventured to make statements to us, from talking. The list of Indians who were present at said meeting and who were so discourteous and refused to talk to us, and referred to the commissioner as a Kaiser, should have their names inscribed for all time on a roll—not an honor roll—in the Indian Office. They are as follows:

Charles Jackson.¹
Paul Winkleman (Sheehy).¹
John Laundry.¹
Henry Martineau.¹
Joe Sheehy.¹
John McCourtney.
Joseph Petite.
John Grasshopper.
Simon Savage.
Mike Bellair.

Henry La' Prairie.¹
Frank Houle, jr.¹
Michael Houe.¹
George Sheehy.¹
Aysh quay aush.
Mike Diver.
Charley Diver.
Simon Dufault.
John Whitebird.
Alex Houle.

We inclose the proceedings of the meeting, being a synopsis of what was said, and mark them "Exhibit A-32."

By your letter of October 9, 1918, you transmitted to Chief Inspector Linnen a letter dated Sawyer, Minn., October 3, 1918, purporting to have been signed by Louis Ay-nah-nah-sung, who calls himself chief, and Joe Sha-bah-yaush, chairman, wherein they stated they were going to hold a council on the Fond du Lac Reservation on October 15, and that all the headmen on the different reservations would be in attendance, etc. They want their expenses paid to Washington.

We took no stock in this letter or in the statement that the headmen of the various reservations would be represented at such council, and we do not believe it will be proper to pay the expenses of any such a gathering which might elect delegates to go to Washington. From the letter it would appear that they were opposing the mixed bloods who pretended to represent them in Washington, meaning the legislative committee.

We inclose herein a statement showing all of the expenditures made for the fiscal year 1918 and show from what sources the moneys were used. This statement we mark "Exhibit A-33," and invite your attention to same.

By your letter dated May 11, 1918, addressed to Chief Inspector Linnen, you transmitted a letter from Mrs. Madeline Le Duc, of Cloquet, Minn., regarding a controversy she has had with Rep. Simon Lampe, of the Fond du Lac Mission, and you requested that we look into this matter and endeavor to adjust it.

We investigated this matter carefully, and made a separate report concerning the same under date of August 24, 1918, to which we respectfully refer.

Since the foregoing has been put in type, we are advised that the Fond du Lac Agency, which was located at Cloquet, and all the records have been destroyed by fire. In consideration of same we believe it would be wise to now

¹ Indicates leaders who opposed investigation by the Indian Department.

locate said office at Duluth, Minn., the superintendent and disbursing officer from Fond du Lac to have charge as superintendent and special disbursing officer of the Nett Lake and Grand Portage Reservations. The location of the office at Duluth, Minn., will make it more advantageous for him to visit the other reservations and handle their business affairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Fond du Lac Agency be consolidated with the Nett Lake and Grand Portage Agencies, and all three conducted under one superintendent and special disbursing officer with headquarters at Duluth, Minn., now that the office at Cloquet has been destroyed by fire.
2. That the services of Louis La Prairie and David Ruttle, forest guards, be discontinued, and the positions abolished.
3. That Guy H. Houchen, farmer, be transferred and the position abolished.
4. That the two-day schools on said reservation be discontinued.
5. That two teams of horses on said reservation be disposed of, and that the stallion be transferred to the Red Lake Reservation.
6. That an examiner of inheritance be promptly assigned for work on the Fond du Lac, Nett Lake, and Grand Portage Reservations.
7. That an additional clerk be supplied for said office if consolidation suggested is made effective.

We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.

C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE NETT LAKE INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION, IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions we made an investigation of the Nett Lake Reservation, holding a three-days' council meeting with the Indians at the Nett Lake Agency. We now report as follows:

This agency has jurisdiction over the Nett Lake and Deer River Reservations and the Indians of the Vermilion Lake Reservation.

There are 613 enrolled Indians, of which about 380 are full bloods. Of the total enrollment 339 Indians reside outside of the reservations. Under the act of 1889 the Indians of the Nett Lake Agency were allotted 80 acres each, most of the allotments being on the Nett Lake Reservation. There are a few on the Deer River Reservation, and some on the ceded lands in the vicinity of the agency. Very few of the Indians reside on their allotments, the fact being that they are mostly covered with a heavy undergrowth and stones, and are mostly inaccessible owing to muskeg swamps and the absence of roads. The cost of clearing the land is more than it is worth. Except for a very few mixed bloods the only agricultural work done by the Indians is the cultivation of small gardens. About 20 of the Indians are engaged in farming in a small way, the total acreage under cultivation by the Indians on the reservation being about 100 acres.

Most of the Indians on the Nett Lake Reservation live in an old village around the agency. Their main support is from wild rice, fish, and game, supplemented by work in the woods and on the county roads. They also do considerable trapping.

The reservation is badly in need of roads. At the present time the only way to get to the agency is by crossing Pelican Lake, which is impassable during the fall when the ice is forming, and during the spring when it is breaking up.

A highway is being built by the taxpayers of Koochiching County, which passes through the reservation. Funds should be provided for building roads from the agency to this highway and connecting several sections of the reservation where the lands are susceptible of cultivation. Several of the Indians indicated that they wished to make homes on their allotments, but that they are prevented at this time for want of roads. Attention is invited to that part of the council proceedings wherein the Indians voted unanimously to use their tribal funds in building highways on their reservation. The matter of roads is a vital one on this reservation, and it is impossible to develop same until they are built. The importance of roads to the development of this country can not be realized until one is forced to travel through same. Except for a road 7 miles long from the agency to Pelican Lake landing, the reservation can not be traversed except on foot by trails through the forest, and then by roundabout ways to avoid the muskeg swamps. No better investment could be made than to use part of the Chippewa funds to build good roads through this reservation.

At the present time the lands that have no timber have little or no value. In fact, the owner of one of the allotments near the agency offered to give it back to the Indian after the timber was removed therefrom rather than pay taxes on it. This shows that the lands have no value unless they are accessible by passable roads. The investment in roads would add more than their cost to the value of the lands, not counting the convenience to the Indians and general public. In the removal of timber from the reservation the roads would add a great deal to the sale value.

On the allotments of the Indians on the Nett Lake Reservation is 16,500,000 feet of Norway and white pine, and 3,000,000 feet of spruce, balsam, and tamarack, and also about 165,000 cedar posts. Several efforts have been made to sell portions of this timber, and except for a small portion which is near the agency road these efforts have failed. The difficulty in selling this timber is due to lack of transportation, there being no roads to most of it.

Within the reservation 690 allotments were made, and 31 outside. Of these 396 belong to the estates of deceased allottees. Eighty-six patents in fee and sales of allotments have been made.

The land varies from muskeg swamps to high, stony ridges, about one-third of which could be cultivated if it were thought worth while to go to the great expense necessary to remove the timber, stones, and get it under cultivation. It is estimated that this would amount to from \$75 to \$100 per acre. A total of 103,262 acres were originally allotted. At the present time there are unallotted, subject to homestead entry, 48,650 acres.

The Indians live in log houses, of which they have 117. Most of those which we visited were comfortable. At the agency are 18 little log houses, two-room construction, in which are housed old people and families who have no homes. The superintendent estimates that there are 200 competent Indians, and 82 who are not competent and self-supporting on this reservation.

There have been \$1,805.25 of reimbursable funds expended on this reservation. These funds are derived from an appropriation provided by Congress for that purpose; \$1,313.99 have been repaid to date.

There are 244 individual Indian accounts totaling \$14,600.99, of which 82 are between \$50 and \$100 each, and 144 less than \$50 each. The superintendent was instructed to pay out the accounts less than \$50 as soon as possible. There are only 18 accounts over \$100. The only school on the Nett Lake Reservation is the day school at the agency.

There were 26 Indians on the ration roll at the time of our visit, and to these we added several old people who had no means of support. It is the feeling among these Indians that when they reach a certain age they are entitled to rations.

J. C. Clark & Co. is the only licensed trader on this reservation, his store being located at the agency. William Orr, who conducts the store at Orr, Minn., the railroad station for the agency, is his partner.

The Government buildings on the Nett Lake reservations are mainly situated at the agency, and adjacent thereto on the east shore of Nett Lake. There is no water or sewer system, except on the quarters of the superintendent. The water supply is secured from four dug wells, which are inclosed by cement platforms, and equipped with iron pumps. One of these wells is located at the school, one at the barn, one in the village, and another amidst the employees' quarters.

The main building is a combined office and school building. This is a one-story frame building 103 by 30 feet. It has a full 9-foot basement, which is divided into boiler and fuel room, kitchen and laundry, dining room, store-

room, and play room, for the day-school pupils. The first floor has a 12-foot ceiling and is divided into two school classrooms, two lavatories, and the front of the building is an agency office, which is divided into three rooms, one of which is used for medicines. This building is plastered throughout, well lighted, and well finished. It is heated with a modern steam-heating plant. Large halls take up a good deal of space in the basement as well as the first. The building was built in 1916.

In the Indian village adjacent to the agency were constructed, in 1913, seventeen one-story houses of hewn logs. The dimensions are 16 by 24 and 14 by 16 feet. Each has a shingle roof with pine floors, doors, and windows. They are well built, and are used to house old and indigent Indians.

The superintendent's quarters consist of a one-story frame building 42 by 32 feet, on a stone foundation, plastered throughout, with galvanized iron roof, painted. It has six rooms, a bath, sanitary closet, and hot and cold water. It was erected in 1910.

The quarters of the chief clerk is a one-story frame building on concrete foundation, shingle roof, plastered throughout, and heated by stoves. It is 28 by 42 feet, with basement same size. It was erected in 1914.

A log house 21 by 40 feet, formerly used as a day school is now used as agency warehouse. It has a shingle roof, is floored with pine, and in good condition.

The quarters of the farmer are a one-and-one-half-story log house 21 by 72 feet, with shingle roof, heated by stoves. It is in fair condition.

The quarters of the day-school housekeeper is a one-story log house 17 by 21 feet, shingle roof, and heated by stoves.

The agency carpenter shop and lumber shed is a frame building 24 by 40 feet, constructed in 1914. It has a foundation of stone, shingle roof, is painted, and in good condition.

The agency sawmill is a one-story frame building, supported on stone piers, with roof of tar paper. It is 32 by 96 feet, and equipped with circular saw and carriage, planer, edger, turning lathe, and siding saw. It can cut from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber per day and is run from two to six weeks each season. The power consists of a 20-horsepower threshing engine, and if it were equipped with sufficient power the mill could saw 15,000 feet per day. There is no shingle nor lath saw.

At the agency landing on Pelican Lake is a boat and warehouse 20 by 30 feet, built of logs and boards on piling, with shingle roof. It was built in 1913 and is a rough building but serves the purpose for which built. At Orr, the railroad station for the Nett Lake Agency, is another boat or warehouse 24 by 32 feet, built on piling at the edge of Pelican Lake. It has a shingle roof. It was built in 1913, but the piling has rotted, and the building should have a new foundation, or be moved to a lot in the town of Orr, which is owned by the Government, for agency purposes.

Back of the farmer's quarters is a one-story log warehouse 21 by 42 feet, covered with shingle roof, and equipped with log floor. It is used for barbed wire, plumbing and other agency supplies.

There is a one-story log house 12 by 14 feet, shingle roof, board floor, constructed in 1913, and is used as a post office for Nett Lake.

A substantial log house 16 by 30 feet is used as a day-school warehouse, with jail in separate room. It has a shingle roof and board floor. The loft is used for storage of school supplies.

In 1916 a well-built horse barn, 36 by 50 feet, was constructed of frame construction on concrete foundation, with rubberoid roof. It contains 12 single stalls and one double stall and two harness rooms and two oat bins. It has a loft the same size, which will hold 15 tons of hay. Adjacent to the barn and built at the same time is a frame wagon shed 70 by 20 feet, with shingle roof, cedar-block foundation. At one end is a tool and implement room 20 by 20 feet, fully inclosed.

The agency blacksmith shop is a frame building 16 by 30 feet, constructed in 1915. It has a rock foundation, rubberoid roof, and heavy pine floor, and is well equipped with forges and tools.

During last year there have been constructed three one-story employees' quarters, each 28 by 42 feet, frame, with concrete foundation, shingle roof, pine floors, heated by stoves, and there is also a basement. They are divided into five rooms and each has a large porch inclosed with screen. They were built for the blacksmith, carpenter, and doctor. The one for the physician has never been occupied, as the physician's position has been vacant since its completion.

This year a one-story frame building, shingle roof, 16 by 20 feet, plank floor, brick foundation, was constructed as an agency garage.

Back of the school building, and in the Indian village, are well-kept school gardens in which are growing corn, beans, beets, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, and potatoes. All the crops are doing well except the onions and the cucumbers, which were badly touched by the frost.

There are 20 acres in the school and agency gardens, 6 acres in garden, and 14 in meadow. Only a small part of the forage needed for the three teams of horses is produced by the agency. It is very expensive to maintain these teams, and only two are needed. It is recommended that the other team be sold. These teams are used in hauling freight, supplies, and wood for the agency and school, and plowing gardens for the school and agency and the old Indians.

The combined agency and school building is modern, except that outhouses are used, there being no sewer or water system. Owing to the large size of this building, it is very expensive to keep it heated, and the heating of it will be a large part of future expense in connection with the school. In one room the county maintains a district school for pupils from the fourth to the eighth grade, and in the other room the Government maintains a day school. The average attendance last year for the two rooms was 36. The pupils attending the Government day school has the usual clothing, shoes, and noon day meal furnished them.

Although new quarters have been furnished for a physician, the position of which pays \$1,000 per annum, the place has been vacant since last November. There is no field matron at this agency.

The size of this agency does not warrant its continuance under a separate disbursing officer, and we recommend that all the positions be abolished except that of teacher, and housekeeper for the day school, physician, farmer, laborer, at \$480, and two policemen at \$20 per month. The salary of physician should be increased to \$1,200 per annum, and he should have general supervision of the agency and school.

The accounts of the Nett Lake, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage Agencies should be kept at the Fond du Lac Agency, at Cloquet, Minn., the superintendent at the Fond du Lac Agency made disbursing officer for all three places, and have general supervision over them. By this arrangement the physician in charge of the Nett Lake Agency would be relieved of bookkeeping in connection with the cash and property accounts; the handling of necessary expenditures, and business affairs of the agency could be done by him in addition to his medical work. In keeping up the records he would have the assistance of the farmer.

While the Indians on this reservation will not farm, the position of farmer is needed to look after the work connected with the agency and school gardens, individual allotments, land and timber, granting of patents in fee, etc., and looking after the sawmill when lumber is being sawed.

Supt. Nick Conner is honest, and takes much interest in his work and in promoting the welfare of the Indians. He wants a transfer to some point in South Dakota, and we recommend that he be transferred to some small agency in that State.

We found that the affairs of the office were fairly well conducted. The tract book does not show all changes in allotments, relinquishments, fee patents, rights of way, etc., and is not complete. It should be brought up to date, and the details affecting allotted lands should be noted, the entries to be made by going through the agency files and other records.

The Indians living away from the reservation are scattered through that part of the State, and some live at out-of-the-way points along the Canadian border. The rolls are inaccurate with reference to these outside Indians in that they do not always show the deaths and marriages. In making the next payment a special effort should be made to correct the rolls in this and other respects, where errors were found.

The work incident to the individual Indian accounts will be considerably less when the small accounts are closed out by paying the moneys to the Indians. The work incident to correction of the rolls and bringing the tract book up to date can be accomplished this winter before the reduction in the employees force recommended herein is completed.

There is a well-equipped blacksmith shop at the agency, and the position of blacksmith is filled temporarily just now. There are several Indians who are competent blacksmiths, and it is unnecessary to maintain a man in this position. The little blacksmithing that the agency requires can be done by hiring one of these Indians a few days. Very few of the Indians own horses, and their

blacksmithing needs are very small and can be easily taken care of by permitting the Indians to use the blacksmith shop.

The position of general mechanic is unnecessary. When repairs are needed a man can be hired temporarily. The school and agency plant is in very good repair, most of the buildings being comparatively new.

Under date of September 21, 1918, we recommended the creation of the position of interpreter and the appointment of the only man on the reservation who is competent to fill this position, the Rev. F. H. Paquette. Most of the Indians do not speak English, and those who do have a very limited education, and it is very necessary that a competent interpreter be employed in order to properly conduct the affairs of the Indians. Much of the misunderstanding and resulting ill feeling have been caused by inaccurate interpretations.

While there is considerable scattering timber on this reservation, it is mainly on a few allotments, and danger from fire does not warrant the continuance of the positions of two forest guards. The police, farmer, and other agency employees, in connection with the regular State and National forestry employees, can be depended upon to report fires when they occur, and the funds necessary will be those required to employ temporary labor when fires break out. If the above recommendations are carried out it will abolish the positions of:

Superintendent	\$1,200
Watchman	300
Financial clerk	600
Assistant clerk	1,000
General mechanic	720
Blacksmith	660
Two forest guards, at \$40 per month for six months	480
	<hr/>
	4,960
Increase in doctor's salary, \$200 per annum	200
	<hr/>
Net saving	4,760

One additional clerk at the Cloquet office, at \$1,000 per annum, with quarters, fuel, and light will be all that is necessary to perform the extra work required in keeping the accounts of the Nett Lake and Grand Portage Agencies.

An examiner of inheritance held hearings last year for the determination of heirs to part of the estates of deceased allottees, but there are a great many cases that he did not handle, and it is very important that an examiner be detailed to the Nett Lake Agency to bring this work up to date. The need of an examiner was called to our attention not only by the superintendent but by the Indians in council. The Indians do not understand why the examiner who was there last summer did not return this year to complete his work, and feel that the Government has neglected them in this respect. Several deceased allottees have moneys at the agency which are badly needed by the heirs, and the funds can not be paid to them until the heirs are determined. This is an additional reason for the early appointment of an examiner.

The Indians in council unanimously repudiated the general Chippewa council and its acts, and repudiated the legislative committee and its acts, and said they would not be bound by it, opposed appropriations for continuing the general council and paying its expenses, and asked also to have the appropriation of \$1,000 cut off for the annual picnic held at White Earth Agency on June 14 of each year, which they said did not benefit them, but only the mixed-blood White Earth Chippewas.

Instead of having the moneys used for this purpose they desire good roads and something from which they can readily receive some benefit. The vote of the council was unanimous against the general Chippewa council legislative committee and the 14th of June celebration as conducted.

Two of the old chiefs, Moses Day and John Johnson, on the Nett Lake Reservation, have heretofore been opposing the draft, and we took pains to make it plain to them that they were American citizens and interested just as much as we were in the outcome of this war, and advised them to be loyal and patriotic and not attempt in the future to hinder the Government in its war work.

The Indians at said council voted unanimously in favor of continuing their schools and agencies and to retain governmental supervision.

By your letter dated August 15, 1918, addressed to Insp. Linnen, you transmitted charges made by one Adam Vivier, a mixed-blood Indian, against Supt. Conner, with instructions to investigate same.

Said Vivier appeared before us in the council meeting and made the same complaints. We inquired carefully into this matter and found that there was no justification for his charges, and same could not be proven. This matter was made the subject of a separate report transmitted to you under date of September 4, from Nett Lake, to which we respectfully refer.

During the three days' council the Indians made complaints regarding individual funds, and the operation of the sawmill, timber matters, and of a personal nature, all of which were carefully looked into and explained to the satisfaction of the Indians.

The expenditure of \$30,000 under the provisions of one of the old treaties, and also the matter of giving the children allotments from the surplus lands were brought up by the Indians, but it was explained to them that the same thing had been investigated heretofore and nothing further could be done. It was claimed by several of the Indians that their children were not furnished with sufficient clothing while attending school, but an inspection of the records showed that the quantity of clothing allowed day-school pupils had been furnished them.

Some of the Indians asked that the Government build and operate a steam scow on Nett Lake for the benefit of a few who had lands on the other side of the lake opposite the agency and village. As only a few would be benefited, the expense would not be justified.

It is expected that if appropriations are given this reservation for the building of roads, the Indians who live on the other side of the lake will have access to their allotments by roads.

Supplies at the present time are unloaded at Orr, on the Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railroad, where the agency has a small warehouse. The agency maintains a launch on Pelican Lake, and recently built a scow with which to haul supplies from Orr to the agency landing, about 11 miles across the lake. The only highway on the reservation is a road 7 miles in length to the agency from the landing on Pelican Lake.

The Indians in council were unanimous in their request for a good bull and a good stallion for the use of the Indians on the reservation. We recommend that this be done. The Indians have about 30 mares of the pony type. There are a few cows, and if a bull were furnished it is believed that others would get cows. There is plenty of wild hay on the reservation to supply feed for these animals.

Several Indians in council stated that some treaty or agreement provided that they should have a boarding school at the Nett Lake Agency. It is thought that this provision was carried out by the establishment of the boarding school on that part of the reservation at Vermilion Lake near Tower, Minn., where many of the Nett Lake pupils attend school, particularly those more advanced.

A financial statement giving all expenditures made at said agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and showing the amount of moneys expended from each appropriation, etc., is herewith transmitted, marked "Exhibit A-34," to which your attention is respectfully invited.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the agencies of Nett Lake, Grand Portage, and Fond du Lac be consolidated under one superintendent and disbursing agency, to be located at Duluth, Minn.
2. That Rev. F. H. Paquette be appointed as interpreter.
3. That an examiner of inheritance be assigned for work on the Nett Lake, Grand Portage, and Fond du Lac Reservations.
4. That a doctor be appointed for said agency, at a salary of \$1,200 or \$1,400 per annum, who should act not only as physician but as subagent.
5. That the following positions be abolished:

	Per annum.
Superintendent	\$1, 200
Watchman	300
Financial clerk	600
Assistant clerk	1, 000
General mechanic	720
Blacksmith	660
Two forest guards, at \$40 per month for six months	480

4, 960

6. That an appropriation be made out of Chippewa funds for building necessary roads on said reservation.

We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.
C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE GRAND PORTAGE INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

HON. CATO SELLS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: In conformity with your instructions we made a visit to the Grand Portage Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, where we held a council with the Indians. We now have the honor to report as follows:

Said reservation is situate on the north shore of Lake Superior about 150 miles northeast of Duluth, Minn., and is reached by a steamer or wheeled conveyance over a recently completed State highway running through the reservation from Duluth to Port Arthur, Canada, about 4 miles from the agency.

Grand Portage Agency is on the shore of Grand Portage Bay, an arm of Lake Superior. Less than 100 Indians in all reside on the reservation, and they live in a little village of log houses around the agency at Grand Portage, most of the houses being on the agency reserve.

These houses are comfortable, neatly whitewashed on the outside, and for the most part the women are excellent housekeepers. The Indians make their living by hunting and fishing and appear to be in fairly good circumstances. They are experts at building gasoline launches and boats and are clever woodworkers. Their houses are clean and sanitary.

The water supply, which is of excellent quality, is taken from the lake just a few yards distant. Several of the Indians own their own nets, and those who make an effort earn excellent wages taking fish out of Lake Superior. This industry affords a livelihood for many white fishermen as well along the lake shore, there being a good market at Grand Portage Island, which is owned by Pete Gagnon, who buys the fish from the fishermen. A boat from Duluth regularly collects this fish.

Of the 333 Indians enrolled, all except 8 are mixed bloods, and 123 are less than half Indian blood. One hundred live on the reservation, and about 140 live in the town of Grand Marais, the county seat of Cook County, about 40 miles southwest of the agency on the lake shore. These Indians have for years made their home at Grand Marais, where they own little lots and homes, and most of them are self-supporting. About 18 live in Canada at Fort Williams, and the rest are scattered around the country, some living in Duluth, Bayfield, Wisconsin, and other places. About 15 on the reservation draw rations, and about 15 at Grand Marais. There is no regular ration list, but rations are issued monthly to those who need them. There is a small warehouse maintained at Grand Marais where supplies are kept. Most of the Indians who are getting rations have relatives who are well able to care for them, but they expect the Government to relieve them of the responsibility of caring for these destitute people.

Under the act of 1889, 24,191 acres were allotted to 304 Indians, of whom 52 have received patents in fee. Much of this land is not salable, and only a few who received their patents in fee have sold their allotments. Two hundred and eight acres were reserved for the agency reserve and wood for fuel, and the balance, 16,041.97 acres, were opened to homesteading. Only seven Indians live on their allotments.

The agency has 1 acre under cultivation and 2 acres of hay lands and 20 acres additional under fence for pasture. The Indians at Grand Portage have a com-

mon garden of 3 acres but no hay lands. They also have little patches of about one-sixteenth of an acre where they raise vegetables. They raise mostly potatoes and other root crops, which do well. The climate is temperate on account of its proximity to the lake.

At the agency are maintained a very good draft team and a saddle horse. The team belongs to the school and is used for freighting, plowing the gardens, and hauling wood for the Indians and the agency and school. The saddle horse is unnecessary and should be sold. The Indians do not own live stock of any kind.

The agency does not possess any gasoline launch or rowboat, which are necessary, as freight and passengers are landed at the island about a mile and a half away. Several of the Indians have good gasoline launches, which they have constructed, and the freight and passengers are hauled to the agency by them.

The lands are practically worthless with few exceptions, same being covered by a heavy growth of small trees and underbrush, and the cost of clearing the land is more than it is worth. We noticed while going over the reservation that homesteaders who had proven up on the land, built good homes and barns, and cleared a considerable acreage in many cases abandoned the lands because they could not make a living on them.

Near the northwestern corner of the reservation, close to the Pidgeon River, which forms the boundary between the reservation and Canada, is a body of approximately 1,000,000 feet of white pine timber. Besides the white pine there is a little Norway, tamarack, and cedar. Most of it is located in sec. 31, T. 64 N., R. 5 E., and sec. 36, T. 64 N., R. 4 E. This is said to be one of the best bodies of timber now standing on the north shore of Lake Superior in the vicinity of the agency, and is about the only body of merchantable timber on the reservation.

The Pidgeon River has been improved with chutes and dams by the Pidgeon River Lumber Co., of Port Arthur, Canada, which company, it is understood, has an exclusive charter for the use of the river for driving logs for a period of years. We were informed that this charter had expired last year. This pine could be banked on the Pidgeon River and driven down it at small expense, as most of it is within a mile of the river. The estimated stumpage value of white pine located as is this pine is about \$6 per 1,000 feet, but it will be worth from \$4 to \$6 more on the lake shore.

There is some scattering timber on the balance of the reservation, but the great cost of transportation makes it of questionable value at this time. Most of the reservation was logged off years ago, and what is not burned over is covered with a small growth of timber, principally poplar, birch, and pine, among which is scattered mature pine and overripe timber.

Most of the reservation is very rough and rocky, and it is estimated about one-fifth would be fair tillable land if placed under cultivation. It costs from \$30 per acre for the burned-over land to \$85 per acre for the timbered areas to remove the timber and stones and place the land under cultivation. This makes it impracticable at the present time, as the land is not worth the cost of putting it under cultivation. The land as it lies now sells for about \$5 per acre where it is well located and of a good quality.

Through the reservation, from a point where the Reservation River (part of the west boundary) runs into Lake Superior, there has been constructed a fine public highway which crosses the Pidgeon River on the north side. This highway is part of the State highway between Duluth, Minn., and Port Arthur, Canada, and traverses the reservation 13 miles. It was completed in 1916 at a cost of \$2,100 to \$2,800 per mile, exclusive of the two bridges over the Pidgeon and Reservation Rivers. It is now being maintained at an expense of about \$100 per mile per annum, which will be more as the road gets older, at the expense of the taxpayers of Minnesota.

This road enhances the value of the Indian lands immediately contiguous to it, as it offers convenient transportation for future products. It does not, however, touch any of the Indian homes, as the Indian settlement on the reservation is around the agency on the shore of Grand Portage Bay, which is about 4 miles from this highway. The Indians urgently request that the agency village be connected with the highway by a road equally as good, and they urge that some of their funds in the Treasury, which is called the Chippewas in Minnesota fund, be used for the construction of this road. While the Indians have no teams they are good woodsmen, and could be used in the construction of the road where hand labor can be used. The roadwork would afford them labor at a time of the year when work in other lines is slack. The current rate for

man and team, two horses, is \$8 per diem and single man \$3.25 per day. There is about a ton of dynamite (giant powder) on hand at the agency, which has been there for some time. Most of it is said to be good, and would cut down considerably the necessary expense for explosives. Of the 4½ miles of construction necessary for a highway, 1 mile is principally rock construction, the balance being mostly dirt.

It is recommended that an appropriation of \$6,000 be secured from the Chipewas in Minnesota fund for the purpose of constructing this road. It is thought that the highway commission would cooperate and be willing to make the necessary surveys in locating the road. This road is a necessary convenience for persons going to the agency by the highway. At the present time the physician who lives at Grand Marais is obliged to walk from the highway to the agency, a distance of 4 miles, when he visits the Indians on this reservation.

The agency is connected with Grand Marais by telephone, and twice a week can be reached by the steamer of the U. S. & D. T. Co., but at other times the highway must be used.

The agency buildings are in good repair, and quite comfortable. The main building is a one-story frame structure with cement foundation, and is used as quarters for the superintendent and agency office. The addition on block foundation is used by the day school, a small kitchen being partitioned at one end where the children are given their noonday meal. The farmer's quarters is a one-story six-room building with a full cement basement, which is used as a common storeroom for vegetables of the Indians and Government. Several of the rooms are used as quarters for the day-school teacher.

There is a blacksmith shop well equipped for the local needs, where the Indians do the blacksmithing necessary in building and repairing their boats.

The stable is a well-built structure, the first story of logs, a frame loft, and covered with a galvanized-iron roof. It contains two double stalls and one box stall.

The implement shed is a frame building with a dirt floor and shingle roof.

The superintendent's quarters and the quarters of the farmer are each provided with a large woodhouse of frame construction with cement floor and the necessary frame outhouses.

The oil house has a lumber frame, with sides and roof covered with galvanized iron, secured from tearing down the old woodhouse.

There are two old log houses which have been abandoned and are partially torn down. These were formerly used as quarters.

The warehouse is a building 16 by 24 feet, partly cement and partly boards. It has a good foundation, and houses all the supplies for the agency and school. We found the supplies in good order and sufficient for the needs of the school and agency.

The day school at Grand Portage was in session with a temporary teacher. The enrollment this year will be eight Indian pupils, the balance of the children of school age going elsewhere to school, many of them attending the Vermilion Lake school. Beginning with December there will be a temporary housekeeper to give the pupils the noonday meal. While the enrollment at this school is very small at the present time, if the school was discontinued the few children at Grand Portage would have no school facilities, as the nearest district school is about 6 miles away, and it would be impossible for the children to travel such a distance. For this reason the school should be continued. The Indian settlement at Grand Marais send their children to the schools of that town.

The Indians at Grand Marais and those on the reservation receive medical treatment from Dr. Frank B. Hicks, a contract physician at Grand Marais, who receives \$720 a year. Dr. Hicks is a good physician and very attentive to the calls of the Indians and makes trips at regular intervals and on necessary emergency calls to the reservation. We met Dr. Hicks, who impressed us very favorably and his services as contract physician should be continued.

The office work at the agency was in arrears in several ways. The cash accounts were not kept in a businesslike manner, the cash book had no entries in it since July 31, 1917. The balance of cash on September 30, 1918, was \$187.66, of which only 18 cents was in the safe. No entries had been made in the appropriation ledger after July 30, 1918, and in September, 1918, the superintendent's U. S. Treasury account was overdrawn \$326.93, and it was found that many of the checks drawn had not been entered on his check register. While the balance on July 1, 1918, was all 1916, 1917, and 1918 funds, the appropriation ledger showed that the superintendent had paid from his 1919 funds the sum of \$800.89, which overdraw his 1919 funds in a like amount, as the

funds on hand of the three previous years were not applicable disbursements for the fiscal year 1919. If the superintendent had promptly made all entries in his appropriation ledger accounts, check registers, and cash book these overdrafts would not have occurred. Ten letters of exception from the Indian Office to the cash accounts of the superintendent covering the period from the fourth quarter, 1916, to the third quarter, 1918, inclusive, and also one letter of exceptions from the auditor had not been answered by the superintendent.

While we were there we entered in the check register the checks drawn by the superintendent on the individual Indian accounts in the City National Bank of Duluth, Minn., transferring the balances in that bank to the official account of the superintendent in the Cook County State Bank, Grand Marais, Minn.

The total of individual Indian money accounts on September 30, 1918, was \$4,704.75, which were carried in 110 different accounts, of which 74 accounts were less than \$50, and 40 of these less than \$25. Only 20 accounts were \$100 or more. The superintendent was instructed to close out the small accounts of \$50 and under.

We found that 45 Indians had \$3,250 invested in liberty bonds, which were in the possession of the superintendent. Several of the accounts are moneys belonging to the estates of deceased allottees, the heirs of whom are in need of the funds, and an examiner of inheritance should be detailed to hold hearings to determine the heirs of all deceased allottees, so that these funds can become available at an early date. We believe the superintendent is honest, and conscientious, but these accounts have gotten into bad shape because he has depended upon a competent clerk being furnished by the office. He is unfamiliar with accounting and bookkeeping. Before we left a very competent young woman, Miss F. A. M. Falconer, who has been doing some of his clerical work, had reported for duty. She has a fair understanding of the system of accounts, being a competent bookkeeper and stenographer, and is assisting B. H. Dooley, traveling auditor, to bring all accounts up to date.

We found no necessity for maintaining the Grand Portage Agency under a separate superintendent and disbursing agent, and we recommend that the positions of superintendent, at \$1,200; farmer, \$720; one forest guard, at \$50 for six months, \$300; and clerk, at \$300 per annum, be abolished. A competent male teacher should be detailed to have charge of the Grand Portage Agency, at a salary of \$900 per annum, with \$300 per annum allowed for a housekeeper. One of the positions of forest guard at \$50 per month for six months, should be retained, and also one police private at \$360 per year.

The school-teacher should have supervision over the Grand Portage Agency and its Indians under the superintendent and special disbursing agent stationed at Duluth. It is thought that Dr. Hicks, the contract physician at Grand Marais, could attend to the monthly issues of the small amount of rations issued to the indigent Indians at the Grand Marais settlement. The police private could go down there once a month and attend to the details under the doctor's supervision.

The above changes will effect a saving of \$2,350 in salaries, besides increased compensation. The position of farmer is not needed, as the Indians do not farm except small garden tracts. They have no live stock of any kind, and make their living mainly by hunting and fishing, at which they are experts. This has been their method of living for generations, and will be so in the future.

By your letter dated September 14, 1918, addressed to Chief Inspector Linen, you transmitted a petition signed by Joe Fisher, Joe Caribou, and a number of Indians on the Grand Portage Reservation, asking for the removal of Supt. Archiquette on the grounds of gross neglect of official duty, and ask that we investigate same.

At the time of holding the council with these Indians we went into this matter very thoroughly. The petition stated among other things "we are prepared to furnish proof of his unfitness for the position which he holds, and we solicit a prompt investigation of the merits of this petition." Our investigation developed the fact that one Joe Fisher, who was not on the reservation at the time of our visit, and whom we learned lived at Bemidji, Minn., had become greatly incensed at Supt. Archiquette because his stepson had been drafted into the Army and forced to go. He is living with a married woman who has not secured a divorce, and neither has he been divorced from his legal wife, we were advised. Said Fisher circulated this petition among the Indians and got them to sign same, a large majority of whom stated that they did not know what they were signing. Practically every Indian present stated that he had nothing against Supt. Archiquette, knew nothing as to his unfitness for his position, or neglect

of official duties on his part; that they signed this petition without understanding it, and now desired to withdraw their charges. They asked to have the petition withdrawn and thrown in the wastebasket.

So it developed that the Indians really had nothing against Supt. Archiquette, and could not present any proof of any neglect of official duty or incompetency on his part. They had a few minor complaints which were satisfactorily explained to them.

On September 28, 1918, after due notice had been given to the Indians on the reservation and at Grand Marais, we held a council in the schoolroom at Grand Portage Agency, at which there were 27 men and 15 women, adult Chippewa Indians, in attendance. Dr. Hicks, of Grand Marais, was also present. The proceedings of the council are attached, to which your attention is invited. Most of the Indians in council were from Grand Marais settlement, and appeared to us to be capable and self-supporting.

Apparently they needed no supervision, except to see that their children attended school regularly. It was very noticeable to us that there was no competent interpreter among them, although all of them talked some English. Several were impatient because their applications for patents in fee, which had been recommended, had not been acted upon, but they were told that owing to war conditions many unavoidable delays of this kind would happen.

The chief, Joe Louis, who is also postmaster at Grand Portage, had a good deal to say about the many promises made by Commissioner Rice when the treaty of 1889 was made, which he claimed had not been fulfilled. He referred to the school particularly, and said that they had been promised a school at Grand Portage which would educate the children from the lowest to the highest grades.

He was told that the children could go to the nonreservation schools to receive instruction in the higher grades, and when we left the agency six children went down on the boat with us on their way to the Vermillion Lake school.

The old chief also said that a promise had been made of a per capita payment of \$300 or \$400 per year, and that only \$18 per capita per year was being received. He was told that he had been misinformed in that respect, and was given a statement of the principal provisions of the 1889 treaty, one of which provided for a \$6,000,000 trust fund, and that part of the interest derived from it should be used for support of the Chippewa schools. The Indians seemed to be unanimous in demanding that a road be constructed from the State highway to the Grand Portage Agency. Several spoke of the necessity for it, and one of the leaders stated that the "dancing money" now appropriated for White Earth for the June 14 celebration should be used for that purpose.

After a good deal of discussion the matter of discontinuance of the agency, schools, doctors, hospitals, and Government supervision was voted upon by the Indians present. None voted in favor of it and 19 voted in the negative, 1 of whom did not belong to the reservation. The women did not vote. This attitude of the Indians was the result of the influence of the Indians from the Grand Marais settlement, nearly all of whom have their patents in fee and are influenced by the idea that there is a large sum of money in the United States Treasury to their credit which will be paid to them if the treaty of 1889 is broken, as they express it, and the Chippewa trust funds distributed pro rata. The meeting adjourned, and the Indians returned to their homes.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the agencies of Grand Portage, Nett Lake, and Fond du Lac be consolidated under one superintendent and disbursing officer with offices at Duluth, Minn.

2. That an examiner of inheritance be assigned for work on the Nett Lake, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage Reservations.

3. That the following positions be abolished: Superintendent, \$1,200 per annum; farmer, \$720 per annum; forest guard, six months, \$50 per month, \$300; clerk, \$300; and that a competent male teacher be detailed to take charge of the Grand Portage school and act as subagent at a salary of \$900 per annum, and housekeeper, \$300 per annum; and that one forest guard for six months each year at \$50 per month, and one police private at \$360 per annum, and contract physician at \$720 per annum, be retained. The present physician is a very capable and attentive man, and is performing good service for the Indians.

4. That the present superintendent be given a suitable transfer, as he is a conscientious, faithful official of Indian blood, who has spent many years in the service. He is agreeable, courteous, and gets along exceptionally well with Indians and employees, and we believe he would make a capable principal of some boarding school, and therefore recommend him for such a position, preferably where he will have school facilities for his children.

5. That the present farmer, Mr. Dawson, be given a suitable transfer, as he is a capable, good man.

6. That at least \$6,000 be appropriated from Chippewa trust funds for constructing a road from the international highway on the Grand Portage Reservation to the agency.

We have the honor to remain, very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN, *Chief Inspector.*

C. L. ELLIS, *Special Supervisor.*

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE LEECH LAKE INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR, AND C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

Hon. CATO SELLS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to advise that in conformity with your instructions we made an investigation of the Leech Lake Reservation, and all matters pertaining thereto. We now have the honor to make report as follows:

We proceeded to the Leech Lake Reservation and spent about two weeks on said reservation at the agency and boarding school at Onigum, where Mr. Linnen held an Indian council meeting lasting two days; at Cass Lake where we investigated the boarding school, and at Bena on said reservation where we held a council meeting of three days' duration.

The Indians as a general rule protested against their superintendent, Harvey K. Meyer, largely on the ground of refusal to pay to them their moneys and those of their minor children as they requested. This was their principal objection, and the bone of contention not only on this but on every other Chippewa reservation in Minnesota except the Red Lake Reservation, the Indians opposing their superintendent largely on the ground of his failure to pay to them all of their moneys and those of their minor children.

The Indians in council at Onigum protested seriously and wanted to take a vote of the council on the removal of their superintendent. They also pressed this matter at the council meeting held at Bena, Minn., some days later, and finally at their urgent request a vote of the council was taken, which resulted almost unanimously in favor of the removal of Supt. Meyer.

We believe this action on their part to be unjust and unwarranted. We believe Supt. Meyer to be an honest, conscientious, hard-working, and well-meaning superintendent, whose earnest effort has been to protect the Indian, his property, and his money. He has been adhering very strictly to the rules and regulations with relation to the payment of individual Indian moneys, and had quite a large number of accounts which were less than \$50, which we ordered him to close out as soon as possible. I am satisfied that if he had pursued a more liberal policy in the payment of individual moneys the protests and ill feeling on the part of the Indians would not have occurred. Certainly they would not have been so pronounced. In view of the fact that the Indians requested the removal of the present force of Government employees at the agency, it would appear that they believed that by getting a new set of employees they would receive their moneys, and shows how unreasonable and unjust their demands are.

At the council held at the agency at Onigum, which was attended by 40 to 50 adult Indians, they voted in favor of the continuation of their agencies, schools, hospitals, etc., and against the actions of the general Chippewa council presided over by John C. Morrison, jr., and against the acts of the legislative committee of said general council. They also voted in said council almost unanimously in favor of having stricken from the Chippewa rolls the names of

86 mixed bloods, which have heretofore been presented to the Department, and are also again herein presented.

At Bena, on said reservation, the Indians were in council with us for three days. Here again the Indians voiced their sentiments against Supt. Meyer, largely on account of his failure to pay them all of their own and their childrens' individual Indian moneys, and they complained also because he interfered with their dancing. There were the principal causes of their complaints.

Your attention is particularly invited to the statement contained in the minutes of said council meeting, pages 7 to 22 thereof, by Mr. James I. Coffey, who claims to be president of the general council of the Chippewas of Minnesota.

In this statement made by him under oath (as were all the statements made by various Indians to us) he outlines very fully the differences existing between himself and other members of the legislative committee during the winter 1917-1918 while in Washington. He recites the reason why he protested against the action of said legislative committee in detail, and he gives a very clear explanation of the various acts and procedures of the general council of the Chippewas of Minnesota. He shows how it was organized, how it is run and dominated by a coterie of mixed-blood Indians from the White Earth Reservation, among whom may be prominently mentioned as leading spirits Ben L. Fairbanks, an Indian trader, with trading stores at various points on the Chippewa Indian reservations; Theodore Beaulieu, father of Frank D. Beaulieu, publisher of the Tomahawk; Frank D. Beaulieu, John Carl, Henry Warren, John G. Morrison, et al.

He shows why the two general councils of the Chippewa Indians were held at Bemidji, Minn., in July of this year; that he had hired the city hall in Bemidji for the purpose of holding a general council; that when he was refused access to same he went and hired another hall, after which the other council dominated by Morrison went to the hall he had first rented and held their council after the other council was in session; and that the council over which he presided was the larger council, there being 113 Indian delegates in attendance at same.

He also shows that Attorney Webster Ballinger prepared the latters addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the bills which were presented to Congress, according to his own wishes.

In connection with the above statement of James I. Coffey, we desire to refer to our report on the general council of the Chippewas, as submitted to your office under date of September 20, 1918, from White Earth, and the photographic exhibits therewith submitted.

There was a large attendance of Indians at the council held at Bena, sometimes as many as 200 being present. They also voted almost unanimously against the actions of the general council of the Chippewas presided over by John G. Morrison, and the acts of the legislative committee by which they say they will not be bound. They voted in favor of continuing their agency, schools, and governmental supervision, which means their assent to the continuation of the use of Chippewa tribal funds for their maintenance. The Indians at this council requested to be furnished with better roads, better schools, to have the doctor retained at Bena, and they strongly opposed the acts of the White Earth mixed bloods in conducting the Chippewa general council.

It is a well-known fact that but few Indians reside on their allotments on the Leech Lake Reservation. The lands, as a rule, were formerly covered with timber and a heavy undergrowth. The timber has been largely removed therefrom, and the expense of clearing the land amounts to from \$50 to \$150 per acre, more than the land is actually worth.

The Indians generally live in little villages along the lakes and subsist largely on hunting, fishing, and the gathering of wild rice. They raise small garden patches and vegetables stuffs such as potatoes, beans, rutabagas, turnips, cabbage, carrots, and small stuff. They do not begin to raise near enough of this garden stuff for their support.

The records show that 312 Indians live on their allotments, and about 600 have small gardens. The average gardens comprise about 2 acres, and all told there are probably about 1,000 acres that are in gardens.

By far the larger number of Indians live in the near vicinity of Bena, which is a small town on the Great Northern Railroad. At this point there is stationed a doctor and a farmer. The farmer simply performs the duties of insubagent, and does but very little in the line of instructing or aiding the Indians in farming. In view of the fact that they only raise small gardens and

are opposed to any assistance on the part of the farmer it seems a waste of money to retain him at this point. The work which he performs in the way of giving out checks to Indians and writing to the agency in their behalf might well be performed by the doctor. In view of same we have the honor to recommend that his services be dispensed with at this point, and that he be promptly transferred elsewhere where his services will be of value.

We believe the services of a doctor should be retained at Bena. This doctor can live in the house now occupied by the farmer, and use the office occupied by the farmer as his office, thereby not necessitating the building of a cottage for the doctor, the foundation of which is now in. The farmer's cottage might be repaired and improved for the convenience of the doctor and his family.

Considerable improvements have been and are being made at the agency and school at Onigum under the jurisdiction of Supt. Meyer. The houses are all being painted and repaired, new stone foundations being placed under same, new sidewalks and fences being constructed, repairs made at the school on the buildings, the plumbing is being looked after, and generally improvements are being made for the betterment of the whole plant. He is interested in his work, visits the Indians in their homes, and keeps in touch with conditions.

There is a small sawmill at the agency which cut about 100,000 feet of lumber this year. This lumber is used for building repairs at the agency, and the surplus is sold to the Indians at cost.

The agency office is an old, small, 1-story frame building not fit for the needs, and authority to construct a new one has been granted but the building of same has been postponed for the present on account of war conditions.

The warehouse at the agency is an old frame building in rather poor repair, and during my visit there were but few goods in same, this year's supply not having yet arrived. They still had several barrels of pork, some beans and tea, but no sugar.

The boarding school is an old plant with a capacity of 115, which has been reduced to 90 on account of air space in the dormitory building. This dormitory building is a large frame structure, one side of which is used for girls and the other for boys. The dining room and kitchen are in same. This building was being overhauled and repaired during my visit. The lavatories in the basement were not in good condition. The boys playroom in the basement is anything but satisfactory. However, extensive repairs were being made on this building.

The school building proper is a 1-story frame building with two school rooms and assembly room. This building is in fairly good repair though needing paint.

The mess building is a 2-story frame structure, which was being repaired, new plumbing, painting, and plastering being put in during my visit. The laundry is a 1-story brick building with very fair equipment, except that the drier is too small. The mess building, school, dormitory building, and schoolhouse each have a separate steam-heating plant.

The warehouse is a good 1-story building, clean, and with the goods well arranged in same. The apartment in which the flour and other supplies are stored is heavily lined with tin to keep out rats and mice, and on the whole this warehouse is very creditable and being well kept.

The principal's cottage is a 4-room frame cottage in fair repair.

There is a small one-story frame building used for manual training, the boys being taught by Mr. Burkhardt in blacksmithing, painting, carpentry, etc. While I was there the industrial teacher, Mr. F. W. Burkhardt, was acting as principal, there being no regular principal there.

There is a one-story, frame cottage of five rooms used by the industrial teacher. This building is in fair repair.

There is also a very good barn with concrete floor for the small dairy at the school. There is also a small silo in connection with the barn. There are eight good dairy cows, three small calves, one bull, and six 1 and 2-year-old cattle at the school. The dairy herd is composed of four Shorthorns, two Holsteins, and two scrub cows. The latter should be gotten rid of.

There is a small horse barn, where the industrial teacher keeps a team which is used on the farm at the school. This team is a very good one. There is also a good pig pen, where 7 sows and 39 small pigs are kept, at said school. There are also several other small sheds and outbuildings.

The school is lighted by acetylene gas.

There are 18 acres in crop for the school and 5 acres in crop by agency employees.

There is a small hospital at the Leech Lake agency at Onigum, which is made of two old buildings. This now has a capacity for eight patients. Dr. A. C. McGee is in charge. He is a good man, an able physician, and his services should be retained. The employees at the hospital are paid out of the relief and distress fund. The hospital should be supplied with a good nurse and cook.

Both of the farmers—at Bena and Cass Lake—simply do subagent's work, running lines, making leases of hay meadows, writing letters for the Indians, distributing checks, etc. They do not perform farmers' work, and the services of both should be dispensed with.

In justice to these farmers, however, it should be said that it is not their fault that they do not perform farmers' duties. The Indians simply do not farm. The cost of clearing the land is more than it is worth, and but few of the Indians live on their allotments. The Indians will not clear the land, and are not provided with teams or farming implements. Therefore these farmers should be very promptly transferred to points where their services are more valuable.

There are 1,786 Indians on said Leech Lake Reservation. There are 1,165 individual Indian accounts, a great number of which can be closed out. The total amount of individual Indian moneys for which Superintendent Meyer was responsible on August 10, 1918, was \$122,573.22.

The individual Indian moneys paid out during the administration of Supt. Harvey K. Meyer amounted to approximately \$108,000. Liberty loan bonds have been purchased with individual Indian moneys to the extent of \$110,000.

The health record showed on August 12, 1918, that there were 27 cases of tuberculosis, 19 venereal cases, and 81 cases of trachoma on said reservation.

During the winter of 1917-18 rations were issued regularly to 24 Indians at Bena, 16 at Cass Lake, and 12 at Onigum at the agency; total, 52. In August, 1918, there were 43 on the ration roll.

It will be noted in the reading of the council proceedings that the Indians made objections to the farmer at the agency, Mr. Frank J. Fisher. This man is a competent, hard-working, painstaking official. He visits the Indians in their homes and does all he can to aid them, and the work he performs is largely that of other than farmer's work. His services, however, appear to be quite necessary at the agency and this will be especially true if the other two positions are abolished at Cass Lake and Bena, as herein recommended. Then he will have to go all over the reservation, establish lines, place valuations on property to be sold, investigate complaints, look after the condition of the Indians, report cases of sickness and destitution, there being no field matron on said reservation.

It is very important that some one should be charged with the special duty of reporting promptly cases of destitution to the superintendent, so that the same can be promptly relieved. We therefore recommend the retention of the services of Mr. Fisher.

We note that there is one forest guard and provision made for two others on the Leech Lake Reservation, one to be station at Bena and two at the agency for a period of six months each. We do not see any necessity for continuing these forest guards, and therefore recommend that their services be dispensed with. In case of forest fire a large number of persons are employed to put it out, and they are paid by the day for their services. The funds from the abolishment of the positions of guards should be used to defray this expense. The employees of the agency can do the work of forest guards in reporting fires.

The larger portion of the Leech Lake, Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, and White Oak Point Indian Reservations are embraced within the Minnesota National Forest Reserve. The major portion of the timber lies within this forest reserve, and Government Forestry employees are looking after same and promptly report any fires that may occur.

We attach hereto a statement marked "Exhibit A-39" showing the financial condition of this agency, same giving a list of all the employees, positions occupied, salaries, and from what funds each are paid. This shows the amount of moneys expended for the maintenance of the boarding school, agency, hospital, etc., and the total amount of Chippewa funds used on this reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, as also the moneys used from other appropriations to maintain said reservation. Your attention is invited to this exhibit.

By your letter dated February 6, 1918, to Supervisor P. R. Wadsworth, you transmitted to him petition signed by John Martin, Federal Dam, Minn., and other Indians, and directed that a proper investigation be made regarding James Rock, then Government farmer under the Leech Lake Reservation. Inasmuch as said Farmer Rock had resigned from the service, an investigation was found necessary.

By your letter dated February 19, 1918, addressed to Supervisor Wadsworth, you inclosed communication relating to exorbitant prices being charged by the Leech Lake trading post and directed an investigation. Inspector Linnen investigated this matter and was unable to find that said Leech Lake trading post was dealing unfairly with the Indians. They were charging a reasonable profit for their goods, their prices were not exorbitant, and were not as much as were charged in the town of Walker across the lake. One of the owners of said Leech Lake trading post is an Indian, Mr. Bonga, and the other is a white man named Coulander, who appeared to be treating the Indians very fairly and furnishing them goods when they were in dire need and taking his chances of receiving payment. The papers transmitted to Superintendent Wadsworth in both of the above cases by letters of February 6 and 19, 1918, are returned herewith.

The complaint made by Hon. P. H. McGarry, State senator, was unwarranted and did not have any foundation in fact. He had simply been misled by some of the Indians.

Supt. Meyer does not show favoritism in issuing orders to the Indians to trade. He has never directed orders to any particular store or trading post, but has always given same "to whom it may concern," so that the Indians were at perfect liberty to trade where they chose.

Attention is invited to letter of Chief Inspector Linnen, addressed to the office under date of September 17, 1918, with relation to complaint made by one John Warren, wherein it is shown said complaint was unjustified and false. It is further stated that although he said the inspector did not investigate the agency office and school, Inspector Linnen spent three days on such work, and Warren's complaint was not only false but absurd.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That Glenn E. Judy, farmer at Bena, be transferred and the position abolished.

2. That the farmer located at Cass Lake be transferred and the position abolished.

3. That the services of Dr. Z. E. House, at Cass Lake, be dispensed with and the position abolished and a contract physician appointed in his stead.

4. That the services of three forest guards be dispensed with.

5. That the services of one competent employee be utilized continuously to visit the Indians and report cases of destitution, sickness, and needy cases where prompt relief should be afforded. We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN,
Chief Inspector.

C. L. ELLIS,
Special Supervisor.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE OF THE WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY AND RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, BY E. B. LINNEN, CHIEF INSPECTOR; C. L. ELLIS, SPECIAL SUPERVISOR; DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 1918.

Hon. CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: We have the honor to advise that complying with your instructions we made an investigation of the White Earth Reservation schools, and conditions obtaining on said reservation generally, and we held council meetings with the Indians at White Earth, Pine Point, Round Lake, Beaulieu, Twin Lakes, Elbow Lake, and Big Bend. We visited practically all parts of the reservation and familiarized ourselves with conditions.

We investigated the matters complained of by the legislative committee of the general council in its various details, and we now have the honor to make the following report:

The general complaint made by the legislative committee dealt largely with conditions on the White Earth Reservation. However, they did take up some matters pertaining to the other reservations, some of which are included in this report.

COMPLAINTS.

They complain because the Indians on the Red Lake Reservation were not allotted under the act of January 14, 1889.

The Red Lake Indians, in general council, protested against having allotments made to them at this time, and the council was unanimous in its vote against having allotments made to them now, they believing, and we think rightfully so, that the more equitable way is to have the timber cut from the lands and the proceeds derived therefrom divided equally among all of the enrolled Indians on the Red Lake Reservation, thereafter to have the lands allotted, so that all will share alike. In the meantime the Indians are being encouraged to take tentative allotments, are doing so, and, as shown by our Red Lake report, about 100 families reside on tentative allotments. They have 76 good frame houses, 50 log houses, and about 190 Indians are farming about 1,563 acres, being an average tilled of about 8.23 acres each.

Said Red Lake Indians are the most prosperous, contented, and happy of any of the Chippewa Indian tribes, and they expressly desire to be let alone by the White Earth mixed bloods and the general council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and the legislative committee, and resent any interference on their part. They claim to be capable of looking after their own affairs, having their own general council, and desire the cooperation and assistance of the department in the transaction of all affairs pertaining to said reservation. Therefore, it is shown that the legislative committee had no justification for their complaint and that they grossly misrepresented the facts.

Said legislative committee also charged that the department "unlawfully took 250,000 acres of the timberlands owned by the Chippewa Indians and sold the land and timber and has paid the entire proceeds, ranging from \$80 to \$250 per capita, to these 1,100 Red Lake Indians."

These lands of the Red Lake Indians were sold under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1904. The Indians assented to the agreement, as shown by the act, and were willing that its provisions should be carried into effect. Their lands and timber have been sold in accordance with the law and the proceeds paid to them per capita, as specifically provided for in the act. Attention is invited further to the act of February 20, 1904, which was enacted 15 years subsequent to the act of 1889, section 4 of which specifically provides as follows:

"It is further agreed that the said Indians belonging to the said Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., shall possess their diminished reservation independent of all Chippewa tribes of Indians, and shall be entitled to allotments thereon of 160 acres each, either agricultural or pine lands, the different classes of lands to be apportioned as equitably as possible among the allottees."

Attention is invited to the fact that this act provides that the Red Lake Indians shall possess their diminished reservation independent of all Chippewa tribes of Indians. That is the bone of contention with the legislative committee and White Earth mixed bloods, they desiring to share in the value of the lands and timber sold and in the timber now standing on the Red Lake Reservation, which the 1,500 Red Lake Indians are determined shall not be divided outside of their Red Lake Tribe, as provided for by said act. The timber can not be equitably allotted, so they have deferred the formal acceptance of allotments until the timber can be logged off and the money divided pro rata. The experience of the White Earth Indians is ever before their eyes, where a comparatively few enterprising and aggressive mixed-blood members of the tribe secured the valuable timberlands. They do not desire a repetition of such injustice on their own reservation.

In letter of complaint of the legislative committee dated February 18, pages 16 and 17, complaint is made with relation to a 3-cent payment in the case of Peter J. Brunette, who is stated as being a competent thrifty man. The facts in connection with this case are as follows:

Peter J. Brunette is a mixed blood, 41 years of age, has very defective hearing, and is considered simple-minded by some people. He disposed of both his original and additional allotments and has but very little to show of the proceeds. His wife, who is a full blood also, sold her allotments. They have a small shack and about 4 acres cleared on his wife's allotment. He makes his living principally by hunting and fishing and occasionally cuts and sells a little cordwood. With relation to his pro rata payment of \$130, it was considered by the superintendent to be in the best interests of this man to pay him said money on monthly installments of \$25. The first payment was made in November, 1916, and the last in November, 1917. Thirty-three cents interest had accrued, the money being in the Douglas County State Bank of Alexandria, Minn. The clerk who credited the interest to said account, Mrs. Emily P. Robtaille, now a clerk in the Indian Office, added 30 cents to the balance instead of 33 cents, when crediting the interest on said account in December, 1916. This error necessitated a correction in the drawing of a check which covered the balance of 3 cents. Such an error is not unusual, and small checks are drawn at one time or another at most disbursing offices in very small amounts to close out accounts.

It is charged that "in some cases the agents give orders upon certain stores for a certain amount of clothing for the children, the money to be paid from these funds. There are many ugly rumors afloat to the effect that the agents are receiving compensation for the orders from the stores upon which they are drawn."

We examined carefully into this complaint on each reservation and found that this charge is absolutely untrue and without any foundation in fact. The fact is that all of these orders to trade that are issued by any of these superintendents on the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota are addressed "To whom this may concern," and the orders are good at any store and can be used anywhere—White Earth, Ogema, Calloway, Waubun, Mahnomien, or Detroit—and at any of the stores in the towns on or adjoining the other reservations. The purpose of issuing these orders is to enable parents to secure shoes, clothing, underwear, etc., for their children and any necessary articles for themselves. The store that furnishes the goods has to submit an itemized account of the purchases of the Indians, and if the articles so authorized and purchased are reasonably priced and do not exceed the amount authorized a check is drawn against the account in payment for the goods so furnished. These orders are generally given against minor funds and where Indians are known to have made improper use of their moneys. Therefore there was absolutely no grounds or justification for this statement that ugly rumors were afloat to the effect that agents were receiving compensation for the orders from the stores upon which they were drawn, because they were never drawn upon any particular stores, and neither could we find any specific cases anywhere to show that any superintendent or employee had benefited in any way whatsoever from any orders given.

It is pertinent to here state that this service is following in the footsteps and along the same lines of the various counties in the handling of their destitute and indigent people, they likewise furnishing them orders to purchase supplies instead of giving them cash.

By letter dated April 5, 1918, addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins by Webster Ballinger, complaint is made that Louisa King, an Indian girl, was placed in the boarding school at White Earth in September, 1917, that she became pregnant at the school, and the intimation is made that the resident physician gave her medicine to produce a miscarriage, etc. The facts in this connection are:

Said Louisa King testified under oath June 11, 1918, in effect as follows:

That she was 16 years of age on February 15, 1918; that she gave birth to a little girl on June 19, 1918; that she was in the family way prior to going to said boarding school during the fall of 1917 (the records at the school show that she entered same on December 1, 1917); that the father of her baby is one Willie Jackson, a mixed-blood Indian living at White Earth village, not in attendance at said boarding school, nor an employee there nor at the agency. (See her affidavit herewith marked Exhibit A.)

Louisa King lives about a mile outside of the village of White Earth. Dr. Feldman, Government physician at the White Earth hospital, and Miss Eicholtz, nurse, stated that they examined her when she was sent over from the school in March, 1918, and found that she was pregnant. The girl realizing her condition felt badly and cried. She was in no way subjected to pain or indignities according to her own statement and those of the doctor and nurse. The doctor

stated that to divert her mind and give her mental relief he gave her a small bottle of medicine that contained elixir of pepsin, which is entirely harmless, being a stomach tonic, and that she was permitted to remain at the school several days after the examination in order that the other girls at the school would not be made aware of the true facts as to her condition.

It appears that one Coffey Beaulieu, who was evidently looking for some excuse to make complaint, procured from Louisa King the bottle of elixir of pepsin that Dr. Feldman had given to her, and thereafter charged by implication that the medicine was given by the doctor to the girl to produce an abortion. This is without any foundation, and is an unjustifiable accusation intended to reflect on the school and on the doctor, who was and is performing his duties conscientiously. In fact he is an exceptionally competent physician and surgeon, and an honorable gentleman. The whole charge pertaining to this Louisa King is false, and this charge like others was not made in good faith.

Careful investigation on our part failed to reveal any cases of immorality at the White Earth Boarding School as stated in Webster Ballinger's letter of April 15, 1918, and we challenge him to produce the name of the young girl whose family occupies an excellent position in that locality mentioned on page 2 of his said letter as "having become pregnant at the school within the last four months."

In his said letter Webster Ballinger states that William Daily, a Chippewa Indian employed at the agency, separated from his wife because of the improper relations existing between Mrs. Daily and B. P. Six, chief clerk at the agency, etc. We investigated this matter and Mr. William Daily himself stated that he had no proof or knowledge to the effect that said Chief Clerk B. P. Six had any immoral relations with his former wife, and that the matter has simply been gossip in the town of White Earth. Mr. Daily did secure a divorce from his wife, and has again married. The statement was made by numerous persons to Chief Inspector Linnen that the man who is charged with having improper relations with former Mrs. Daily is one Sam Moore, of Detroit, Minn.

Both Mr. Daily and Mr. Six are still employed at the White Earth Agency. Mr. Six is also married, and has an estimable wife. He is a very competent chief clerk, and has an excellent reputation among the good people of the community. His further statement to the effect that William Daily was transferred from the White Earth Agency is absolutely untrue. He has never applied for a transfer nor has he been absent from his duties except for a few days on leave.

On page 3 of said Ballinger's letter of April 5, 1918, he states that Alice Beaulieu (her right name being Grace), boys' matron, accompanied by several women employees of the White Earth Boarding School, called on Supt. Hinton in November, 1917, and protested against the conduct of the boys' disciplinarian, Mr. Summers, etc. Careful inquiry on our part failed to show any immoral conduct on the part of said Summers, who was temporarily employed as disciplinarian. One girl was sent to him with a note by the matron, and failing to find him on the grounds went to his room to deliver the note to him. The matron was cautioned by the principal, Mr. Baumgarten, not to let this occur again. There was no immorality on his part, and neither did Grace Beaulieu or any of the women employees at the White Earth Boarding School call on superintendent in November, 1917, or at any other time and complain against the conduct of Mr. Summers, the temporary disciplinarian. We called on Miss Beaulieu, and she stated substantially that the whole matter was untrue, and that she had never complained of Mr. Summers, had never gone to the superintendent about same, and that this matter was absolutely untrue. All of the other lady employees at the boarding school testified likewise. Supt. Hinton stated that none of the ladies at the White Earth Boarding School had ever complained to him about Disciplinarian Summers. He further stated that Supt. Peirce had recommended said Joe Summers to him for the position of disciplinarian. The complaint with relation to disciplinarian is largely brought about, we believe, by reason of the fact that one Eugene Warren, who applied for said position, was not employed, but that Summers, who is also an Indian, was employed instead.

Complaint was also made that a 6-year-old girl had been raped by one of the school boys in the dining room at the boarding school. We investigated this matter very fully, and the facts in connection with same are as follows:

In February, 1917, one Alice La Roque, a 6-year-old girl in attendance at the boarding school, was accosted by one Henry Le Goo, a 12-year-old Indian

boy, who had been detailed to the kitchen to bring wood and coal from the basement to the dining room. No rape was accomplished, and none even attempted. The dining-room matron, Mrs. Cross, states that this occurred just after the regular supper had been served; that she went from the dining room into the kitchen for a loaf of bread, and was not absent from the dining room more than two minutes; that the doors between the dining room were open; and that the distance was not more than 25 feet. The doors were opposite each other and were left open, and no act as alleged could have been committed.

The girl was not injured in any way and remained at school the balance of the school term. She has since been in the hospital and under treatment by Dr. Feldman for corea. This appears to have been simply an act of mischief on the part of the boy, he being a mere youth of 12 years of age. He received punishment and discipline at the time, being made to stand in the dining room for six consecutive meals, and was fed only on bread and water.

This matter has been the subject of a communication to the Indian Office by letter of Supt. Hinton, dated April 4, 1918, in which he transmitted the statements of Augusta Cross, dining-room matron; Mary C. Short, matron; Louis C. Feldman, physician; and L. A. Baumgarten, principal, all of which statements show that the little girl was not raped or injured. This little girl was afflicted with St. Vitus dance before she entered the boarding school. The boy comes from a bad family, and is the child of a white woman and mixed-blood Indian. He was later sent home from the school, in March, 1918. The mother has been drawing a widow's pension from Mahnomen County, Minn. She is an uneducated, snuff-chewing, and extremely untidy white woman. The mixed-blood Indian father is dead, and the boy's bringing up has been anything but good. (See affidavit of Principal Baumgarten, Exhibit B.)

We were unable to learn of any parents objecting or protesting against their children attending the White Earth Boarding School because of the immoral conditions obtaining therein. The implication and insinuation that the Indian Service among the Chippewas has been "converted into a war-baby institution, with the knowledge of the officials of the department," is an unjust and unwarranted accusation and insult to this department, as is also the statements contained on page 31 of the legislative committee's letter under date of February 18, addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins, wherein it is stated that "neither the day nor boarding-house schools, as they are now and have been for several years conducted under the direction of the Indian Bureau, are fit places to send children to be educated. They are a farce, a fraud, and an actual evil." This said legislative committee, Webster Ballinger, or anyone else have not furnished any proof to substantiate a single charge they have made concerning immorality in the day or boarding schools. This charge, like a large majority of the other complaints filed, have been found to be fully without foundation.

On page 24 of the complaints filed by the legislative committee with Assistant Secretary Hopkins is the following statement with relation to Government warehouses and the issuance of rations to indigent Indians:

"There is being maintained at every agency at an expense to the tribe of more than \$30,000 per annum, a warehouse from which these Government employees receive free their blankets, bedding, and household utensils. They are all furnished the most approved modern houses, and heat and light in addition to their salaries. From these warehouses the agents issue to these subservient Indians who will do their bidding, pork, flour, and groceries. The very persons who receive this charity have either funds standing to their individual credit or are the owners of property, and in addition thereto receive their annual interest money."

What are the facts? The Government warehouses are maintained at each agency for the purpose of storing supplies used for issues to indigent Indians, hospitals, day schools, policemen, and the indigents' homes, and it is absolutely necessary that several thousand dollars worth of supplies be received annually for various uses at the various agencies. These warehouses are cheap frame structures built from gratuity appropriations, and not Chippewa Indian moneys. The warehouses at the White Earth School is a small brick building used for storage of supplies for school use only.

There are two warehouses located near the agency office at White Earth, one is used for housing foodstuffs, dry goods, clothing, etc., the other for stoves, plumbing fixtures, implements, and building material. The average cost of maintaining these two warehouses the past several years has been approximately

\$750 per year, which includes salary of an employee and keeping the buildings in repair.

The issue clerk who attends to these warehouses receives \$1,200 per annum, but he devotes only a part of his time to these warehouses, most of his time is taken up by other duties, such as preparing advertisements, inviting bids on supplies for use of the various schools on the reservation and agency, overseeing the repairs to the steam, water, and sewer systems, and the repairs to the various agency and school buildings, making open-market purchases, weighing coal, hay, etc., assisting with individual Indian accounts, etc.

The approximate cost of the supplies passed through these warehouses during the fiscal year 1918 were as follows:

For use of day schools.....	\$308.81
For use of indigents' home.....	1,278.07
For use of hospital.....	2,436.41
For use of policemen.....	598.11
For use of issues to Indians.....	8,682.05
Total.....	13,303.45

The above is also a fair average for previous years.

The warehouse located at the White Earth School is used for the housing of school supplies only, and the cost of maintaining is approximately \$360 per year, including the time of employees and keeping it in repair.

The approximate cost of supplies passed through this warehouse during the fiscal year 1918 was as follows:

Foodstuffs.....	\$7,153.23
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	7,010.87
Total.....	14,164.10

The Government employees are given the use of bedsteads, blankets, chairs, tables, stoves, etc., provided such articles are available, as prescribed in sections 274, 275, and 276 of the rules of the Indian Service, 1913. These articles are furnished employees because of the small salary paid them. They are given the use of these articles as an inducement to remain in the service, and they are considered as a part of their salary, because the salaries in the Indian Service are considerably lower than in any of the other departments of the Government. Again, these employees would not be able to purchase and have shipped when transferred the furniture needed for their comfort and convenience.

Regarding fuel and light, the appropriation acts for the past several years contain a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allow employees in the Indian Service who are furnished quarters the necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge. This same plan is followed out by the War Department.

Rations are issued only to the destitute, sick, crippled, blind, and otherwise helpless Indians who are unable to provide a livelihood for themselves and families on account of their physical disability, except Indian policemen. At the White Earth Agency during the past winter there were rations issued to approximately 746 Indians, who would have actually suffered for want of subsistence if they had not been given such assistance. Where the Indians are known to be of the class above described they are carried on the ration roll and given rations when available, but where the actual condition is not known to the superintendent he investigates the circumstances. If the Indian is found to be in destitute circumstances he or she is given assistance if possible. In cases of sickness they are usually attended to by the agency physician, and if he deems it wise he issues a certificate as to sickness and shows the necessity for rations or personally notifies the superintendent as to the destitute condition, after which rations are generally issued.

Whenever an Indian or Indians who are on the ration roll become physically able to perform manual labor and support themselves they are dropped from the ration roll and not given any further subsistence.

Where an Indian who is on the ration roll has a deposit of available individual Indian money, he or she is not issued any further rations until it is absolutely necessary by lack of sufficient funds for support and by his inability to make a living for himself and family.

Rations have been issued in a few cases to Indians who had funds to be credited to their account which were not available to draw checks against, and

who at the time were in need of assistance, but these were immediately dropped from the roll and given no further assistance as soon as checks could be drawn against their approved accounts. No rations have ever been issued to our knowledge to any employee except to members of the Indian police force who are entitled to rations as a part of their salary. As a general proposition these rations are only issued during the winter months.

With relation to Indians who are in destitute circumstances and in need of rations, it is pertinent to say that they are scattered all over the White Earth Reservation, and that the majority of same are mixed bloods. In the Big Bend country there are reported the following persons who need assistance:

	Number in family.
1. William Neeland, cripple, big family-----	7
2. Anyne waush anceis, cripple-----	1
3. Maggie Thompson, blind-----	1
4. De kinnee Rogers, widow, poor-----	1
5. Equay zance, Mrs. Skunk, widow-----	2
6. Nay tum e ge shig a quay, widow-----	2
7. Day tah bus e quay, she has money, widow-----	1
8. Tah bus aush e quay, widow-----	2
9. Tah be quay, widow-----	1
10. Shah bway way ge shig, old people-----	2
11. O shah waush ke ge hrig, old people-----	2
12. Peter Morrison, old people-----	3
13. Peter Nichale, old people-----	3
14. Charles Moose, cripple-----	2
15. Scott La Prairie, cripple-----	2

Those from Vineland who need assistance:

1. Mrs. Pine, old cripple.
2. Mrs. Hanks, old.
3. Tom Skin a way, partially blind (cataract).
4. John Shak o bee and wife, old.
5. Charles Carbo and wife, old.
6. Beau de gay ga bow e quay (allotment).
7. Qua Kosh (daughter of above) hunchback.

Those from Isle who need assistance:

1. Mr. Sain Davis, whose husband died this spring, leaving five children; should have immediate assistance.
2. Mrs. Charles Moose, whose husband was killed a year ago, has two children to support.
3. Tom Benjamin, no wife, has six children to support. Should have help.
4. Ne go sho (shorty) old.
5. Na que na be, old lady.
6. Qui ack, old lady.
7. Nus Sam, old lady.
8. Peter Anderson and wife.
9. Ah show (Chinaman).
10. Ke che no fin (Big Pete).

The following from the Onamia district, near Cove, in the Mille Lac country, need assistance:

1. Nah she kay we ge she go quay.
2. Wah she che wah no quay.
3. Wa de na auce (wife).
4. Mah che o se quay (Mrs. Pe wash).
5. Mo ge ge she yo quay (Mrs. Razor).
6. Ah ice bay quay.
7. Shah bawa quh me ko quay.
8. Nee gou be nais.
9. Bo yah nuck.
10. Na wah yure ge shig.
11. A shaw wah be go quay.
12. She yak.
13. We chi wah you.

The following from Ponsford, White Earth Reservation, need assistance:

1. Way way she o quay, age 90; Ponsford, Minn.
2. Ay dah wah kan nee go quay, age 106; has an 80-acre allotment. Could not get further information.

3. Ke shewan, age 75.
4. She ganz, age 70; has 80-acre allotment.
5. She Sheeb (Lucy Ballenger), age 65.
6. Me shah ke ja na quad do quay, age 80.
7. May no ke she way, age 84.

List of Indians at Round Lake who are partly self-supporting, but on account of age can not support themselves entirely but should have assistance throughout the winter months:

1. William Paul and wife.
2. Oge man ish and wife.
3. Ah zhow ah cumig ish kinny.

The following from Twin Lakes and vicinity who need assistance:

1. Nah ah bun way, old and blind, has some money at agency; no land.
2. George Coleman and wife, too old to work; have some land and stock.
3. Mah een gaunce, very old; no land, no money.
4. Pah go nay ge shig, old and crippled; has one allotment, no money.
5. Kah gi gay ge new, very old, has some money at agency.
6. Ne sub ain, old and sickly, no land, small amount of money at agency.
7. Paul Martin and wife, too old to work, have some money at agency.
8. Louise Big Wind and three children, no land, probably some money at agency.

9. Sah gwon dug and four grandchildren, no means of support.
10. Harry Murray, wife, and six children. He has consumption. Have an eighth interest in an unsettled estate consisting of two allotments.
11. Mrs. Joe Bush and daughter, no money, no land.
12. William Thompson, wife, and six children, has but one arm, no money, some land.
13. Ben Witty, too old to work, no money, no land.
14. Shah nah we nung, very old, no money, some land.
15. Mrs. John Roy, widow, no means of support, very old.
16. Mrs. Carl, widow, very old, no means of support.
17. Wah goosh, wife, and grandchild, no money, no land, too old to work much.

18. Thomas Wadenah and wife, no money, some land, too old and crippled to work.

19. Ke che shay wah bi kito, and wife, very old, some money, some land.
20. Mrs. Frank Pike, widow with four children, no money, some land.
21. Charles Roy, wife, and one child, crippled, no money, no land.
22. Eliza Roy, widow, too old to work much, no money, no land.
23. Mrs. Emma Porter, two children to support, no money, no land.

The following persons are now or have been inmates of the Indigents Home since October 1, 1917:

1. I ah baince and wife.
2. Charles Bottenneau and wife.
3. Edward Clair and wife.
4. Bud dice and wife.
5. Charles Martin and family, wife and six children.
6. Mrs. Mayhue.
7. Wah bin ne go quay.
8. Lizzie Wakefield.
9. William Fairbanks.
10. Ne ni ge won.
11. William Potter.
12. Me zhuck ke ge shig.
13. Mrs. Madison.
14. Josephine Madison.
15. Little Wolf.
16. Te bish co cumig.
17. Anywaush, Biscoe (Frank Brunette).
18. Paul Beaupre.
19. Mrs. Sadie Hudson.
20. Way wish she ge shig.
21. James Bongo and wife.
22. John Bellanger and wife.
23. Chas. Potter and wife.
24. Peter Morrison and wife.

25. Joseph Perrault.
26. Henry Schoenburn.
27. Mrs. Dave Aspinwall.
28. Mrs. Maggie Ross.
29. Mrs. Chesler.
30. Mrs. Mary Stevens.
31. Sha ma we nah.
32. May nus quah no way.
33. Wm. Feather.
34. Way ge mah que may.
35. O mah mah ge gwon.
36. Mrs. George Bellanger.
37. Mrs. Brown.
38. Ne cum is.

The following Indians in the Ponsford district need assistance:

1. Bay bah dung ay aush.
2. Kah be mah be.
3. Say say gun e quay.
4. Men goonce.
5. Nay che wah wung.
6. Nah cud day wub and wife.
7. Ay ge je be naise.
8. De kain ish.
9. Ooom be be wun equay.
10. Pe tew e gah bow e quay.
11. Pin de agy e say quay.
12. O zew wun un e quay.
13. Kah ge gah gah bow eke.
14. Pah bah ne gan nee and wife.
15. Louisa Findday.
16. Nay tah wah cumig ish king.
17. Nee gah bow e quay.
18. O be quod aince No. 2.
19. Ay dow wah cumig o quay.
20. Frank Sampson.

The following Indians in the White Earth district need assistance:

1. Mrs. Marie Beauchamp.
2. Mrs. Mary W. English.
3. Mud way cashe.
4. Johnson King (cripple).
5. Mrs. Nancy Villebrun.
6. Mrs. Mary Donnell (receives pension).
7. Peter Blair (blind).
8. Kah bay ge shig o quay.
9. Mrs. Wm. St. Clair.
10. E quay zaince (Mrs. Bushanan).
12. William Potter (chief).
13. Mrs. Sophia Warren.
14. Albert Fairbanks (husband); receives pension.
15. Catherine Fairbanks (wife).
16. Frank Roy (husband); receives pension).
17. Sophia Roy (wife).
18. Mrs. Maggie Van Wert (receives pension).
19. Mrs. Isabelle Bellecourt (receives pension).
20. Louis Charette (receives pension).
21. Charlotte Charette.
22. Frank Charette.
23. Mud o say quay.
24. O din e gun (chief).
25. Mah eeng aunce (husband).
26. Kay zhe quah ung (wife).
27. Ke chee sy ien.
28. Ke che o syien (Lizzie Jackson).
29. Wah say yah.
30. Mrs. Caroline Oliver (receives pension).
31. Sho ne yah quay.
32. Ne gon e ge shig o quay.

33. Nees ke gwons.
34. Nay zhah ke ah bun dung.
35. Osh kin owe.
37. O jub way quay.
39. Maud aush.
40. Tay cum e ge shig.
41. Joseph Big Bear (Ke che mah quah) (husband).
42. Pug e nay (wife).
43. Mrs. Maggie Belland (receives pension).
44. Rodney Boutwell (husband).
45. Mrs. Isabell Boutwell (wife).
46. O mah kah keence, (husband).
47. Mrs. O mah kah keence (wife).
48. Ne zhe kay we gah bow (husband).
49. Mrs. Charlotte Ne zhe kay we gah bow (wife).
50. Mrs. Lizzie Charette (widow).
51. Cecelia Charette.
52. Mrs. Josette Borad.
53. Michael Parker (T. B.).
54. Ah sah waince Roy.
55. Caroline Roy.
56. Wah bun un ung o ke (Julia Superior).
57. Me o be quay (Mrs. Alfred Jourdain).

The following Indians from Elbow Lake district need assistance:

1. Gah duck, aged about 70, has rheumatism.
2. O gah bay gwum, aged about 65, almost blind.
3. Nis ka we goh bow, aged about 75, almost blind.
4. Quay zaince, wife of Joe Smith, aged about 45, has been blind for years.

In a letter signed by members of the legisaltive committee under date of March 18, 1918, addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins, the statement is mad that:

"The funds belonging to parents for their minor children from interest payments are being withheld. We cite you to the case of Mrs. Harfield, of Ogema, Minn. Agent Hinton refused to pay her the interest money due her minor children when the last annuity payment was made. Neither the rights of her or her children to enrollment have ever been questioned. This is not an isolated case * * *."

The facts in the case in connection with this matter are as follows:

In the fall of 1916 Mrs. Harfield was paid her pro rata share of the trust fund in amount \$130.60; also her own annuity of \$19.50, and the annuities of her eight children, each being \$19.50, aggregating \$306.10. She was then married to a white man. They lived in Ogema, Minn. Soon after the receipt of this amount \$306.10, she left home, and as advised, became very extravagant in the use of the money. It is said that she bought dolls for her children valued at from \$5 to \$10, and perhaps more each. She went to the Flandreau Indian School after this to see a child or some of her children who were then in school there. While at Flandreau her then white husband died. She did not have money enough to return from Flandreau, S. Dak., to Ogema, Minn., for the burial, although she had been paid \$306.10 but a few days prior to her husband's death. She borrowed \$30 from Superintendent Peirce, of the Flandreau Indian School, to return home to the burial, and when last information was received from Superintendent Peirce she had not paid him the money borrowed from him, to wit, \$30. He expressed the belief that the debt would never be paid by Mrs. Harfield.

In the fall of 1917, when the annuity payments were made to the Indians of the White Earth Reservation, because of the facts above stated, the superintendent declined to pay to her the annuities of her children who were in school and one who had run away from the boarding school the year previous and was not at home in the fall of 1917.

Theodore S. Harfield was not in school.

Josephine E. and Mabel D. Harfield were in school at Pipestone.

Leander O. Harfield was in school at Wahpeton.

Lyda L. and Ada M. Harfield were in the White Earth boarding school.

The annuities of these six children were deposited to their respective credits in the bank in order that they might have the use and benefit of the funds.

Harry M. and William M. Harfield, not of school age, were at home. These annuities, \$18 each, were paid to the mother.

Mrs. Harfield, some time after the death of her first white husband, married a second time. Her present husband is a white man. They are living in Fargo, N. Dak.

The foregoing facts have in substance been reported to your office. The Indian Office file number is (Ed-Ind. 116223-17 G. W. W.).

On pages 15-16 of the legislative committee's complaint addressed to Assistant Secretary Hopkins, under date of February 18, 1918, appears the following:

Mr. Beaulieu says: "It has come to light that the children attending the Government boarding school are being paid their funds in cash, or rather, in Government checks. Little boys not over 6 years of age were seen at the downtown stores with checks of \$3 to \$5, where they were spending it on candy, gum, and other such articles. One little boy used part of his check in buying 24 packages of chewing gum. Where the boy was too young to indorse his check, a person from the boarding school was stationed in the store and indorsed the check so that the boy could cash it. That the funds of these minors is being squandered and wasted in such an improvident manner casts serious reflection upon the competency and integrity of the officers in charge who will permit such a practice, especially when it is recalled that such is done without the knowledge or consent of the parents, who can not obtain a dollar of the child's fund with which to purchase the necessities of life."

The facts in this connection are as follows:

During the last school year the only checks given out to children to spend as they wished were given to them at Christmas time. Each child over 12 years of age whose behavior had been good and who had not run away from school up to that time were given \$5 checks. Pupils under 12 years of age were given \$2 checks. This was done by Supt. Hinton upon the recommendation of Principal Baumgarten. Prior to three years ago it had been the custom to let all the children go home at Christmas time during the holiday season. Some of these children never came back to school, some were a month or six week late, and this money was given to them at Christmas time to make them more contented to stay at the boarding school during the holiday season. (See affidavit of Principal Baumgarten, Exhibit B.)

On page 16 of said complaint appears the following:

"We cite you the cases of Sophia Brunette, Lillian Bellecourt, and Ida Darco. All of these women received patents in fee for their allotments. They are all mixed bloods and all make their own living. Supt. Hinton refused to pay them their shares of the one-quarter of the principal fund, but did in some of the cases dole the money out to them in monthly payments."

The facts in connection with these cases are as follows:

Sophia Brunette and Ida, otherwise known as Margaret Darco, were classified on the annuity rolls for 1916 as competent, and their pro rata share of the trust fund was paid to them in whole, respectively. As to Lillian Bellecourt, she is blind in one eye and wears glasses all the time. She was at one time married to a man named Vivier, but they separated some years ago. She has three children—one named Paul Bellecourt, born in 1906; another named Isabelle Ahavery, born in 1908; and another named Ruby N. Madison, born in 1911, according to the records of the White Earth Office. It will be observed from the dates of birth that these children were 10, 8, and 5 years old, respectively, in 1916. It will also be noted that none of them bear the name of her former husband Vivier.

The act approved May 18, 1916, making an appropriation for a pro rata payment, provided among other things that the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he might prescribe might use for or advance to any Chippewa Indian in the State of Minnesota entitled to share in the said funds who is incompetent, blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident one-fourth of the amount which would then be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of said permanent fund.

These are the reasons for classifying Lillian Bellecourt as an incompetent on the annuity roll of 1916, said classification being approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. Payments were made to her in installments in order that she might receive the use and benefit

of the money as needed. Her account is numbered 6221, and monthly payments were made to her as follows: \$25, \$25, \$25, \$15, \$20, \$20.93.

She is carried on the roll as Lillian B. Vivier and was born in 1885.

* * * * *

On page 26 of the same letter is the following statement:

"We cite you the case of Gus Monroe, an adult mixed blood, who received a patent in fee to his allotment and who is now and has been a mechanic and chauffeur, working during the last year in Duluth, Minn. His money was withheld."

Gus Monroe is an adult mixed blood of the White Earth Reservation and was placed on the annuity rolls of 1916 as a competent Indian. On October 24, 1916, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wired the Superintendent of the White Earth Agency not to pay the pro rata share of the trust funds to anyone who had been guilty of drinking or bootlegging. The facts in the case of Gus Monroe were that he had been guilty of that charge. His payment, therefore, was held up at that time under instructions and was paid to him afterwards in installments. All of his pro rata share of the trust funds have been paid to him.

* * * * *

In the legislative committee's letter of February 18, 1918, addressed to Asst. Secretary Hopkins, appears the following:

"Many of our people have been on the verge of rising in open rebellion against the departmental authorities and would have risen and expelled from the reservation every representative of the Indian Bureau if it had not been for the wise and safe counsel of some of our leading citizens. Our people were driven to rebellion in 1898 to put a stop to a condition less vexatious than the one which now confronts us, and we are apprehensive, and we may add not unduly so, that some of our people may become so exasperated that they will forget their obligations and duties to the State and Nation and may take the law into their own hands."

This statement was reiterated in the legislative committee's letter dated March 18, 1918, addressed to Asst. Secretary Hopkins, in which they say:

"Our people are incensed. We apprised you in our letter of February 18 of the probability of serious trouble. We hope that it will not occur and we will do all that we possibly can to avert it."

These statements are made without any foundation in fact whatsoever, and such sentiments exist only in the minds of a very few of the mixed bloods residing at White Earth, many of whom are members of the legislative committee. He held councils with the Indians at White Earth village, Ponsford, Round Lake, Beaulieu, Twin Lakes, Elbow Lake, and Big Bend, seven points on the White Earth Reservation; at Onigum and Bena on the Leech Lake Reservation; at Red Lake, Nett Lake, Vermilion Lake, and Grand Portage, and at every place we asked the Indians questions in regard to this matter, and read the foregoing statements of the legislative committee, requesting them to make it known to us if they had any knowledge of such a condition existing, and at each and every place all of the Indians stated it was the first time they had ever heard of any such thing; that the same was wholly untrue, and a ridiculous statement, unworthy of any consideration or belief. Many of the Indians objected seriously to any such statement having been made, as they believed same reflected very much on their loyalty to the Government. This is one of the chief reasons which prompted them to repudiate the legislative committee, as they wish the Government to distinctly understand that they have not authorized any such statement.

By your letter dated March 9, 1918, addressed to Supervisor P. R. Wadsworth, you inclose file relating to the application of Eugene J. Warren for the position of disciplinarian at the White Earth school, and ask that same be given consideration.

Supervisor Wadsworth and Chief Inspector Linnen investigated this matter, and both arrived at the conclusion that Eugene Warren, a mixed blood of the White Earth Chippewas, was fully competent and capable of performing such duties, and believed that it might have been wise for Supt. Hinton to have placed him in such position rather than Mr. Summers, who was temporarily appointed. Supt. Hinton's reasons for not appointing him were largely because of the belief he had that said Warren would likely take occasion to stir up trouble and make complaints at the boarding school. Said Warren has now

moved to Minneapolis, Minn. Both he and his wife had valuable allotments which they sold, and have nothing now to show for same. However, it is believed that they both bear a good reputation, and are capable.

* * * * *

We were unable to find that any Government officials had charged Indian women and girls or had referred to them as being whores and prostitutes, as stated in the complaints of the legislative committee.

* * * * *

Complaints were also made regarding the withholding of patents for issuance after receipt by the superintendents.

We could only find one case, and that was on the Leech Lake Reservation, the fact being that patents to adult Indians, whether trust or fee simple, are always delivered either in person or by mail to the allottee upon signature of the allottee for receipt in duplicate. Trust patents or fee patents issued to or in the name of heirs of deceased Indians are delivered to the heir or heirs of the deceased allottee when proof is furnished as to heirship, either by a finding of the Secretary of the Interior, on an official decree of heirship issued by the probate court in the case of adult mixed bloods. When the heirs are so determined the patents are delivered to the adults. The trust patents of minors, whether they are full or mixed bloods, are retained in the files of the superintendent's office, and delivered when the minor reaches his or her majority. This policy has been adopted because minors or parents of minor children who have procured patents for the lands allotted to their children have in some instances sold the land, using the trust patents as evidence of title and a right to sell. It is believed that trust patents of a minor should be so held, as they represent property rights which should be protected, as well as rights to moneys, personal rights, or estates. It is the practice of the different offices to advise all allottees entitled to receive patents of the issuance and receipt of such patents when their address is known.

* * * * *

The collection of a \$15 fee, required in determining heirs of deceased Indians, is provided for under the act of June 30, 1913, and subsequent acts, making similar appropriations. The probating or determining of the heirs of deceased Indians is thus costing the Indian very much less than if they were compelled to probate their estates in the probate courts, where the fee would range anywhere from \$30 to \$100. Our previous experience at the various agencies has shown the cost of probating to range from \$50 to \$800 in some cases. We refer generally to our experiences in South Dakota and Oklahoma when this law was not in effect. This matter had been complained of by the legislative committee, but many of the Indians in council at Leech Lake, Nett Lake, Grand Portage, and elsewhere asked to have an examiner of inheritance promptly sent to them to determine their heirship cases.

CHIPPEWA WOMAN'S LEAGUE OF WHITE EARTH, MINN.

By Webster Ballinger's letter dated April 17, 1918, addressed to Asst. Secretary Hopkins, he transmitted a report of an inspection of the White Earth boarding school, made by the Chippewa Woman's League April 10, 1918.

In this report the women stated that they found many things to complain of. They said that the children's breakfast was not what they would wish it and was improperly cooked and served.

The boys' building was found to be in a bad state of repair, particularly the boys' playroom, and the toilets were out of order.

The dairy herd, they say, was in a shameful condition, and that the cows were lousy, that the stable was full of manure, and that the boys were milking the cows with dirty hands, without any supervision.

That the swine were in bad condition and the pens unclean, etc.

In connection with this inspection there was a resolution passed by these women protesting against the treatment of Miss Anna Louzon at the White Earth hospital.

The women who signed this report of inspection and resolution were Mrs. Nellie Martin, Mrs. Maggie Porter, Miss Stella Warren, and Mrs. Louisa O. Warren.

Supervisor Wadsworth and Chief Inspector Linnen investigated this matter and the conditions which obtained at the boarding school which the ladies com-

plained of, in so far as it could be done, it being impossible to tell during the month of July what had occurred or the conditions obtaining on April 10, 1918, on which date these ladies made their inspection.

Mrs. Louisa Warren, Mrs. Nellie A. Martin, Mrs. Maggie Porter, and Miss Stella Warren appeared before us and gave testimony under oath, the testimony of Mrs. Nellie Martin and Mrs. Louisa Warren being reduced to writing, and the other two ladies substantiated all that these two ladies had said. The further testimony they gave was in effect verifying their former complaints.

We could not and did not attempt to dispute the statements made by these ladies under oath. We know that the conditions which obtained in the boys' playroom at the boys' dormitory building were bad, and that the room was badly in need of repair. We know also that some of the water and steam pipes were broken and leaking, and we also believe that conditions at the dairy barn were not what they should have been, and that the boys were milking the cows without proper supervision.

We took occasion to at once look into these matters and called to the attention of the superintendent and principal those things which needed prompt attention and correction. We asked that the needed improvements be made at once, and prior to our leaving White Earth the steam pipes and plumbing in the boys' dormitory building were being or had been repaired. The whole basement of the boys' dormitory was being plastered, cement floor placed therein, and was being renovated and rearranged for a suitable playroom. The dairy barn had been ceiled inside, improved, and was a first-class structure with concrete floor. It was neat and in good shape, the cows were fat and sleek and looking fine, the silo had been half filled, hay and feed had been provided for the dairy herd, the pigs were looking fine and doing very well, but some of them were not as clean as they might be, the sidewalks were being repaired, and many things which we found fault with were being repaired and corrected. Most of these were minor repairs such as downspouts, lack of paint, broken sidewalks, basement windows out, broken windows, leaking valves, necessary repairs to toilets, broken banisters in buildings, etc.

Upon the arrival of Supervisor Wadsworth and Inspector Linnen at White Earth they made a careful inspection of conditions at the boarding school, and called the attention of the superintendent and principal to the many things which needed repairs and correction. Subsequently after many of these repairs had been made Supervisor Ellis and Chief Inspector Linnen went carefully over the whole plant.

The fact of the matter is that Supt. Hinton had not given enough or proper supervision to the boarding school, and Principal Baumgarten had neglected many things. The place had been allowed to run down and presented a very bad appearance. These things were largely of a minor nature, and could and should have been corrected by a small amount of labor. It appears that Principal Baumgarten, though a good, hard-working, capable man, is not qualified to get the best results out of his employees, and lacked the ability in pointing out and having corrected the things which needed correction, and the matter seems to have been almost wholly neglected by Supt. Hinton.

A good deal of the difficulty at the school was caused by lack of proper and capable employees. The pipes had been allowed to burst and get out of order by lack of a proper engineer at the school, and it was found to be a very difficult matter to conduct the school along proper lines with the many inefficient employees.

The boy pupils should not have been allowed to milk the cows without proper supervision on the part of the farmer, whose duty it was to have seen that the barn was kept clean and sanitary. The majority of the things out of order at the school, some of which were justly complained of by the Woman's League, are attributable to the lack of proper attention and supervision on the part of Supt. Hinton and Principal Baumgarten.

We investigated also the complaint made with relation to injustice being done Miss Anna Louzon at the hospital, which is complained of in the resolution presented with the report of this committee. The facts in connection with this case are as follows:

Miss Anna Louzon was the cook at the hospital. There is a room expressly provided for the cook downstairs adjoining the kitchen, which is now occupied by the cook. It appears that for a short period there was a spare vacant room upstairs in the hospital which Miss Louzon was permitted to use temporarily. Subsequently, when the doctor's services were needed during the winter almost constantly at the hospital, he occupied this room with his wife so that

he could be present in the hospital when calls came. This necessitated the moving of Miss Louzon back to the cook's room, to which she objected, and that is substantially all there is to this case. No injustice was done her. This is substantiated by the testimony of the doctor, head nurse, superintendent, and others who were familiar with said case.

This woman and other ladies also complained with relation to the White Earth hospital, and treatment received there, and one went so far as to say that the head nurse and other employees were using Government material and supplies.

We went into this matter very fully and found that on several occasions the employees being unable to secure certain supplies, such as flour and sugar, had used some of the Government supplies for a short period, but replaced them as soon as they could.

The head nurse, Miss Marie Eickholt, whom they complained of most particularly, we found to be an estimable young woman, and a very capable nurse. She has now gone into the Navy service as a Red Cross nurse, and it is very doubtful if said hospital will ever be able to again secure the services of as capable a nurse as is she.

With relation to the doctor now at the White Earth hospital, Dr. L. E. Feldman, we have to say that he is a very capable physician and surgeon, is conscientious in his work, is an honorable gentleman, and a graduate of some of the best eastern colleges. It appears to be the policy of the White Earth mixed bloods to file charges, to spread ugly rumors, to slander, and exert every effort in an attempt to belittle the Government schools, hospitals, and employees, and endeavor to make it so unpleasant for them that they will resign or request transfer. There appears to be a determined, persistent effort along these lines at White Earth. These people not only interfere with the official duties of Government employees, but slander them and make their private life as unbearable as possible.

The security and retention of capable, right-minded employees at White Earth, especially at the hospital and school, will be increasingly difficult by reason of the antagonistic attitude of many mixed bloods, especially in the village of White Earth. The criticisms are not made in a helpful spirit, but they hope by making it so unpleasant for the employees in the performance of their duties and in their private life that they will leave, resulting in the lowered efficiency of these institutions, which can be used as an argument in support of their contention that the Government is failing in its efforts, and supervision should cease.

There are some of these White Earth mixed bloods who do not hesitate to openly insult employees, not only while performing their duties, but also in private life, knowing that they can not protect themselves. This tends to lower the self-respect of employees. Descriptive of the manner in which this propaganda is carried out, the following incident came personally to our attention while at White Earth. Dr. Feldman, who has been the subject of scurrilous attacks in the *Tomahawk*, one evening while sitting at his home with his wife, was surprised by a call from Frank D. Beaulieu and a young lady who is now his wife, who in an apparently friendly manner told the doctor that he knew he was a capable, right-minded man, and that he must not mind the attacks made upon him in the *Tomahawk* (which is edited by Frank Beaulieu's father), and that their sole object in taking such steps was to effect the destruction of the system followed out by the United States Indian Service.

This Womans' League of White Earth, it appears, was organized for the purpose of assisting and cooperating with the Chippewa General Council, and unquestionable was organized at the instigation of the legislative committee and for the express purpose of aiding them in bringing complaints against the administration of governmental affairs on the White Earth Reservation.

Resolution No. 10, adopted by the General Council of the Chippewas in July, 1918, states that:

"The function of said league is to act as an auxiliary in conjunction with the General Council of Minnesota Chippewas. * * *"

From all information we were able to obtain, the only duties that said woman's league had performed was the investigation made at the White Earth boarding school, as herein outlined. These ladies went to the boarding school unannounced at 6.30 o'clock in the morning, when everything would appear at its worst. The buildings would not have been cleaned and put in order, the beds in the dormitories would not have been made, barns would not have been

cleaned, and an inspection made at such time would show up the conditions in their very worst light. They selected this early hour apparently for the purpose of finding fault and the filing of complaints, which was done.

The conditions existing in the village of White Earth with relation to cleanliness, sanitation, and morals would seem to us to be of sufficient import to draw the attention of the White Earth Woman's League to the necessity for housecleaning there, in view of the fact that they state this league is "for promoting the progressive interests, moral, spiritual, and intellectual elevation of their kindreds." It is a well-known fact that the moral conditions obtaining in White Earth are bad; that the town presents an untidy, dirty, and slovenly appearance. But said woman's league appears to have overlooked same and to have devoted their sole attention to finding fault with governmental administration. The inference can thus be drawn that their purpose was not of a high order.

None of these complainants, and with one or two exceptions none of the members of said league, have any children in attendance at the White Earth boarding school, and, as is shown by the statements of Mrs. Louisa Warren and Mrs. Nellie A. Martin, which were the sentiments also of Mrs. Maggie Porter and Miss Stella Warren, the members of said league who appeared before us, they are all in favor of the discontinuance of the Government boarding schools.

The affidavits of Mrs. Nellie Martin and Mrs. Louisa Warren are marked Exhibits "C" and "D," respectively.

With relation to conditions at the hospital, we took the testimony of Miss Marie Eickholt, nurse (Exhibit E); Mrs. John Spratt (Exhibit F); Mrs. Philomena Brunette (Exhibit G); Mrs. Josephine Parker (Exhibit H); Miss Ellen Spry (Exhibit I); and Mrs. Mary Bonga (Exhibit I-1).

We also took the testimony of Mrs. Ida M. Tobin, seamstress at the boarding school (now resigned), which is marked "Exhibit J."

We also inclose the affidavit of Rev. Kah-ah-sed, Episcopal minister at White Earth, Minn., which affidavit we took in connection with the complaint made with reference to Mr. Daily and Mr. Six. This affidavit we mark "Exhibit K." It will be noted from a reading of said affidavit that he states that Mr. Daily made a statement to him with relation to Mr. Six, which Mr. Daily denied in a statement made before Supervisor Wadsworth and Inspector Linmen.

We took the testimony of Mrs. Maria Sherbano, of White Earth, who complained of the treatment accorded her by Supt. Hinton. We succeeded in remedying the matters this lady complained of. (Exhibit L.)

Alec Martin, a mixed-blood Indian, formerly employed as additional teamster at the White Earth Agency, complained against William Anawaush, teamster employed at the agency, whom he said he saw taking oats out of the Government barn to feed his hogs; also that he took tar paper out of the Government warehouse. We investigated this matter and found from the property clerk that no one had access to the warehouse except himself, and that he never had missed any tar paper, and did not believe this statement to be true. We could not verify the taking of any feed from the agency barn by Anawaush. This affidavit we marked "Exhibit M."

Edward Jackson, a mixed blood, complained that he saw Henry Visenor, Indian policeman, who was employed at the agency barn, take feed from the barn.

Both Edward Jackson and Alec Martin seemed to have a very ill feeling toward both Henry Vizenor and William Anawaush, and we could not verify their statements. Said Anawaush appeared to us to be a very competent and capable Indian employee.

Fred Jackson, a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian, complained as to the chief of police, Nick Belland, claiming that said Belland sold two bottles of whisky to Edward Jackson and had whisky on the reservation, etc. Edward Jackson denied any knowledge of this matter. Louis Beauchamp, one of the parties mentioned in this affidavit, was absent from the reservation and we could not see him, as was Mary Perrault, although we made several attempts to get in touch with them.

This matter also had the appearance of spite work in an attempt to injure Nick Belland, the chief of police. The affidavit of Fred Jackson we mark "Exhibit O" and of Edward Jackson "Exhibit P."

We also took the statement of Nick Belland, chief of police, with relation to conditions on the reservation. His affidavit we mark "Exhibit Q." It will be noted that he complains of not being properly aided by Supt. Hinton in preserving order and suppressing the liquor traffic at the last 14th of June celebration at White Earth. He also makes mention of the immoral conditions obtaining at White Earth Village.

* * * * *

WILD RICE LAKE AND FLOODING OF LANDS.

Complaint was made by several of the Indians in council regarding the proposed drainage of Wild Rice Lake and protesting against same, which would mean the destruction of their rice fields, which supply a large amount of food for the Indians on the White Earth Reservation, particularly the full bloods. This matter has been taken up with the office by Supt. Hinton by letter dated September 14, 1917. In July, 1918, Mr. Dietz, supervisor of irrigation, visited Wild Rice Lake and investigated the matter, and we were advised that no action was to be taken looking toward the drainage of said lake until the matter had been thoroughly considered by your office. For your information we inclose herewith memoranda with papers attached, which we mark "Exhibit R."

We also inclose several papers attached together giving the present status of the lands of one Arthur Gray, who complained that his land was being flooded by the Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Co., who placed a dam on Otter Tail River. This matter has been taken up with R. C. Bell, Assistant Attorney General. These papers are marked "Exhibit S."

FIELD MATRONS.

During the past several years there has been but one field matron stationed on the White Earth Reservation. This was an Indian woman named Mrs. Sophie Agnes. She spent the winter months at the Old Folks' Home at Ponsford caring for the destitute Indians therein congregated.

A great many complaints were made to us by the Indians with relation to Mrs. Agnes, and it was also stated to us by Supt. Hinton, Principal Nygren, at Ponsford, and others that her services were very unsatisfactory, the Indians resenting her going into their homes, and it is believed that she is accomplishing very little for good among the Indians.

While we were at White Earth Mrs. Wilma G. Rhodes, supervisor of field matrons, made an investigation on that reservation, and she too expressed the opinion to us that the services of Mrs. Agnes were unsatisfactory, and we were informed that she had in view the discontinuing of said position for the present. So there will be no field matron on the White Earth Reservation during the coming winter.

We are of the opinion that there is room for two good field matrons on said reservation, and these women, if they are the right ones, can accomplish very much for good among these Indians in reporting cases of destitution and sickness, nursing the sick, teaching the women to keep their homes clean, sanitary conditions, instructing them how to cook, etc. We are hopeful that in the spring two good field matrons can be supplied on said reservation.

USE OF TRIBAL FUNDS IN CONSTRUCTING AND REPAIRING GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The records show that all Government buildings at the White Earth Agency were constructed and repairs made on same out of Indian school and agency funds, an appropriation made by Congress annually for the construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, sewage, and water systems in connection therewith.

The original buildings at the White Earth Boarding School, viz., school building, boys' dormitory, laundry, and boiler house, were built in 1899 through a gratuity appropriation made by Congress, at a cost of \$43,372. The further

buildings, which have since been built from gratuity appropriations made by Congress, are as follows:

Girls' dormitory	\$28,400
Dining hall	14,200
Hospital building	18,698
Domestic science cottage	1,200
Three-day schools, at \$2,500 each	7,500
Six employees' cottages, at \$2 100 each	12,600
Addition to complete blacksmith shop	750
Dairy barn at the school	2,000
Dispensary	900

Total, including \$43,372 above 129,620

The employees' cottage above noted were for the use of the physician at Elbow Lake and some were farmers cottages. All the above expenditures were paid by Government gratuity appropriations and none were paid for by Chipewa tribal funds.

The water system, including the well, tank, and a 4-inch water main from the the former indigents' home west of the agency office into the village of White Earth, was paid out of the tribal funds, and about \$500 were used out of the same fund in making repairs to day-school buildings several years ago by authority of the Indian Office.

The Indians generally had heretofore believed that the construction and repair of these buildings had been made at the expense of their tribal funds.

During the fiscal year 1919, \$3,350 has been set apart for repairs to buildings at the agency, all of which were in a bad state of repair and needed painting and general overhauling. Shortly after our arrival on the White Earth Reservation we urged that prompt attention be given to necessary repairs on buildings prior to the opening of the school. The larger portion of this work was completed prior to our leaving White Earth.

OLD FOLKS' HOME.

The Old Folks' Home, situate at Beaulieu, was inspected by Supervisor Wadsworth and Chief Inspector Linnen. The buildings occupied belonged to the old boarding school plant at Beaulieu and are of frame construction. They are as follows:

One two-story frame building, now used as the Old Folks' Home, in which there were 8 Indians being cared for. During the last winter there were about 20 Indians on an average at said home for a period of about six months.

One two-story frame building, formerly used as a dormitory and school room, now occupied by the day school-teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Powell.

One one-story day school building, with a capacity for 30.

One one and one-half story frame cottage, formerly occupied by the doctor (no doctor now stationed here).

There are several other buildings, comprising barns, sheds, warehouses, one-story frame commissary building, an old windmill out of commission, a good root cellar, and a few other sheds.

The Old Folks' Home is looked after by Mrs. Trottochaud, and Mrs. Fairbanks cook. There is a farmer stationed here who had about 24 acres under cultivation, consisting of wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, and a good garden. They also put up about 25 tons of hay for said institution. They have to haul water daily or other every day for said plant, which consumes a considerable amount of time. These buildings are all very old, having been constructed some 25 or 30 years ago.

The building occupied by the old folks is in fairly good condition, and is much better than the Indians generally have at home. In fact this institution is a godsend to these poor old people, who are looked after and cared for during the long winter months. At the time of our visit we were gratified to note that the building was clean and sanitary and that the occupants were provided with good beds and good food, and were being well cared for and made comfortable.

A contract physician, Dr. Archibald, of Mahnomen, 10 miles distant, visits the day school and Old Folks Home when it is deemed necessary.

At said school there are two teams of horses, one team used by the farmer, and one for general purposes, hauling, driving, etc.

About 15 Indians were rationed at this point last winter on the request of the superintendent.

The Indian farmer who is located here is practically a laborer at the school and Old Folks' Home. He simply looks after the school farm, and does not go out among the Indians and assist and instruct them in farming. The day school teacher, Mr. Powell, in addition to his other duties looks after the furnishing of seed and necessary things for the Indians in said locality, and also has general supervision over the Old Folks' Home.

The laundry at the Old Folks' Home was in bad shape, the old building being badly in need of repair, and some laundry equipment was badly needed.

We found quite a lot of supplies in the old commissary building, being the remains left over from the old boarding school. Many of these articles were old and quite worthless. These goods should be put in shape, and looked after better than has been done heretofore. There is quite a stock of drugs in the dispensary, which should be cared for.

Over 90 per cent of the Indian allotments in this vicinity have been sold to the white people. The former Indian allottees are living around the lakes, being trespassers on other peoples' property. Some of them live in some of the small neighboring towns, or work for the farmers in the vicinity, or in the lumber camps. There are a few good Indian farmers in this locality.

OLD FOLKS' HOME AT PINE POINT.

At the old Pine Point boarding school there is a two-story frame building containing 14 rooms which is used during the winter months as an old folks' home where old helpless Indians come in and are cared for during the winter months. During the past winter eight old Indians were cared for there and during the prior year 14. These Indians have been looked after by the field matron, Mrs. Sophie Agnes, and a Mrs. Bonga has cooked for them.

During our visit to Pine Point there were no indigent Indians in said old folks' home, and the building was locked, the employee who had the key not being present, and we were unable to get inside the building to inspect it. However, from an outside view it had the appearance of being a comfortable place, and capable of providing many more comforts than the Indians generally have in their homes. This building, as are all the other buildings at said plant, is very old and run down, it having been built some 25 or 30 years ago. This building as also the Old Folks' Home at Beaulieu are heated by stoves and lighted by lamps, and being frame buildings there is considerable danger from fire.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The Beaulieu day school is a one-story frame building with a capacity for 30 pupils. Last year the room was crowded, there being 34 pupils in attendance. The nearest public school is about a half mile distant from Beaulieu, and from the Indian school. That public school building is smaller than the Indian day school building at Beaulieu, and has a capacity for only about 30 pupils. This building was overcrowded last year with white pupils, and about 10 of the advanced Indian pupils, and there is no room to care for any more Indian pupils. The pupils attending the Indian day school live within three-fourths of a mile of the school. There is a sufficient number to fill the day school.

There being no provision made in the public school at this point, it will be seen that it is necessary to maintain the Indian day school, the other nearest public school being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Beaulieu, too far for the Indian children to attend. Quite a few of the advanced Indian pupils go to the high school at Mahnomen about 10 miles distant, and quite a few from said vicinity attend the White Earth boarding school.

The employees are Mr. Harry Powell, day school teacher at \$750 per annum, and we believe his salary should be increased to at least \$900 per annum; Mrs. Anna Powell, housekeeper, salary \$300 per annum; Mrs. Delia Trottochaud, matron of Old Folks' Home, \$600 per annum; Peter Trottochaud, farmer at \$600 per annum; Mrs. Dogmar Fairbanks, cook at Old Folks' Home, \$480 per annum; and Charles Fairbanks, policeman at \$360 per annum.

PINE POINT DAY SCHOOL.

Said day school is situate about 35 miles east of the White Earth Agency. It formerly was conducted as a small boarding school, and was abandoned about four years ago, since which time it has been conducted as a day school. The attendance last year was 38 Indian pupils, who live within a radius of a mile and one-half. Very few of the Indian children attend the public schools. There is one public school, called the Bonga School, about 6 miles north of this point. About eight or nine Indian children attend said school. There is another public school in the Andrews district, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of said point, where some eight or nine Indian children attend. The capacity of each of these public schools is about 25. There is also a consolidated district school about 4 miles southeast of this point. Said school accommodates about 60 pupils, and some six or eight Indian pupils attend said school.

The day school is held in the old boarding-school building, and the Indian children are given the noonday meal and supplied with clothing. In view of the fact that the public schools are so far distant from this point, and that the 38 Indian children who attend the day school live within a radius of a mile and a half, the necessity for continuing this day school is apparent. In fact, many of the Indians in council were exceedingly anxious to have the boarding school at said point reopened for the benefit of their children. Many of them object to sending their children to the White Earth boarding school or nonreservation boarding schools. The employees located at the Pine Point day school are as follows: J. A. Nygren day-school teacher \$900 per annum; Mrs. Nygren, housekeeper, \$300 per annum; policeman, \$240; Mrs. Teresa Bonga assistant and cook at the Olk Folks Home \$300 per annum.

The day-school teacher estimates the cost of running the plant as follows:

Day school.

Salaries-----	\$1, 640
Fuel-----	280
Clothing-----	150
Subsistence-----	140
Total-----	2, 210

Olk Folks' Home.

Salaries-----	\$100
Fuel-----	70
Subsistence-----	30
Total-----	200

The low cost for subsistence in the Old Folks' Home is augmented by the issuance of rations to these people. The above estimate includes the cost of drugs, but does not include the services of a doctor, which is badly needed at this point, there having been no doctor here since early last spring. The nearest point where a doctor is located on the reservation is White Earth Agency, 35 miles distant.

There are quite a few old buildings in connection with this school plant, which are as follows:

Cottage occupied by the teacher and wife.

Cottage and dispensary, formerly occupied by the doctor.

Small house occupied by the Indian policeman.

Small one-story frame building used for issuing rations to Indians, there having been 138 Indians on the ration roll at this point last winter. No rations have been issued here since the middle of April.

One-story frame building, formerly used for Old Folks' Home. At one end of same two old Indians now reside, and the other end is used for storage.

Commissary building, in which is kept supplies for the day school. In that building we found quite a few supplies that had been left over from the boarding school which have not been expended, some of which are not needed here. They should be transferred to the White Earth boarding school or elsewhere.

One small frame barn and a few other outbuildings.

These buildings were built as far back as 1884, 1891, and 1896. Some of them are in quite a dilapidated condition. The large building formerly used as

a dormitory leaks, and the roof needs reshingling and other necessary repairs. The buldings are all in need of paint and repairs.

There is quite a large amount of paint in the commissary building here, which could be utilized for painting these buildings if some one would give it the proper attention.

There is also a good team of horses stationed here, which were formerly used by the doctor. There are two good milch cows, which are used for the day school when it is in session.

ROUND LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

The plant at the Round Lake day school consists of a frame day-school building, a cottage, and a one-story frame structure, formerly used by the farmer and now occupied by the Indian policeman.

There is an enrollment of 14 pupils at this school. Quite a large number of Indian pupils from this locality attend the White Earth boarding school. The nearest public school is 10 miles distant. The Indians whom we met at this point were all very anxious to have their day school continued and were anxious to be provided with a good teacher, which we understand has been done. The noonday meal is served to the Indian pupils at this school. The buildings are good one-story frame structures in excellent repair.

TWIN LAKES DAY SCHOOL.

Twin Lakes day school is situate about 12 miles east of Beaulieu and 24 miles from White Earth Agency. There is stationed here a day-school teacher, Mr. P. A. Starr, salary \$750 per annum, and his wife as housekeeper at \$300 per annum. They have been here for five years. There is also stationed here an Indian policeman. The school building is a double building, one room of which is occupied by the district school, and the other half is an Indian day school. Last year the enrollment in the Indian day school was 32, with an average attendance of 24. The public school in the same building had an attendance of about 25.

All of the pupils in attendance at the Indian day school were Indains, and all but one in attendance at the public school were Indians. The proposition is to place the larger pupils in the more advanced grades in the public school, the children in the lower grades remaining in the Indian day school.

The children in attendance at the Indian day school are given their noonday meal, and also receive certain clothing, while the Indian pupils in attendance at the public school do not receive clothing or a noonday meal.

It will be observed that there are upwards of 50 Indian children in this vicinity, within a radius of 2 miles, of school age who are in attendance at this school. The larger portion of the Indian children reside within 1 mile.

The nearest other public school to this Indian day-school and public-school combination is about 11 miles away. Thus it will be observed that the maintenance of this day school is a necessity.

The doctor was transferred from this point last February, since which time there has been no physician stationed at this point. The nearest physician is a contract physician at Mahnomen, Dr. Archibald, some 21 miles distant.

There are two teams of horses here, but no farmer. The day-school teacher, Mr. Starr, states that he has plowed the gardens and small tracts of land belonging to the Indians in the near vicinity with the Government team. This was done for the old folks and widows who were unable to do same themselves. The day-school teacher here has seven acres in garden, potatoes, beans, corn, and garden truck. He generally raises sufficient potatoes and beans to provide for the school during the year. The superintendent generally visits the plant about four or five times a year. The highest number of Indians rationed here last winter was 89. None are rationed during the summer months. Those who are rationed during the winter months are the old, sick, blind, and helpless people, and widows and children that can not provide for themselves and who would suffer if they were not rationed. The rations gave out in the month of May, and no more were available, although it is considered necessary to relieve the wants of a few old Indians.

The Government furnishes the room in the building in which the public school there is being conducted, and it thus appears that the public school is contributing to the education of about 25 Indian pupils annually, whose parents pay but little, if any, taxes.

The day-school teacher at this point, Mr. P. A. Starr, is a capable teacher, and is performing excellently at this point. He is an industrious, good man. In addition to his duties as day-school teacher and gardener he also issues rations to the Indians and attends to matters referred to him by the superintendent, formerly taken care of by the farmer who was stationed at this point.

If the public-school supervisors in this district would conduct the other room also as a public school there would be a saving of Indian funds. But it is doubtful if this could be accomplished at the present time.

The cottage occupied by the day-school teacher, the school building, and the cottage formerly occupied by the doctor are good, one-story buildings in good repair.

ELBOW LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

The Elbow Lake day school is situated about 22 miles northeast of White Earth, at which point there is located a day school, a one-story frame building with kitchen attachment suitable to accommodate about 30 children. There is also a teacher's cottage, doctor's and farmer's cottages, all frame buildings which have been built about 9 or 10 years. There has not been a doctor there since September, 1917, and no farmer since 1915. The Indian policeman lives in the farmer's cottage. The location is a fine one on the hill overlooking Elbow Lake.

The day school is presided over by Ora Padgett, and his wife is the housekeeper. They serve the noonday meal to the pupils. The teacher's salary is \$720, and the housekeeper \$300. The policeman receives \$20 per month and rations. These are the only employees situated here. There is about an acre in garden for the use of the school, and there is also a small garden for the policeman and day-school teacher.

There are about 24 Indian families living in close proximity to the day school, and quite a few live on the lake in a little village. There have been nine Indian pupils here of school age, but two are to move to White Earth, so that there will be only seven. The enrollment last year was 12, and the average attendance was about 8 or 9. The closest public school is at Twin Lakes, 12 miles distant.

There are about 20 acres in gardens around here, put in by the various Indians in this vicinity, mostly potatoes, corn, with a few vegetables.

The children are given the noonday meal when school is in session, and the regular amount of school clothing. The school and cottages are nice little buildings, and in a fair state of repair. They have two horses, a wagon, two plows, and one spring wagon. There is a blacksmith shop and some tools around there. The policeman does the blacksmithing work. Last year they issued rations to 28 heads of families. These are mostly old people who live around here.

This is the village where the Mille Lac Indians located, and there are 19 frame houses built for the Indians by the Government, and quite a good many others within a radius of about 4 miles. The people live mostly by fishing, gathering wild rice, hunting, and little gardens.

In view of the small attendance at said Elbow Lake day school—namely, seven—we believe it proper, and in the interest of economy to recommend the discontinuance of such day school at Elbow Lake, which we have done heretofore by our letter dated August 2, 1918, to which your attention is invited. This will affect a saving of about \$2,000. The Government property at this point should be cared for and looked after by the Indian policeman. Supplies for said school could be used at the Round Lake or Twin Lakes day schools.

WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.

We have in this report heretofore shown that this boarding school was badly run down, and in need of many repairs, the majority of which were made or being made when we left White Earth.

The employees at said school are generally competent. The positions of engineer, assistant engineer, two teachers, seamstress, carpenter, laundress, disciplinarian, cook, assistant cook, matron, and assistant matron are being filled temporarily. This leaves but a very small percentage of the regular employees, which would indicate that neither the whites nor Indians are seeking permanent employment in these positions. This, coupled with the fact that certain mixed bloods in said locality are using every endeavor to make life a burden to Government employees, may account in a large measure for the large number of temporary employees and the possible lack of competency in some of those positions.

We have heretofore by our letter dated July 16, 1918, called the necessity for providing a competent engineer for said school, and by our letter dated July 26, 1918, called attention to the necessity of a very capable principal for said boarding school, and asked for the transfer of Mr. Baumgarten. Recently by our letter dated October 9, 1918, we again called your attention to this matter, and recommended that Supt. Allender, of Cass Lake, be made principal of the White Earth boarding school at an increase in salary, and that Mr. Baumgarten be transferred to the Cass Lake school.

It will be noted by a reading of the affidavits of Mrs. Louisa Warren and Mrs. Nellie A. Martin, members of the investigation committee of the White Earth Woman's League, that the only complaints they had to make against the present employees at said boarding school were directed at Principal Baumgarten, Farmer Cross, Mrs. Cross, his wife and dining-room matron, and Mrs. Margaret Glover, teacher.

Mrs. Glover, teacher, is the oldest employee at the White Earth boarding school. She is a good woman, conscientious and faithful, and we believe she has been giving good service. As to her ability along academic lines we refer the office to her record as reported by various school supervisors and by Supt. Peirce of the Flandreau School, in connection with his work of installing the new course of study.

The dining-room matron, Mrs. Augusta Cross, appeared to us to be a capable, good woman, but we could not see any necessity for a dining-room matron in a school of this size, and recommend that the position be abolished, which will result in a further saving of \$540. This money should be used to increase the salaries of the principal and engineer, which will be necessary in order to secure competent employees in these positions.

James W. Cross, the farmer, appeared to be busy and working all the time, but complaints were made against him, and he seemed to be lax in many respects, and likely was in a measure largely responsible for the complaints made by the Woman's League with relation to the dairy barn, and the run-down condition of the dairy herd, and lack of proper attention to the farming implements, etc. We therefore believe it would be wise to transfer him elsewhere, and put a competent farmer and dairyman at the White Earth school in his stead, and have the honor to so recommend.

We desire to emphasize the necessity for providing a competent principal and engineer for said school. This is particularly necessary in view of the fact that it is well known that there is a small coterie of mixed bloods located on the White Earth Reservation, principally in the village of White Earth, adjoining said boarding school, whose principal object appears to be to tear down and destroy said boarding school. They are continually finding fault and looking for opportunities to file complaints. They also insist that the members of their tribe shall be employed, which generally reduces the efficiency and morale of the institution, all of which must be taken into consideration in providing competent employees for said school.

The necessity for continuing this boarding school is very apparent, and is covered very fully in our general report, preceding this White Earth report. Your attention is particularly invited to same which shows the number of pupils on the White Earth Reservation without school facilities within convenient distance of their homes.

For your information we are inclosing herewith a list of employees at the White Earth boarding school, showing the positions they occupy, salaries, from what funds paid, etc. Also a like list giving the names, positions, and salaries of all the employees at the White Earth Agency. Also a list of the Indian police on the White Earth Reservation, their salaries, and location; also a list of the day-school teachers and housekeepers, which contains their location and salaries. We have omitted the Elbow Lake day school, having learned that same had been discontinued as was proper. These lists of employees we attach together and mark "Exhibit T."

During the present season the White Earth boarding school had about 52 acres in crop, and they raised the following products: Wheat, 425 bushels; barley, 315 bushels; potatoes, 1,800 bushels; rutabagas, 100 bushels; beets, 250 bushels; carrots, 75 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; cabbages, 1,000, heads; alfalfa, 12 tons; wild hay, 20 tons; corn ensilage, 65 tons.

About 1,000 bushels of potatoes are needed for the boarding school, so they will have some to dispose of.

The stock at the school is as follows: Cows and heifers of milking age, 18; heifers between 6 months old and milking age, 4; heifer calves less than 6

months old, 6; bull calves less than 6 months old, 2; steers less than 3 months old, 3; steers more than 6 months old, 6; 1 registered Holstein bull.

There are two mares and six geldings at said school, one of which we condemned and killed, as he was worthless.

There are at said school 33 pigs, 10 sows, and 1 boar.

* * * * *

We believe that said school should dispense with one team of horses, and have the honor to so recommend.

The sheds for housing the machinery were in a dilapidated condition, and machinery was scattered around the grounds, showing a lack of proper attention and tidiness. We were promised that this would be speedily remedied.

The heating system of said boarding school is good if properly cared for.

The water is of good quality and pumped from wells into a large tank on the grounds, from which the buildings are supplied. All the villagers in White Earth procure their water from this source without any compensation. This necessitates daily operation of the pumping plant and adds considerably to the expense of operation by reason of labor, fuel, etc.

The sewer and drainage system is good if properly maintained.

There is a good brick warehouse in which the stores and supplies for said school are kept. It is in good repair, and the supplies are ample and well-cared for.

The buildings if repaired and put in good order will be ample and sufficient for the requirements of a good boarding school.

MISSION SCHOOL.

There has for many years been maintained a Catholic mission school about 1½ miles from the White Earth boarding school. Said mission school is pre-sided over by Father Aloysius, a noble, good man, who has sacrificed 40 years of his life for the good and benefit of these White Earth Chippewa Indians. At this school there are also eight Sisters of Charity assisted by two men laborers. We visited this school and went through all of its departments. It has provision for caring for about 110 Indian girl pupils, the tuition of 90 of whom is paid by the Government under contract. Last year the amount expended by the Government out of the tribal funds for the education of these Chippewa Indian children was \$10,937.30.

Said school is always full to its capacity and is performing an excellent, good work.

We found this school in first-class condition in each department. It was spotlessly clean and sanitary, everything neat, in order, and well arranged, and the school was a model in neatness and cleanliness.

All the departments except the laundry are located in one four-story brick dormitory building. The dormitories were well lighted and ventilated, and the beds and floors spotlessly clean, as was each department. The building is heated by stoves and lighted by lamps. If this building were lighted by acetylene and heated by steam, there would be much less danger from fire. There are no proper fire escapes, and we recommend that proper fire escapes be placed on said building.

This school has sufficient agricultural lands to provide enough grain for flour, enough vegetables to run the school, enough hay and oats for the stock, and provides most of the meat necessary. They also have enough wood for fuel, so that said institution is largely self-sustaining. The parents of the pupils in attendance at said school contribute toward their clothing.

Said school should be visited by those in charge of the White Earth Boarding School, and it is suggested that they pattern thereafter as regards cleanliness, system, order, neatness, industry, and economy. These sisters not only do the cooking, baking, laundry work, and a large portion of the gardening and farming, but the teaching, not only academic but industrial, to the girl pupils, and they also do the repairing, inside painting, oiling of floors, and the major portion of the work which our department has to pay extra labor to perform.

REASONS FOR CONTINUING WHITE EARTH GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOL.

The records show that the White Earth Boarding School was largely attended by full-blood Indians during the first fiscal year, there being 70 of the 182 pupils who were in attendance full bloods. The major portion of the children who

were in attendance at said school were admitted for the reason that there were no public schools available in the community in which they resided. Most of these pupils live in remote parts of the reservation where public schools were not available, and many children attended said school whose parents were unable to properly clothe and support their children and send them to public schools if same had been available.

The record evidence for the quarter ended December 31, 1917, showed that of the pupils attending said boarding school 18 were orphans, who had no homes, and all of the pupils except 15 lived at a distance of from 4 to 20 miles from any public schools. Some of the 15 Indian pupils in attendance at said boarding school were the children of employees. There are probably anywhere from 40 to 60 other Indian pupils of school age who do not attend any school because they live too far from a public school.

There are probably some 200 to 300 Indian children from the White Earth Indian Reservation in attendance at nonreservation Indian schools. These pupils attend largely the Pipestone, Flandreau, Wahpeton, Haskell, and other nonreservation schools. We are advised that about half of the pupils in attendance at the Pipestone School are Chippewas.

The large majority; in fact, all but about a dozen of the pupils in attendance at said White Earth Boarding School, reside anywhere from 4 to 20 or more miles from said school, so that if said boarding school were changed from a Government to a district public school it may readily be seen that these Indian pupils would not have the advantage of attending same.

So it will appear that these pupils, or nearly all of them, would not have the advantages of attending any school.

It has been shown in this report that the necessity exists for continuing the day schools at Pine Point, Beaulieu, Twin Lakes, Round Lake—there being no public schools where these Indian pupils could attend. These day schools accommodate approximately 120 children. We have recommended the abolishment of the Elbow Lake day school on account of small attendance.

Your attention is invited to the fact that some Indian children on said reservation have been excluded from public schools because of the prevalence of trachoma and some are excluded because their parents neglect to keep their children in a cleanly condition. This occurred in the Waubun public schools, and we are advised that the authorities at Isle, in the vicinity of the Mille Lac Reservation, refused admittance to some Indian children there because of their filthy condition.

It is a well-known fact that many of the Indian pupils that are admitted to the White Earth boarding school are far from being cleanly, and that the matron has to at once clean them up. When these children are admitted their physical condition is given proper attention and care by the physician; they are given treatment for trachoma and other ailments. They are clothed and cared for, which many of their parents are unable to do, so that they would not be admissible to the district schools if same were available. If their ailments are such that they would injure their companion pupils at the school, they are cared for in the hospital.

The legislative committee and White Earth mixed bloods who are foremost in asking to have these schools abolished have themselves received their education in Government schools, and they would now attempt to deny the other Chippewa children, many of whose parents are unable to properly care for them, the advantages of an education.

Although we did not visit the Mille Lac Indians, we are advised that they are practically without any school facilities except that a small number attend the district school. A large number of children there do not attend any school, and several of them have been brought to the White Earth boarding school. There is need of a day school being established on the Mille Lac Reservation.

When we visited the Big Bend district in the northern part of the reservation we found there some 15 to 18 children of school age without any school facilities, and we urge that these children, or the majority of them, be sent to the White Earth boarding school.

From the foregoing it is evident that it would be exceedingly unwise to close the White Earth boarding school or the four Indian day schools on said reservation at the present time.

We believe also that the taxpayers of Becker and Mahnomen Counties would not consent at this time to take on the further burden of other public schools on the reservation, which would be attended largely by Indian pupils.

It is shown that—

- About 120 Indian pupils attend Indian day schools;
- About 200 Indian pupils attend White Earth Boarding School;
- About 200 Indian pupils attend nonreservation boarding schools;
- About 100 Indian pupils attend Catholic mission schools;
- About 50 children, or more, who are not in attendance at any school.

This would mean the providing of schools for about 670 pupils, which would necessitate the construction of school plants, the enlarging of others, besides the cost of additional teachers and maintenance.

About 90 per cent of the Indians have sold their lands and pay little taxes. The full bloods are restricted and do not pay taxes. Therefore, this additional burden would fall very heavily upon the white taxpayers of said counties.

The above reasons we believe sufficient, to say nothing of the fact that the act of 1889 provided that the Government would maintain schools on these Chippewa reservations for a period of 50 years.

In this connection attention is invited to the letter of J. E. Diamond, dated Minneapolis, Minn., August 27, 1918, addressed to honorable Senator Knute Nelson, herein marked "Exhibit U."

CONFERENCE HAD WITH C. G. SCHULZ, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, AT THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

In connection with the assertion of the legislative committee that the State authorities were ready and willing to assume the burden of educating the Chippewa Indian children, particularly on the White Earth Reservation, who are now attending the boarding and day schools, we called upon C. G. Schulz, State superintendent of education, at the capitol in St. Paul, Minn. We had a very satisfactory interview with Mr. Schulz and explained to him the work of education the Government had been and was now carrying on on the White Earth and other reservations in Minnesota. Mr. Schulz was very frank in telling us that the State had no funds or organization with which to take over the work now being done by the Government, particularly to do the work now being done by the boarding school in providing not only schooling but food, clothing, and medical attention for the Indian pupils. He realized, also, that if the State should take over the boarding-school buildings for a consolidated district at White Earth village that there would be 150 or more pupils now in attendance at the White Earth Boarding School who would be without any school facilities, as their homes are not convenient to district or Government day schools, and in many cases if they were that the home conditions and the means of the parents would not permit the regular attendance of the children at a district school.

Supt. Schulz stated that the parties who had called upon him urging the taking over of the White Earth boarding school by the State and educating the Chippewa children were Frank D. Beaulieu; his father, Theodore Beaulieu; Ben L. Fairbanks; and Miss Beaulieu, and that before he concluded his talk with them and after an investigation made by his assistant, S. A. Challman, on the grounds, who was formerly superintendent of schools at Detroit, Minn., and knew conditions on the White Earth Reservation fairly well, he became convinced that the real purpose of these people was to stop the use of Chippewa moneys for educational and other purposes and divide the same among themselves, thereafter allowing the county and State to provide for the education and care of the poorer class of Chippewa Indians. He stated that he felt sure that if the matter of taking over the education of these Chippewa children were presented to the legislature and an appropriation requested, that one dollar would be appropriated for such purpose, and he felt equally sure that the taxpayers of Becker and Mahnomen Counties, Minn., would rebel at taking over an increased taxation for such additional school purposes.

He stated further that the State had no means to properly care for these Indian pupils and was not anxious to assume these responsibilities, which they believe the Government should continue to retain. We assured said Supt. Schulz that the Government was always favorable to public schools and the education of Indian children therein if it were possible; that we had set apart 20 acres for public school purposes at White Earth; that the last appropriation act contained a provision to provide \$4,000 for a public school; and that we heartily welcomed the plans to give the children of White Earth Village and vicinity better public school facilities.

Supt. Schulz then stated that when he explained in detail what the added expense to the taxpayers of the district would be for a consolidated school,

the delegation did not seem anxious to pursue the matter any further. Thus, it is shown that these people have been misrepresenting the facts in connection with the State's willingness and readiness to take over the education of the Chippewa Indian children and that their motive in making such representations is purely selfish.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

This agency is provided over by Mr. J. H. Hinton, superintendent, and there are in his office a sufficient number of clerks and employees to properly conduct its affairs.

A list of the employees, positions occupied, and salaries are embraced in Exhibit T herewith. The work of said office is generally up to date, except as to the cost accounting, on which very little work has been done since its installation in July, 1917. But little effort appears to have been made to keep up this work. This condition is due to the fact that the clerk charged with keeping these accounts is an all-around man, and has so much work to do in connection with the agency and school property and other matters that he has not been able to devote the necessary time to keep these accounts in proper shape.

It likewise appears that no complete inventory of property has been made at this agency for several years past. The superintendent should be required to furnish such a complete property list in the near future.

Numerous complaints were also made to us by various persons that their letters were not answered or that they did not receive prompt replies to letters of inquiry addressed to Superintendent Hinton. His explanation is that there was a lack of sufficient office force to properly attend to his office work. It appeared to us that the office force was sufficient. We found there was a lack of method and system obtaining in said office, and no one seemed to be charged with the duty of keeping the office work up to date and seeing that all matters were promptly handled, which is properly the duty of the chief clerk. He is a competent clerk, but devotes most of his time to the accounts in said office.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNTS.

We found there were 4,949 individual Indian accounts. Of these accounts there were 1,314 less than \$50 each, of which 517 were less than \$25 each. There were 705 accounts ranging between \$50 and \$100 each, and 2,930 accounts were in excess of \$100.

We talked with Superintendent Hinton as to the advisability of closing out all of the accounts of \$50 or less at the earliest practicable date.

There has been a great deal of complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians because of the fact that Superintendent Hinton refused to pay over to them their individual Indian moneys or the moneys of their minor children. This has been the bone of contention and is generally the cause of complaint by the Chippewa Indians against the superintendents on all of the reservations.

Supt. Hinton agreed to be more liberal in his policy of disbursing Indian funds and consented to close out these small accounts at the earliest possible date.

This discontent among the Indians has been the chief support of the legislative committee, but it is pertinent to state that between April 1 and September 1, 1918, five months, there had been disbursed by Supt. Hinton the sum of \$225,000 from the accounts of individual Indians, and the balance on June 30, 1918, was \$585,942.12.

These individual Indian moneys are deposited in 28 banks located in towns in northern Minnesota.

In cases where there are moneys of deceased Indians on hand in the sum of less than \$50, where investigation by the examiner of inheritance is found unnecessary, we believe these moneys should be paid over to the relatives or party who cared for the decedent during his or her last illness, the same as is done in paying shares from the annuity roll. We have the honor to so recommend. Where the amounts are over \$50 up to the sum of \$250, and no real estate is involved, we recommend that they be paid out to the legal heirs without formal hearing under the provisions of the regulations provided for that purpose.

CASH ACCOUNTING.

There is inclosed herewith, marked "Exhibit V," 17 typewritten pages showing all the expenditures made on the White Earth Reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, in detail, a summary of which shows that \$71,970.94

was expended from the Chippewa tribal funds for the maintenance of the White Earth Agency, hospital, indigents' home, boarding school, and five day schools.

There has been paid from the interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund the sum of \$31,346.02, \$10,937.30 of which was paid for tuition of Indian pupils in St. Benedict's Mission School. During the same period there were \$21,168.08 paid out of gratuity appropriations for said reservation, \$3,979.56 of which was paid from the fund "Support of the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota, 1918," under an old treaty stipulation.

Of these Chippewa Indian moneys expended during said fiscal year it is pertinent to state that about \$6,000 were expended in the construction of roads on said reservation, the moneys going to the Indians for their labor. The cost of the school is charged with labor, fuel, and other expenses incident to supplying water to the village of White Earth, the water system being connected with the school water system. For these services no compensation is paid by the individual beneficiaries.

Attention is invited to the fact that there is only one doctor now on said reservation, where there were formerly five; that there are no farmers employed on the reservation except one employed at the boarding school; and that there are no field matrons now on said reservation.

The agency office is an old frame, one-story structure, but is ample for the needs.

There is quite a large amount of office work being performed here, which we believe to be unnecessary in making out the various papers required for applications for patents in fee by the various adult mixed bloods of said reservation who have not received same, and whose blood status has been determined by the Federal court.

We believe that if the list of these adult mixed bloods whose blood status has thus been determined by the court were transmitted to the office, and by the Indian Office given to the General Land Office, that patents in fee describing their various allotments could be issued without the formality now gone through of making applications and having these applications signed by the allottee or present owners. This would do away with a vast amount of unnecessary office work, and we recommend that this be done and the patents sent to the agency for delivery to the persons properly entitled to receive same.

As a brief efficiency report on the employees of said office we would state that the chief clerk, Mr. B. P. Six, in our belief is a competent, honest, conscientious, hard worker. He should devote some time in seeing to it that the office work was being promptly handled by the other employees, however.

Mr. A. J. Powers, financial clerk, is performing the duties of lease clerk in said office, and is competent, having had legal training. He is a Harvard graduate, a fine gentleman, and is a very valuable employee.

Mr. William D. Smith, clerk, is a member of the tribe, has charge of handling the individual Indian accounts, and is a capable, courteous, hard-working employee.

Mr. Otto W. Dummert, issue clerk, has, as before stated, so many duties to perform that he has been compelled to neglect the property and general accounting work. We counseled with him to drop all other matters and bring this work up to date at the earliest possible date, and thereafter keep it up, and he agreed to do so. He probably is the best-posted man on the reservation, and his services have been and are very valuable. In addition to this he is a good mechanic and an all-around good man.

William Daily, assistant clerk, is also a member of the tribe. He handles the annuity and per capita payment rolls. He is slow but accurate and painstaking and is a satisfactory clerk.

Mrs. Margaret Kane, assistant clerk, has some Indian blood and is a bright, capable, energetic business woman. She assists in the accounting work and is a good stenographer and typewriter. She is rapid, systematic, neat, and a very capable clerk.

The other clerks are temporary. It was our judgment that the White Earth Agency office has now the most competent office force of any agency we have visited.

FIELD SUPERVISION.

We found at Big Bend on the White Earth Reservation a farmer by the name of F. D. Porter, who has been employed there for years, and whose services were very unsatisfactory. He performs practically no duties that would

benefit the Indians, and by our letter dated September 5, 1918, we recommended that his services be dispensed with.

The only other field employees on said reservation are the field matron, Mrs. Sophie Agnes, whose position has been recommended for abolishment; and C. D. Wilkinson, forest guard, who receives a salary of \$900. This Mr. Wilkinson has been living at the old sawmill, looking after the remaining lumber there. His chief duties are running out lines, appraising values of lands, etc. Of course, this forest guard, Mr. Wilkinson, is not paid out of tribal funds.

The duties generally performed by the farmers who acted as subagents in advising the superintendent of the wants of the Indians, delivering their checks, etc., is being performed by the day school-teachers ever since the abolishment of the positions of farmers on said reservation in 1915. Of course, the teachers do not and can not attempt to go among the Indians and instruct them in farming.

AGRICULTURE.

The percentage of Indians who are doing farming on said White Earth Reservation is very small indeed, the fact being that very few of the Indians, and particularly very few of the adult mixed bloods, own any lands, they having sold fully 90 per cent of their lands and have gotten rid of the proceeds. The majority of them have nothing to show for same.

It is also pertinent to state that fully 75 per cent of these mixed bloods who sold their lands were swindled by land sharks and grafters. The lands which they have disposed of for a mere pittance are now quite valuable as a rule. This is especially true in the western portion of the reservation where there are good farming lands. The large majority of the lands now held on said reservation are owned by full bloods, they being unable to dispose of same, and quite a few who did dispose of their lands have had them returned to them through suits filed by the Department of Justice. The lands of these full bloods, however, are on the eastern portion of the reservation, and are not fertile or good farming lands. They are generally covered with a dense growth of underbrush and cutover timberlands. The cost of clearing same would be anywhere from \$50 to \$150 per acre, more than the lands are worth. These Indians have no means of clearing these lands, and neither have they the means with which to build houses, barns, wells, fence the lands, buy teams and farm machinery, even if they were inclined to agriculture, which a large majority are not. They prefer to follow their old-time customs, hunting, fishing, and gathering wild rice, from which they are largely sustained. The only farming done is in the way of small garden patches, and many Indians do not even raise gardens.

There appears to have been no special effort made to encourage these Indians to farm or raise gardens. The farmers on said reservation were dispensed with in 1915, and transferred elsewhere.

The fact of the matter is that a large majority of these Indians are landless. They have no homes or lands on which to build a home, and this applies more fully to the mixed bloods, 75 per cent of whom at least has disposed of all their holdings, and now have nothing.

It has been stated by the legislative committee that 90 per cent of the Chippewa Indians are competent. Our observation is that about 80 per cent of the tribe are incompetent, and fully 75 per cent of the mixed bloods are incompetent, as has been shown by the way they were cheated and defrauded out of the value of their lands by every available method known to land grafters. This matter was fully explained in the report of Inspector Linnen and Special Agent Moorhead in 1909, when they made the White Earth investigation on which 1,600 suits were brought. The facts then stated are true to-day. In fact, ever since we made said investigation in 1909, just as soon as a mixed blood Indian became of age these land grafters were at once seeking him or her to secure the title to their lands, and they generally succeeded in doing, so and continued the old system of defrauding these Indians. It has come to our knowledge that even within the past year intelligent, educated mixed bloods have been defrauded out of 80-acre allotments, for which they received only the sum of \$25.

Many of these mixed bloods are now squatters on lands which have been disposed of to white people. They are trespassers, and when these land suits have been finally determined and wound up by the Department of Justice, the white owners of these lands will take steps to eject them from these lands. We learned of many cases from Indians where they had been given notice to remove from the lands by process served on them by the sheriff of the county.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the agricultural pursuits among the large majority of the Indians on said reservation are almost nil. Of course, there are a few exceptions where a few of the Indians have retained their lands and, are farming to some considerable extent. There are a few of such cases in the vicinity of Beaulieu, and a few in the vicinity of White Earth.

We know of no full-blood Indian on said reservation who is self-sustaining.

In comparison with this we refer to the Red Lake Reservation, where the Red Lake Indians, who are unallotted, are engaged quite extensively in farming, raising nice gardens, have good, clean, well-constructed sanitary homes, each year have a fine Indian fair, which is indeed very creditable, while at White Earth among these mixed bloods that the legislative committee says are competent the majority are doing practically no farming, have no fairs, their homes are not generally cleanly as they are at Red Lake, and they are not one-half as progressive, happy, or contented.

Instead of having an annual fair they have been able to secure in each annual appropriation the sum of \$1,000 with which to conduct the 14th of June celebration, which the Indians on the other Chippewa reservations term an "Indian dance" and to which they are greatly opposed, and request that the moneys of the tribe be not further expended for this annual dance at White Earth. The other Indians claim that this is White Earth politics at the expense of all the Chippewa tribes.

With relation to the \$1,000 appropriated annually for the 14th of June celebration at White Earth, we have to say that if this money were expended for prizes in annual fairs among this and other Chippewa tribes it would be of far more value and benefit to the Indians. If these White Earth Indians could be encouraged along agricultural lines and given prizes for their exhibits at annual fairs, much good would be accomplished, instead of expending this money as is now done for these annual picnics.

Another feature in connection with this matter is that this celebration is held just at the time when the Indian should be giving attention to his garden and growing crops. If he has a garden he neglects the same to attend this annual celebration, at which time he is generally gone from his home a week or more. This not only pertains to his garden if he has one, but to his chickens and live stock, which are generally neglected at such times.

This celebration, instead of being a benefit to the Indians, is a direct hindrance.

At the agency and boarding school there is, we believe, unnecessary horses, which should be disposed of. There is an extra team at the Twin Lakes school which has been turned over, we understand, by Mr. Porter, who formerly had said team at Big Bend, which should be brought to the agency. There is an extra team at the Beaulieu school which was formerly used by the doctor which should be brought back to the agency.

In our judgment a driving team for the doctor, a driving team for the superintendent, and one draft team at the agency are sufficient. Two teams should be sufficient to handle the boarding school and farm. All of the excess horses other than these should be sold. The steers at the boarding school should also be sold or butchered.

It is noted that the forage at the agency last year cost \$1,372, at the boarding school \$2,734 and the day schools \$312, or a total of \$4,418. This large expenditure for feed and forage should be greatly reduced. In view of the fact that the freight is hauled by contract from the railroad to the agency and boarding school, the necessity for so many teams was not apparent to us.

ROADS.

The main roads on the White Earth Reservation are in fairly good condition; that is, the roads running to the different towns and settlements. In view of the fact that the large majority of this land has passed into the hands of white owners, we suggest that no further Indian moneys be spent on roads within said White Earth Reservation. The county should care for these roads.

TIMBER.

The timber on said reservation is practically all cut off. A great deal of same has been illegally cut and is being paid for by the trespassers or illegal purchasers. The moneys derived from the timber placed to the credit of the individual Indians is fast disappearing.

MONEYS DERIVED BY FULL BLOODS FROM LAND SUITS.

There were approximately 1,600 allotments belonging either to full bloods or minors in litigation, about 1,200 of which allotments have been adjudicated either by the return of the allotments to the original owners, or the money value thereof. This has provided a great many thousands of dollars in individual accounts for numerous Indians, principally full bloods, which has been a god-send to them. R. C. Bell, assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of this litigation, assures us that when this litigation shall have been finally determined these White Earth Indians will have recovered in lands returned and moneys received at least the sum of \$1,000,000.

It is pertinent to here remark that this litigation and the return of this vast sum of money for these White Earth Indians was brought about by the investigation made in 1909 by Chief Inspector Linnen and Special Agent Moorehead.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital at White Earth is a fine plant, very well conducted; is clean, sanitary, and is performing a good work. It certainly should be maintained for the benefit of these Indians.

SAVINGS.

The savings resulting from the recommendations herein made on this White Earth Reservation, if carried out, will amount to approximately \$5,000 per annum. They are as follows:

Abolishment of the Elbow Lake Day School-----	\$2,000
Abolishment of the position of dining-room matron at boarding school--	540
Abolishment of the position of overseer at Big Bend-----	800
Maintenance of said Big Ben station-----	40
Total -----	3,740

which together with the disposition of unnecessary teams and feed for same should effect a saving of at least \$5,000 per annum. We recommend that this be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That a very capable superintendent be appointed to take charge of the White Earth Reservation in lieu of Supt. J. H. Hinton.

2. That an exceptionally capable principal be furnished for the White Earth Boarding School, and, as has heretofore been recommended by us, we believe Supt. Allender, of the Cass Lake Boarding School, would make a suitable principal.

3. That the day school at Elbow Lake be discontinued.

4. That the services of F. D. Porter, overseer at Big Bend, be dispensed with and the position abolished.

5. That the services of Mrs. Sophie Agnes, field matron, be dispensed with.

6. That the position of dining-room matron at the boarding school be abolished and the present matron, Mrs. Augusta Cross, transferred.

7. That J. W. Cross, farmer at the boarding school, be transferred and a first-class farmer and dairyman sent there in his stead.

8. That one team of horses at the White Earth Boarding School be disposed of and several unnecessary horses at the White Earth Agency.

9. That the steers in the dairy herd be butchered and used at the boarding school.

10. That an adequate fire escape be provided for the Catholic mission school.

11. That fee patents be issued to adult mixed-blood Indians upon the approval of the blood-status roll by the judge of the United States District Court of Minnesota, thus eliminating a large amount of unnecessary office work.

12. That the superintendent, principal, and doctor make frequent inspections of the boarding school, hospital, and old folks' home and day schools.

13. That Wild Rice Lake be not drained, as the same provides a very large amount of rice, which is the principal article of diet of the poor full-blood class of Indians of the White Earth Band.

14. That the services of one competent employee be utilized continuously to visit the Indians and report cases of destitution, sickness, and needy cases where prompt relief should be afforded.

15. That the appropriation of \$1,000 made for the annual celebration on June 14 at White Earth be discontinued for reasons stated in this report.

16. That a very competent engineer be provided for the boarding school. The situation at White Earth will be difficult to control unless the superintendent and principal of the boarding school see that the school is properly managed and the plant kept in first-class shape. Also that cases of destitution are promptly noted and relieved, the affairs of this agency being under the constant scrutiny and attack of a class who live adjacent to the agency and school. It is evident that a special effort must be made to bring the standard of efficiency above just criticism and constantly keep it there. An effort should be made to make the boarding school a model one and secure for it employees that are peculiarly fitted for the conditions as they exist there.

We have the honor to remain,

Very cordially, yours,

E. B. LINNEN, *Chief Inspector.*

C. L. ELLIS, *Special Supervisor.*

Mr. DILL. Now, Mr. Norton, you had some questions that you wanted to ask about North Dakota?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. What page is that on?

Mr. NORTON. On page 54. Mr. Meritt, have you any figures there to show the amount of money that is handled each year by the Fort Berthold Indian Agency?

Mr. MERITT. The total amount on hand July 1, 1917, was \$668,691.44; during the fiscal year he received \$367,594.20, making the total amount handled by him \$1,036,285.64.

Mr. NORTON. Well, I wish to call attention to that, because it is a very large amount and I found in visiting that reservation that the administration building there is wholly inadequate to carry on the work of the agency. There is no safe for deposit of large funds. I was there one day last summer when they took in over \$8,000 for the Red Cross, and they had no place to care for that or to guard it. The reservation agency is about 20 miles from any railroad town, and I understand that they handle there upwards of \$100,000 in cash each year. Now, has any provision been made for the erection or construction of suitable offices?

Mr. MERITT. We have information in the office showing the need—I might say the urgent need—of an office building at that agency, but on account of war conditions during the past few years we have done but little new construction. It is our purpose to build a new office building there as soon as conditions become normal. We will have funds available for that purpose out of the appropriation for school and agency buildings found in the first part of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. NORTON. May I inquire how long it has been the purpose of the Indian Bureau to build a suitable office building there?

Mr. MERITT. It has been called to our attention during the past few years.

Mr. NORTON. Only during the past few years?

Mr. MERITT. The need has only become urgent during the last two or three years. Those Indians have been allotted; they have been given their pro rata share of funds; they have very greatly increased their production during the past two or three years, and they are now not only farming but stock raising on a much larger

scale than heretofore, and the business has necessarily increased at the agency.

Mr. NORTON. I found there, too, that on this reservation—or at this agency—that they had one of the finest, largest herds registered Hereford herds of cattle in the State, but no place to house them excepting in the woods and underbrush. Are there any funds or is there any way that the Indian Bureau could provide suitable stables for those cattle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we can use general funds for that purpose.

Mr. NORTON. Why hasn't that been done?

Mr. MERITT. Because the cattle have only been bought recently, and we have not been in a position to put up buildings in the last two years.

Mr. NORTON. Most of them have been grown right there at the agency during the last eight years, so I was informed. The first time I ever visited the agency was last summer.

Mr. MERITT. It is my understanding that the cattle have been put on the reservation within recent years.

Mr. NORTON. Do you know whether any steps are being taken to provide for suitable stables for the registered cattle there?

Mr. MERITT. We have that under consideration, and we propose to construct an agency building within the next year.

Mr. NORTON. Now, another item: The Indian school at Bismark. There was appropriated in the appropriation bill of 1917 \$10,000 for employees' quarters. I find in visiting that school—I found for the last three years that that building was very much needed there, and I found in visiting the school just a few days ago that nothing has been done. In fact the school was closed last January on account of the heating apparatus being out of repair—largely on that account. I found the other day that the repairs to the heating apparatus had not been made and the school was not in condition to be opened.

Mr. MERITT. We expect to open that school by the 1st of January. The repairs are in process of being made at this time. The appropriation for the building was not used for the reason that no new construction work was undertaken during the period of the war. We will construct that building within the next few months.

Mr. NORTON. There is an available appropriation of \$10,000 for the employees' quarters. Adjoining the school ground is a cottage owned by Capt. Baker. That is a brick structure, well built, one that it appeared to me from examination would be suitable for use as an employees' quarters. Would the legislation that is now on the statute books authorize the Indian Bureau to purchase a building of that character?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. It would not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. It would only authorize new construction?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Has the bureau any report from the superintendent in regard to the purchase of that building?

Mr. MERITT. I don't recall any report.

Mr. NORTON. At the Fort Totten Indian school, can you advise the committee as to whether suitable bedding for the dormitories has been supplied there during the last three months?

Mr. MERITT. The Fort Totten school has been somewhat handicapped because of legislation contained in last year's Indian bill. We were limited to \$200 per capita, and we had to figure the per capita cost basis on attendance rather than on actual enrollment. We had to close that school before the end of the regular school year, and the superintendent didn't have funds to get all the supplies needed. It is possible that we need some additional supplies at that school.

Mr. NORTON. I visited that school a year ago, and the condition in the dormitory, as far as the bedding and mattresses and beds was concerned, was desreputable. Many of the beds were not fit for a dog to sleep in. I visited there last August, and the condition was the same, only worse than it was the year before, and I was advised by the superintendent that request after request had been made upon the Indian Bureau here for authority to purchase new mattresses, new bedding material, and that it was not forthcoming.

Mr. MERITT. Because the funds were not available.

Mr. NORTON. Conditions like that should be cared for promptly.

Mr. MERITT. They can not be cared for when the superintendent spends all of his money several months before his school year ends. Now, that was one of the schools where we had the greatest difficulty on account of the lack of funds.

Mr. NORTON. No complaint was made to me. This is my own personal observation. I went there and saw those things. The superintendent didn't make the complaint; I saw them myself.

Mr. MERITT. I realize that the superintendent was some handicapped because of the lack of funds.

Mr. NORTON. Well, are the appropriations estimated here now sufficient to care for cases like that out there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; sir; provided Congress will allow us the amount and in the language that we have requested. We have requested \$225 per capita for that school, and we ask that the basis for figuring that per capita cost be on enrollment rather than actual attendance, and if we can get the legislation we have requested, there will be funds sufficient to conduct that school properly.

Mr. NORTON. There is an old saying that cleanliness is next to godliness among the whites, and I think myself that it applies with even more force among the Indians, but it is a rule that certainly is not observed at that school—has not been observed during the last year. The condition of the dormitories there is frightful.

There is just one other item. Two years ago \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction of roads across the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Have you a record as to what disposition was made of that? Whether that was expended or not?

Mr. MERITT. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for a road through the Standing Rock Reservation in the act of May 18, 1916. During the fiscal year 1917 \$4,248.58 of that amount was expended for wages, and the Indian appropriation act approved May 25, 1918,

reappropriated the unexpended balance of the \$5,000 appropriation and we will expend that this year.

Mr. NORTON. There is very great need for road improvement on that reservation.

That is all I have.

Mr. DILL. Now, are there any other questions? If not, the hearings will close. I think it would be well, Mr. Meritt, to include this report in the hearing.

Mr. MERITT. I have already requested that the report be included in the hearings.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the subcommittee adjourned.)

PRESENTED TO
HARTWICK COLLEGE
ONEONTA, N. Y.
BY
J. P. KINNEY.

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